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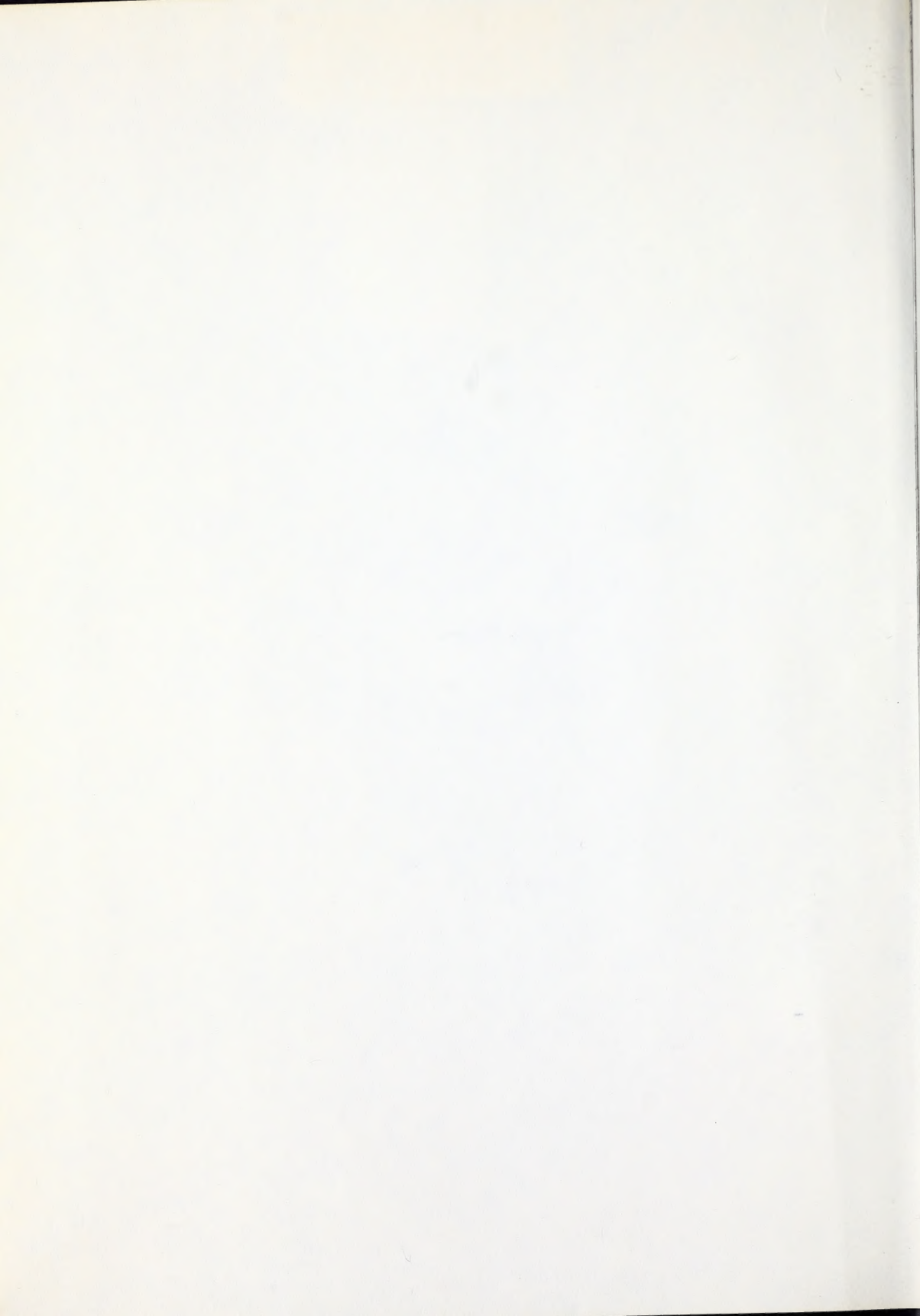
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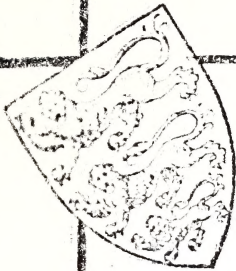
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THE
GENEALOGIST

A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE OF GENEALOGICAL,
ANTIQUARIAN, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND
HERALDIC RESEARCH.



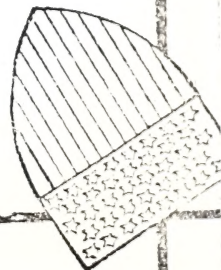
NEW SERIES.



EDITED BY
WALFORD D. SELBY
OF H.M. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

V.4
VOLUME IV.

LONDON:
GEORGE BELL & SONS,
YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.





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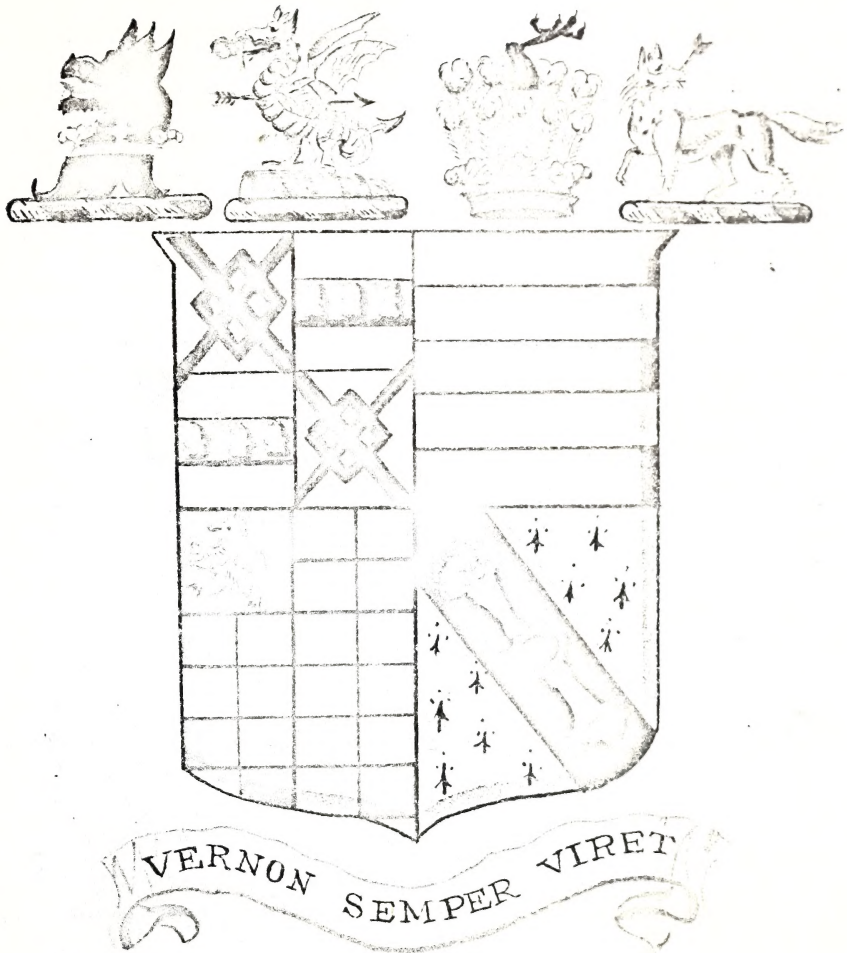
VOL. IV.

LONDON:

GEORGE HILL & SONS,
109, STRUT STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

FRONTISPIECE.

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ARMS OF HON. WILLIAM JOHN VERNON BORLASE WARREN VENABLES VERNON
 (2nd son of George John 5th Lord Vernon Baron of Kinderton and grandson of
 George Charles 4th Lord Vernon, who married Frances Maria only daughter
 and heir of the Right Hon. Sir John Borlase-Warren, of Stapleford Hall,
 co. Notts., Baronet, K.G.C.B. & Admiral of the White Squadron, R.N.)
 Exemplification dated 17th January, 1856.

Arms.

1. VERNON
2. VENABLES
3. WARREN
4. BORLASE

Crests.

1. VERNON
2. VENABLES
3. WARREN
4. BORLASE

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VERNON SENIORITY

ARMED BY ROY WILLIAM JOHN VERNON BOULDER WARREN VERMONT VERNON
 (The son of George John and last Vernon born at Keeneland and married at
 George Charles and last Vernon, was married to George John and last
 and heir of the first John - Mr. John Vernon - born at Keeneland and
 co. Herts, England, 1843, & died at the White Star, N.Y.
 from which date 17th January 1888.

- | | |
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| 1. Vernon | 4. Vernon |
| 2. Vernon | 5. Vernon |
| 3. Vernon | 6. Vernon |
| 4. Vernon | 7. Vernon |







PREFACE.

By way of preface to the present volume I venture to reproduce a portion of a circular, now being issued by the Proprietors of the GENEALOGIST, shewing the work done by this Magazine during the last four years.

In January, 1884, a NEW SERIES of this magazine was commenced, and, at the same time, the scope of the publication—which had previously been restricted to genealogical and heraldic matters—was widened, by throwing its pages open to original contributions of an antiquarian or topographical character.

It was also determined to pay especial attention to the wide field of research offered by the Public Records of this realm, and to endeavour by means of distinct articles on those classes of records which afford the best materials for the genealogist, topographer, and historical student, to enable readers of the GENEALOGIST to arrive at a fairly comprehensive view of the national archives. Specimens, too, of rolls and State papers to be found in the public collections were promised to be given *in extenso*.

But the most important feature in the NEW SERIES is, undoubtedly, the **Complete Peerage**, edited by "G.E.C." This work is an alphabetical synopsis of the entire hereditary peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, extant, extinct, or dormant, and includes such peerages as have been created for life only. A concise account of each peer is given, stating the date and place of birth, baptism, marriage, death, and burial, together with other particulars, including the name and description of the father and mother of each peer and peeress.

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The succession to the title is shown and such eldest sons or grandsons of Dukes, Marquesses, or Earls are included, who, having been styled by a courtesy title as heirs apparent to peerages, have died in the lifetime of their respective fathers or grandfathers.

The general plan of the "Complete Peerage" is similar to that adopted in the well-known "Synopsis of the Peerage of England," edited by Sir Hæris Nicolas, which was first issued in 1825. It will be remembered that William Courthope, *Somerset Herald*, published in 1857, a revised edition of this "Synopsis," under the title of the "Historic Peerage of England," and such additions or corrections as have been noted by Mr. Courthope in his own interleaved copy of that work, will be made use of in this new Peerage. Taking into consideration the vast number of new creations that have been made during the last thirty years, together with the fact that neither Scottish nor Irish Peerages are dealt with in the "Synopsis" of 1825 or that of 1857, an extended re-issue of that work has become very desirable.

The first volume of the "Complete Peerage" has already been finished, and the second volume was commenced in the Number of the GENEALOGIST for April, 1887.

The following is a summary of the contents of the GENEALOGIST (*New Series*) up to date, which, as will be seen, includes rolls of arms, heralds' visitations, monumental inscriptions, extracts from parish registers, pedigrees, state papers, marriage licences, funeral certificates, wills, lists of administrations, and other material essential to the study of genealogy. Notices of genealogical and antiquarian works, together with a column of "Notes and Queries," appear at the end of every Number.

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The Visitation of Berkshire in 1566—Sacramental Token-books at St. Saviour's, Southwark—The ravishment of Sir John Eliot's son—Marriage Licences in the Diocesan Registry at Worcester—Fashion family—The Black Prince—Monumental Inscriptions at Norwich—The Banbury Peerage—Notes on the family of Playter—A Peerage Directory in 1727—The Boroughbridge Roll of Arms—A Writ of Summons by Richard Cromwell—Extracts from the Registers of Bexley—Are there two Earls of Mar?—The Seutage and Marshal's Rolls—The Ormonde

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Vol. II.

History of the Family of Taillefer *alias* Borlase—Carmichael family—The Steward Genealogy—Extracts from the Salisbury Registers—Walter Fitz-Gilbert, ancestor of the Dukes of Hamilton—Roberts and Horde families—Church notes from Fimmere—Extracts from the Goat-hurst Registers—Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, ancestor of the Earl of Galloway—Corbould family—A Scottish Tradition examined—Bracton's Note-book—The first Bishop of Bath and Wells—John Harvard, the founder of Harvard University, U.S.—Queen Elizabeth's Lute—Printed parish Registers—Notes of the life of Sir George Wheeler, Knt.—The Visitation of Dorsetshire, 1565—Edward Alleyn (*with portrait*)—Drake and his Detractors—Wigan Church in 1671—Queen Elizabeth's God-children—The History of the Hundred of Blackheath—The Mar Restitution—Calendarium Genealogicum—Notices of Books—Notes and Queries, &c. pp. 1—344

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Vol. III.

The Earldom of Mar—An Elizabethan Christening—Peyton family—Pedigree of Gernon—Pedigree of Tailbois and Neville—The Harleian Roll of Arms—Original Letter referring to Edward IV while an exile—The Official Baronage—The earliest Pipe Roll—Pointer pedigree—The Norfolk Stewards—Playter family—*In memoriam* R. R. Stodart—Booth

family—Pedigree of Ingoldsby—Dobson and Fell families—Planché's Roll of Arms—Pedigree of Shipman—Notes on William de Courtenay and his wife Ada of Dunbar—The Earl of Fife—Heraldry, English and Foreign—Monumental Inscriptions of Seend, co. Wilts—Extracts from Registers of Waltham, co. Leicester—Calendarium Genealogicum—Notices of Books—Notes and Queries, &c. pp. 1—288

The Complete Peerage Bandonbridge to Bloomfield.

Vol. IV.

Sir Adam Gurdun, of Selborne—Notes of unpublished Wills at Somerset House—On the Age found in Inquisitions post Mortem—Pedigree of Honywood of Horsham—Weddings at St. Mary le Strand, London—The Barony of Daubeney—Shields of Arms in Staple Inn—Notes on the Powis Peerage case—Bibliography of Wills—Kirby's Quest—Extracts from the Ollerton Register—A Wayfarer's bill—The earliest Pedigree—Extracts from the Registers of West, or Bishop's Lavington—Chancery Proceedings and Topham's Index—Ingelram de Coucy, Earl of Bedford—Some early London Deeds—An early List of Aldermen—Bishop Duppa's Wife—The Creation of the Earldom of Gloucester—Sir Alexander Balliol of Cavers, Chamberlain of Scotland—Philip Henslowe—Pedigree of Goet—The Early Earls of Mar—Bloomsbury Manor—Walsingham Family—Heraldic Desiderata—Earldom of Buchan—The Lovels of Castle Cary and Howick—Calendarium Genealogicum—Notices of Books—Notes and Queries, &c.

The Complete Peerage . . Blount to Butler.

It is hoped that by making the contents of the GENEALOGIST more widely known, our list of Subscribers may be considerably increased, and that the Proprietors may thus be enabled to enlarge the Magazine, more especially with a view to expedite the progress of G. E. C.'s invaluable Complete Peerage.

November, 1887.

WALFORD D. SELBY.

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CORRIGENDA.

- Page 174. The second short "rule" should be one paragraph lower.
- „ 183. Line 5 from foot of text, *for* Gillocher's *read* Morgund's.
- „ 193. Last line of text, *for* 1374 *read* 1388.
- „ 209. Line 13 *for* nephew *read* nephews.

CONSIDER

- Page 174. The second about "rule" should be one paragraph lower.
- 183. Line 5 from foot of text, for "illness" read "Nervous".
- 184. Last line of text, for 1974 read 1972.
- 200. Line 12 for "refuge" read "refugee".

The Genealogist.

SIR ADAM GURDUN OF SELBORNE.

By JOSEPH BAIN, F.S.A. Scot.

In the division of the *History of Selborne*,¹ appropriated to the antiquities, records, &c., of the Priory, the excellent Gilbert White seems to have been puzzled by the great longevity of the above personage; his three marriages, and other circumstances of his life. When the lamented Frank Buckland brought out his beautiful edition of the *History*, it was hoped by some that Lord Selborne, on whom the department of antiquities appropriately devolved, would have given some more information about Gurdun. But possibly his lordship's high official duties prevented him from doing so. As Gilbert White dropped a hint that Gurdun, from his name, might have been a North Briton, I have always kept an eye on him while going through the Public Records; and, as the result of my notes during the last eight or nine years, I am able possibly to clear up a good deal that was inexplicable to the venerable historian of Selborne, when records were far from being so accessible. From these, it is unquestionable that there were *three* successive Adam Gurduns, all owning land in or about Selborne during the thirteenth century, and that the last of them left no legitimate male descendants, but was succeeded by a daughter.

Gilbert White's² account of Adam Gurdun from what he calls his "evidences," is that he flourished from 1232 till 1295, and his three wives were Constantia, Ameria and Agnes. The first was the companion of his middle life, and a person of considerable fortune, inherited from her father or uncle, Thomas Makerel, a gentleman of Selborne. The second, Ameria, calls herself *quondam* wife of Sir Adam, and names her sons under age. Now Gurdun (continues White) had no son. The third wife, Agnes, also calls herself the *quondam* wife of Sir Adam. But Gurdun could not leave two widows, therefore Gilbert White suggests that he had been divorced from Ameria, who had married and had sons by some other husband. Gurdun had a daughter Johanna by Agnes, who was his heiress, and he had also a bastard son. There is a certain amount of fact in the venerable

¹ The edition from which I quote is that of London, 1813, 4to.

² pp. 335-346.

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¹ The edition from which I quote is that of London, 1812, 1to.

² pp. 235-246.

historian's account, as will be seen on contrasting it with the following.

The first Adam Gurdun lived in the reign of King John, from whom he had a grant of 12*l.* "blanch" silver in Tystede.¹ He was very probably one of John's mercenary soldiers from France, as the surname is not unknown in Gascony. And this supports Gilbert White's conjecture that he was a soldier of fortune. He died before 7 August, 1214.² Who his wife was does not appear. He was succeeded by another Adam Gurdun, who, it may be assumed, was a son, as he also held lands in Tystede and in Selborne. On his death, before 12 August, 1231, Ralph Marshal had a grant of his land in Tystede, under burden of maintaining Ameria, Gurdun's widow, and her children.³ In 1235-36 Ameria, the widow, had a grant of 9*l.* and seisin of Tystede and Selborne, till her eldest son Adam's majority.⁴

This third Adam is the man whose extra longevity puzzled Gilbert White. He first appears acting for himself in 1241, when, presumably having attained majority, he is a debtor at the Exchequer, along with John Oter and John Swele, for 3*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, arrears of the rent of Aulton.⁵ They were probably the King's farmers or bailiffs there. In 1254 he obtained a change of the tenure of his land, which his father had held by serving for 40 days in the King's army, to the more honourable one of half a knight's fee.⁶ On 30 March, 1257, he paid the King half a mark of gold to have a confirmation of the bailliary of the forests of Wulvemere and Axiholt which the holder, John de Venuz, being stricken in years, and unfit for office, had granted to Adam with Constancia, his daughter and heir, Adam's wife,⁷ with remainder to her heirs after Adam's death. In 1261, Gurdun, as keeper of Wulvemere forest, was commanded to give the Prior and Monks of Selborne sand in the forest for building their hall.⁸ Thus Gurdun's official connection with these forests was through his wife. He had, however, on 10 Dec., 1253, a licence for life, as Adam son of Adam de Gurdun, to hunt the hare, fox, cat, and badger, in all the King's forests in Southampton, except in fence time, or in the King's or other persons' warrens.⁹ Gurdun, as related by Mathew Paris and Trivet, took the side of the Earl of Leicester in the war between the King and the Barons. He had evidently been in the King's favour up to the last moment, for on 16 June, 1265, the charge of the Isle of Lundy was

¹ Pipe Roll, 10 John.

² Close Roll, 16 John.

³ Fine Roll, 15 Hen. III.; Pipe Roll, 16 Hen. III.

⁴ Pipe Roll, 19 Hen. III.

⁵ Memoranda Roll, 25 Hen. III.

⁶ Inq. ad quod damnum, 38 Hen. III., No. 18.

⁷ Fine Roll, 41 Hen. III.

⁸ Close Roll, 45 Hen. III.

⁹ Pat. Roll, 37 & 38 Hen. III.

historian's account as will be seen on contrasting it with the following:

The first Adam Gurdon lived in the reign of King John, from whom he had a grant of 12½ "ploughs" silver in Tystede. He was very probably one of John's many mercenary soldiers from France, as the surname is not unknown in Gascony. And this supports Gilbert White's conjecture that he was a soldier of fortune. He died before 7 August 1215. Who his wife was does not appear. He was succeeded by another Adam Gurdon, who it may be assumed was a son, as he also held lands in Tystede and in Salterne. On his death, before 12 August 1231, Ralph Alnshel had a grant of his land in Tystede, under burden of maintaining Annora, Gurdon's widow, and her children. In 1232-33 Annora, the widow, had a grant of 32 and a half of Tystede and Salterne, till her eldest son Adam's majority.

This third Adam is the man whose estate long after puzzled Gilbert White. His last appearance acting for himself in 1241, when, presumably having attained majority, he is a debtor at the Exchequer, along with John Ose and John Swale, for 34s. 2d. 11½d. arrears of the rent of Audham. They were probably the King's farmers or bailiffs there. In 1254 he obtained a change of the tenure of his land, which his father had held by serving for 40 days in the King's army, to the more honourable one of half a knight's fee. On 30 March, 1257, he paid the King half a mark of gold to have a confirmation of the bailiwick of the forests of Wynterme and Aethelf which the holder John de Vaux, being stricken in years, and unfit for office, had granted to Adam with Constance, his daughter and heir. Adam's wife, with remainder to her heirs after Adam's death. In 1261, Gurdon, as keeper of Wynterme forest, was commanded to give the Prior and Monks of Selborne land in the forest for building their hall. Thus Gurdon's official connection with these forests was through his wife. He had, however, on 10 Dec. 1255, a licence for him as Adam son of Adam de Gurdon, to hunt the hare, fox, cat, and badger in all the King's forests in Southampton, except in those time or in the King's or other persons' warrens. Gurdon, as related by Matthew Paris and Tiberius took the side of the Earl of Leicester in the war between the King and the Barons. He had evidently been in the King's favour up to the last moment, for on 18 June 1257, the charge of the fee of lands was

* The Roll, 12 John.
* The Roll, 12 John.
* The Roll, 12 John III; The Roll, 12 John III.
* The Roll, 12 John III.
* Memoranda 2-3, 22 John III.
* The Roll, 22 John III, 22 John III, 22 John III.
* The Roll, 22 John III.
* The Roll, 22 John III.
* The Roll, 22 John III.

entrusted to him for 100 shillings yearly till All Saints' Day.¹ He may have been made prisoner by Prince Edward soon after the battle of Evesham, as these historians relate, but was not so soon received into favour, nor in the dramatic manner described by White on their authority.² On the contrary, on 2 April, 1266, a safe conduct was granted to him to come and treat regarding his peace till Pentecost following, at the instance of Henry of Almaine, the King's nephew.³ On 12 January following (1266-67) Ameria, his mother, had just died, and Adam her son being then the Queen's prisoner, the Sheriff of Southampton was ordered to take Ameria's land (a carucate) in Aulton in seisin for the Queen.⁴ However it was effected, he got into favour before long, and in 1 Edw. I., he and his wife Constancia were again in possession of the keeping of Woolmer forest, and their manor of Fowzele (or Fowrele),⁵ and also had leave to enclose a park by paying ten marks.⁶ For twenty years or more he constantly appears as a trusty servant of the King, in various capacities in the county, but chiefly in connection with the forest, punishing trespassers, taking stags, making presents of deer, goats, &c., to various persons from the King. One of these is curious from its connection with natural history. On 15 April, 56 Hen. III., a writ issued to the keeper of Woolmer,⁷ directing him to give Sir Adam 12 pikes to stock his fish-pond of Selborne.⁸ Gilbert White says that Sir Adam's daughter and heiress Johanna, was married to Richard Achard,⁹ and made various grants to the priory of lands, goods, &c., the last being in 1307 (1 Edw. II.). I have found a royal confirmation on 29 April, 14 Edw. I. (1286),¹⁰ of a gift by Robert Achard and Johanna his wife to Adam Gurdun, of the manor of Noteleye [in Selborne] for his life, to revert on his death "to those who have the right (*jus*) thereto." Whether this Johanna was his daughter or not is not said. I should hardly think she can be the same who is named in a manumission of a serf 77 years later, presently to be mentioned. Sir Adam is said¹¹ to have been alive 30 Sept., 1295. The last original notice I have of him from the Public Records is an inquiry by a Selborne jury in 1292-3, who find it would not be to the King's damage if his liege Adam Gurdun gave for the weal of his soul, and that of the deceased Constantia his wife, 8 acres of land and a rent of 6s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in

¹ Pat. Roll, 49 Hen. III.

² p. 336.

³ Pat. Roll, 49 Hen. III.

⁴ Close Roll, 51 Hen. III.

⁵ The word is doubtful.

⁶ Memoranda Roll, 57 Hen. III., and 1 Edw. I.

⁷ The pond or lake, I presume, as distinct from the forest.

⁸ Close Roll.

⁹ p. 346.

¹⁰ Patent Roll.

¹¹ p. 345.

entrusted to him for 100 shillings yearly till All Saints' Day. It may have been made prisoner by Prince Edward soon after the battle of Evesham, as these particulars relate, but was not so soon received into favour; not in the ordinary manner described by White on their authority. On the contrary, on 2 April 1200, a safe conduct was granted to him to come and meet regarding his power till Pentecost following at the instance of Henry of Anjou, the King's nephew. On 12 January following (1200-01) America, his mother, had just died, and Adam had soon taken the Queen's prisoner, the Sheriff of Southampton was ordered to take America's land (a carucate) in Anthon in return for the Queen. However it was objected, he got into favour before long, and in 1 Edw. I. he and his wife Constantia were again in possession of the keeping of Wolston forest, and their manner of forewaste (or forewaste), and also had leave to enclose a park by paying ten marks. For twenty years or more he constantly appears as a trusty servant of the King in various capacities in the country, but chiefly in connection with the forest, punishing trespassers taking stags, making presents of deer, grays, &c. to various persons from the King. One of these is curious from its connection with natural history. On 12 April 36 Hen. III. a writ issued to the keeper of Wolston, directing him to give Sir Adam 12 pigs to stock his fish-pond at Selborne. Gilbert White says that Sir Adam's daughter and heiress Johanna was married to Richard Ashurst, and made various grants to the priory of Lamb. 200, the last being in 1307 (1 Edw. II. I have found a royal confirmation on 20 April 1 Edw. I. (1250), of a gift by Henry Ashurst and Johanna his wife to Adam Gurdon, of the manor of Nottelove (in Selborne) for his life to revert on his death "to those who have the right (i.e.) thereof." Whether this Johanna was his daughter or not is not said. I should hardly think she can be the same who is named in a manuscript of a son 77 years later, presently to be mentioned. Sir Adam is said to have been alive 30 Sept. 1202. The last original notice I have of him from the Public Records is an inquiry by a Selborne jury in 1202-3, who find it would not be to the King's damage if his niece Adam Gurdon gave for the soul of his son, and that of the deceased Constantia his wife 8 acres of land and a rent of 4d. in

* The Roll of Hen. III.

* p. 235

* The Roll of Hen. III.

* Close Roll of Hen. III.

* The word is changed.

* Manuscript Roll of Hen. III. and 1 Edw. I.

* The word is taken I presume, as distinct from the former.

* Close Roll.

* p. 242

* The Roll.

* p. 242

Hochangre to the Prior and Convent of Selborne, which land, &c., is held of William de Hochangre for [] yearly, and William holds of the King by serjeanty.¹

It would thus appear from the original documents I have gathered, that the third Sir Adam Gurdun was probably born about 1220, and if he died about 1295, this brings him to a respectable, though not extraordinary, old age.² There appears to be no mention in them of his having had any other wife than Constantia, or of her relative Thomas Makerel. Gilbert White may of course have had evidence³ that it was so, and that Agnes was the mother of his daughter and sole heiress Johanna. Of her I have observed the following:—On 27 January, 1363-64, Edward III., for half a mark, confirms Henry de Eston's manumission of one John Gobe, formerly a "nativus" of the Manor of Nuttele, in Southampton, belonging to Johanna, daughter of Sir Adam Gordon (so spelt), Knight, held in chief, who had demised him with his *sequela* to Henry in fee, and the latter had manumitted them all, without licence, wherefore John de Norton, now tenant of the Manor, had claimed him.⁴

Another interesting point regarding Selborne may here be noticed. The amiable historian⁵ corrects Bishop Tanner for saying there was a market and fair at Selborne, and says there never was a "chartered fair" there, the place meant in Dodsworth's charter of 54 Hen. III., being Lekeborne, co. Lincoln, not Seleburne. But on referring to the original document, it is unquestionable that besides a weekly market on Tuesday at their Manor of Seleburne, Henry III., on 23 Oct., 1270, gave the Prior and Convent a yearly fair for three days, viz., on the vigil, the day, and the morrow of the Assumption of the B. V. Mary (14, 15, and 16 August).⁶ So that the "jolly fellows," who, according to Gilbert White, found in an old almanack that there had been a fair in former days on the 1st of August, and accordingly set up one since the year 1681, were not far wrong in their information.⁷

Perhaps these remarks will not be unacceptable to those who, like the writer, have been admirers from boyhood of the naturalist of Selborne, and in later life have extended this admiration to the antiquarian portion of his delightful work as well. Gilbert White will ever be an English classic, although experts now tell us that swallows no longer hybernate in our ponds, but seek a thorough change of air, like many British Christians, across the stormy waves of more than one sea.

¹ Inq. ad quod damnum 20 Edw. I., No. 130.

² I have since noticed that on 25 Nov., 1296, a king's messenger carried letters under the great Seal to Sir Adam Gourdon, "Custos parcium maritimarum in Comitatu Suthampton, et Vicecomiti Suthampton." So he was then living. (Wardrobe Account, 25 Edw. I. *Brit. Museum*).

³ From the records of Magdalen College, to which he often refers.

⁴ Pat. Roll, 38 Edw. III.

⁶ p. 340.

⁵ Charter Roll, 54 Hen. III.

⁷ p. 416.

Hochburg to the Prior and Convent of Selborne, which land
belonged to William de Hochburg for [] years, and William
holds of the King by serjeanty.

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gathered that the third Sir Adam Gurduk was probably born
about 1250, and if he died about 1305, this brings him to a
respectable though not extraordinary old age. There appears to
be no mention in them of his having had any other wife than
Constance or of her relative Thomas Marescal. Gilbert White
may of course have had evidence that it was so and that Agnes
was the mother of his daughter and sole heiress Johanna. Of her I
have observed the following:—On 27 January, 1303-4 Edward
III. for half a mark, confirms Henry de Eston's manumission of
one John Gode, formerly a "native" of the Manor of Nuttle in
Southampton, belonging to Johanna, daughter of Sir Adam
Gurduk (so spelt). Knight, held in chief, who had demanded him
with his wife to Henry in fee, and the latter had manumitted
them all, without licence, wherefore John de Eston, now tenant
of the Manor had claimed him.

Another interesting point regarding Selborne may here be
noticed. The notable historian, corrector Bishop Tanner for
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viz. on the vigil, the day, and the morrow of the Assumption of
the B. V. Mary (i.e. 15 and 16 August). So that the "jolly
fellows" who according to Gilbert White found in an old
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who, like the writer, have been admirers from boyhood of the
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experts now tell us that swallows no longer hybernate in our
gables, but seek a thorough change of air, like many British
Christians, across the stormy waves of more than one sea.

* I have not noticed that on 25 Nov. 1296, a king's messenger visited Selborne.

* Under the year 1301 in Sir Adam Gurduk's "Custum Placitum" mentioned in
Gardiner's Southampton at 75 (Southampton). So he was then living
(Westbury Avenue, 25 Edw. I. 1294-5).

* From the records of Kingston College to which he often refers.

* Edw. III. 25 Edw. III.

* p. 418. * Charles Hall, St. Hen. III.

NOTES OF UNPUBLISHED WILLS AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

Communicated by W. S. ELLIS.

MAURICE TICHBOURNE¹ of Etonbridge Dioc. Roff. Dated 21 Feb. 1506 To be buried in Southwark Church, Winton Dioc.—Margaret wife—Richard, Thomas, Martin [? Mawrice] and John T.—Reynae filiae were 40 marks. With. Richard Hutton, curate; Edward Garth, gent., and others. Pr. 12 March 1506. (a Deane.)

THOMAS TICHBORNE, Grocer of London. Wife, etc. (a Deane 25.)

SIR JOHN DARELL, Knt., of the parish of Little Chart [Kent]. To be bur. in the chancel of St. Catherine in L.C. at the north side of my grandfather—Dame Anne my wife—Jamys my son, and Alice Engham my dau'r—To the marriage of Isabel my dau'r £100—Susan Auger my goldau'r—To my sister Julian Deryng £5—Last Will, 18 Sep. Lands to son John for life in tail—my dau'r Dorothy a nun in Minster. With. John Gage, squier, John Hales and Tho. Polhill. Dated 6 Sep. 1509 (Bennett 24, 1508-11).

THOMAS DISRAELL, Draper, of the parish of St. Edmunds, Lombard St. —to be bur. in the churchyard of St. Edmunds—Agnes my wife Executrix—Dated 3 Nov. 1558. (Welles 14.)

THOMAS ISAACKE² of the parish of Badowe co. Essex, gentleman. To Anne Isaacke my wife all my lands and tenements in Bradwell, Essex, and the profits till Elizabeth my dau'r shall be 21 and to her my house and lands in Badow for life—other lands in Essex—My cousin Henry Bourne, gent.—My brother Francis Wyatt—Tho. Isaacke my godson—My br. Mr. Edward Isaacke's son at 21—300 marks to dau'r Elizabeth at marriage—nonage of my brother [? nephew] Edward Wyatt—My niece Margaret Morrice, dau'r to my sister Anne Morice—Two of my nieces Margery Rose and Christian Rose, dau'rs of my sister Elizabeth Roose—My nieces Margery Isaacke and Jane Isaacke, dau'rs of my said brother Edward Isaacke Esq.—Youngest son of my sister Anne Morrice—a lease of lands in Suffolk to wife on condition of paying to Alice Ashburnham at marriage £10—My said br. Edward Isaacke, Esq., and Wm. Morrice, Esq., and my br. Francis Wyatt, Esq., exors. Dated last day of July 38 Hen. 8 (1547). Pr. 12 Oct. 1558 by Francis Wyatt. (Noodes 53.)

¹ In Berry's Hampshire and Kent "Genealogies" are Pedigrees of the Tichbourne family. A short but interesting paper on the Tichbournes of Kent is in *Archaeologia Cantiana*, vol. xiv, with an engraving of the fine old Hall of the Mansion of Crittenden, the seat of the Tichbournes in Cowden. An offshoot of the Hampshire family settled in Edenbridge temp. Henry VI, of whom a branch were seated at Cowden for several generations. Sir Robert Tichbourne, Lord Mayor of London, 1657, was a nephew of the builder of Crippenden.

² A pedigree of Isaack is in the Visitation of Kent, 1619 (Harl. MSS. 1548) and of Morice of Roydon, Vis. of Essex, 1612. Wm. Morice of Chipping Ongar mar. Ann Isaack of Kent. The Isaacs and the Wyatts were thus related:—Francis Wyatt, of Bobbingworth, mar. Frances, sister of Stephen Ellys, of Kennington, gent., by whom he had Isaac Wyatt and Wm. Wyatt, called cousins in the Will of Tho. Ellis, of Hertingforbury, gent., son of Stephen Ellis who also speaks of his "kinswoman, Jane Morris." Alice Ellys another sister of Frances mar. Tho. Isaac (Vis. of Kent, 1619, Harl. MSS. 1548), and Joyce Ellis of Badow, another sister, was widow of Edward Isaack 1572. A pedigree of Wyatt is in Howard's *Misc. N.S.* vol. ii, p. 103.

EDWARD ISAACKE of Well Court co. Kent Esq. Dated 29 April 14 Eliz. [on the leaf of the Register the arms of Isaacke are depicted in colours viz.—Sable, a bend, and leopard's face Or in sinister chief point]—Wife Joyce—My son in law Mr. Nicholas Sydley—My other two sons in law Mr. Tho. Appleton and Mr. John Jermy—To Thomas Washington a Bond of £100—My nephew Edward Wyatt, son to my br. Mr. Francis Wyatt Esq.—My lease unexpired of lands at Streatham, Surrey—ring to Bishop of London—cozin Mr. Francis Milford—rings to friends—nephew Mr. James Morryce Esq.—niece Elizabeth Speers £40—To two of the dau's of my nephew John Rose lately deceased—"all my dau's"—To my niece Elizabeth Dreury 200 marks—Henry Drury her husband—My dau'r Jone *ux.* Nicholas Sidley—bequests of clothes to friends—my aforesaid 4 dau's—my cosin Wm. Digges—my nephew Tho. Morrice—my cozin Tho. Digges—to Launcelot Washington of Littlebourne 40s.—to the wife of Ellice Butcher 20s. Dated 8 M'ch 1572. Several witnesses, *int. al.* Ellice Butcher—Will of Lands—"If by my wyfe Joyce I have a heir male" *etc.* Lands in Kent, Essex, and Suffolk. Dated 8 M'ch 1572. Pr. May 1573. (Petre 19.)

KATHERYN CHICHE³ (Porch 6) Dated 17 March 1525, of Canterburye, widowe—To be buried in the church of the Friars—my cosin Christopher Hales—my cosen Christopher Ovington and his wife—Mildred Courthop my dau'r, deceased—Clifford—Aylett—to maister John Hales son of the Baron of the King's Exchequer, and his wife, my sister—Dorothy Brooker—Farrar—Fowle—Sygnett—Dodd—See—Seth—Ayleff—Elizabeth Garland of Essex—my br. Henry Sampson—my sister Jone S. of Horsmonden—every child of my said brother—my cozen Elizabeth Frewen—Well of Molash; other names and bequests. Last Will: All my lands *etc.* in Kent and Canterbury—lands in Bishopsbourne and High Hardres—my late husband John à Beere—John à Beere son of Wm. à Beere. Witnesses: John à Beere, Roger à Beere, and others. Pr. 30 April 1526.

RICHARD TYCHEBORNE, of Edenbridge, gent. (Coope 3), dated 26 Aug. 3 Edw. VI. Margaret, my dau'r., £100.—Mary, my dau'r., £100—to John Hethe, my farm of Lympsfield Court.—Tho. H. and Robert H. and their heirs.—Thomazine, my wife.—Dau's of John Tycheborne, my br.—Margaret, another dau'r.—Catherine, another dau'r.—My br., Robert Selyard.—Witnesses, John Selyard, Robert Selyard, and others. Will of lands.—Morys T., my brother's son. Pr. 13 Feb., 1549.

Admon. 2 Feb., 1570, to Eleanor Darell, relict of HUGH DARELL, of Northfleet defunct.

Admon. 25 July, 1618, to Henry Darell, son of HENRY DARELL, late

³ This is an old Kentish family. The pedigrees are contradictory and Hasted (*Add. MSS.*, 16279) begins with a Thomas Chiche who mar. a Crioll and 2 succeeding generations who mar. a Norwood and a Brockhull, with a fourth descent in the person of Thomas Chiche, who mar. the co-heiress of Thomas Elys, Mayor of Sandwich t. Rich. II. This is authenticated, the others are doubtful; and his arms, 3 lions rampant, are on the tomb of this Thomas Elys in St. Peter's church, Sandwich. The name is probably a crasis of Chicheley. According to *Archæologia Cantiana* (v. 116), Tho. Chicheley, father of Abp. Chicheley, had a granddau'r who mar. Sir Alan or Valentine Chiche; and according to *Hart. MSS.*, 1694 (*Vis. Northampton*, 1566-1619) Wm. Chicheley, brother of the Abp. mar. Catharine d. of Wm. Chiche, of Chicheley, gent. The names might have been considered synonymous at a much earlier period.

of Inwood, in Newdigate. Another, Nov. 1618 to William, son, son Henry renouncing.

MARY DARELL (will nunc. Montagu 26), of St. Botolph's without Aldgate.—My son Marmaduke Darell, Esq., of Fulmer (Bucks). D. 19 Mch. 1601.

THOMAS DARELL (Clarke 15, 1620-5), citizen and haberdasher of London.—Sister Eliz. D.—my son Thomas Darell, £500 at 21.—My br. Marmaduke Darell.—Mary, my wife.

HENRY DARELL (Hele 90). Dated 9 Jan., 1620.—Citizen and fishmonger of London, now at sea in the good ship "Hart," of London, bound for Persia.—"Wages due from East India Company."—My two younger brothers George and Richard Darell.—My two brothers Nathaniel and Robert Darell, junior.—My sisters, Mrs. Champney and Mrs. Anne Darell.—My coz. Thomas Darell, silkman. Pr. 21 June, 1626.

JAMES DARELL, of London, Esq. (Lee 106). Son John—His uncle, Robert Darell.—Lease of lands in Isle of Thanet.—My nephew, Mr. George Tucker.—My br. Mr. Robert Darell.—My son Marmaduke Darell.—My son James Darell. My br. in law Mr. Richard Camden.—My son Robert Darell. Dated 20 Aug. 1638.

WILLIAM DARELL of Scotney, co. Sussex, Esq. Brother Henry Darell.—Sons and dau's. (Lee 112.)

STEPHEN PORTER (Petre 17) of the Diocese of Chichester.—Br. Geo. Porter.—Brother in law John Buss.—John, George, and Marie à Brook, my sister's children.—To wife Margaret, lands in Dallington, Grinstead, and Pevensey.—George Porter one of the sons of my br. John Porter. Lands in West Hoathly and East Grinstead to Stephen Porter, my godson, son of Geo. Porter my brother.—Manor of Coombes in the par. of Hammes—Say—Thomas Porter one of the sons of my brother John.—Richard Porter son of my brother Geo. Porter. Pr. May 1573.

ROBERT LAMBE,⁴ of Leedes, co. Kent, gent. (Bacon 9). Dated 3 Jan. 5 Eliz 1562—Mabell my wife, Ex'ix.—My mother living—Wife's two sons and her dau's.—"Finding at school" of Robert Lamb and Thos. Lamb his sons—my brother Arthur's debt—his son Robbin Lamb—My br. Christopher—My brother Richard—My dau's Ursula, Millicent, and Jane Lamb, each £100—My uncle Henlye—My cosin Thomas Ellis [of Stoneacre in Otham, near Leedes, who married Alice d. of Thos. Henley Esq. of Otham]. Pr. 27 Feb. 1578.

MICHAEL BERESFORD,⁵ of Westerham, co. Kent, Esq. (Windlebank 28) Recites had made over to Dorothy his wife part of his house at Squeries—

⁴ Alphaegus Lamb occurs in Arch. Cant. (in one of the early volumes) in the 13th century. The Lambs of Lambden in Chart Sutton are to be met with in the 15th century. Wm. Lamb "famulus Regis," Hen. VIII., was nephew of John Lamb, who was progenitor of the Lambs of Egerton, Hunton, Staplehurst, Maidstone, etc. Hasted says (v. 371), "Wm. Lambe, sometime a gentleman of the chapel to Henry VIII., and a great favourite of the Prince, was of the Company of Clothworkers in London, and with other charities, erected here, [Town Sutton] a free grammar school; he also founded 6 alms houses here. The arms of the founder a fess between 3 chevrons are carved in stone on the front of the building."

⁵ This family, of whom there is a pedigree in Berry's Kent Genealogies, came from Derbyshire. Michael Beresford purchased Squeries in Westerham, whose grandson, another Michael, sold it about 1636. From his uncle Tristram, descend the Earls of Tyrone in Ireland.

Son Thomas Seliard—My two dau'r's Jane and Marie Beresford £500 each—Son Geo. B., son Tristram B.—Joane Lee my grandchild—My son Richard B.—Son Thomas—My son Henry—My son Sir Thos. Harfleet, Knt.—My br. George Byng, Esq. Witn.: Thomas Seyliarde, James Astyn, etc. Pr. 1603.

JANE BERESFORD of Horton, widow (Seager 34). Sir Christopher Harflet, Knt. my br.—My uncle Walter Harflet, gent.—My br. in law Tristram Beresford, gent.—My niece Lewland—Lady Anne Southland—Her dau'r Mary S.—Her dau'r Jane S.—to Rose and Bennett Beresford my two wedding rings—To John Beresford £5.—My coz. Eliz. Southland, Executrix. Dated 16 Sep. 1633. Witn. Robert Lee, Susan Taylor, Mary Smith and John Eaton, scr. Pr. 11 Apl. 1634.

TRISTRAM BERESFORD, of Riverhead, gent. (Bruce 116) 15 Car. II. My dau'r. Mary Palmer, 20s. to buy her a ring—Residue to wife Eliz. Beresford. Witn.: John Bowcher, scr. Proved by wife Nov. 2 1664.

THOMAS BERESFORD of Chigwell, Essex, Clerk (Lee 106). My manor of Farnham in Brenchley, Kent—Samuel B. my son—I give house and lands called Gillmans in Westerham after decease of my wife Sarah to my children—my son Thomas B. 5s. Dated 20 Jan. 1637.

NICHOLAS STYLE⁶ of city of London, Alderman. Dated 16 Feb. 1613 (Cope 2). Wife Gertrude—son Humphrey Style—Mary my dau'r and Simon Lawrence—my br. Mr. Edmund Style Esq.—my nephews his sons, Mr. William and Mr. Edmund Style—to the poor of Westerham 40s.—nephew Thomas Style—my br. in law Mr. Thomas Boothby and my sister his wife—my brothers Mr. Edmund and Mr. Oliver Style, Esquires—my friend Christopher Kalye, grocer; my sister Meade. Pr. 8 Jan 1615.

GERTRUDE STYLE of Westerham, widow. Dated 20 Jan. 1634 (Sadler 30). Laurence—my brother Ralph Bright and his 3 children—grandchildren Gertrude Style and Elizabeth Style—par. of St. Margaret's Lothbury; to be buried there along with her late husband Nicholas Style of London Alderman—Children of my son Humphrey Style deceased. Witn.: Wm. Valentine, Henry Thomas and Jordan Gilbert [all these three were related or connected by marriage, and probably one or more were related to the Testatrix. Gertrude was a prevalent name early in the Thomas family]. Pr. 28 March, 1635.

RICHARD CRISP of Maidstone, gent. (Fairfax 48). To be bur. in churchyard of Aylesford, where lies buried the body of my father Henry Crispe, Esq. 4th son of Sir Henry Crispe late of Queeks in the Isle of Thanet knt., deceased, near Sir Thomas Colepepper's tomb—cozen Thomas Denne of Canterbury, Esq. and my cozen Mrs. Ellen Ann (?) of Queeks—wife Elizabeth—Richard Crispe my son and heir—other names—Beale, Godfrey, Hall, Roberts, Rogers, Swynoke, Allen. Pr. 1649.

SIR HENRY CRISPE of Queeks in Birchington, Isle of Thanet (Essex 153). Pelham—Dorothy Crisp of St. Andrews' Holborn, widow—my cozens Thomas Denne and John Denne, Esquires. Pr. 1648.

WILLIAM SELBY of St. Nicholas in Rochester, gent. Dated March 6

* ⁶ Alderman Style was son of Sir Humphrey Style, of Langley, near Beckenham (of whom there is a pedigree in Berry), who had a son, Oliver, father of Sir Thomas Style, who was created a Baronet, 1627. Sir Humphrey Style, of Langley, was also created a Baronet in the same year, but ob. s.p.

1633—lands in Marden called Merseys—my house and lands in Marden called Rowsden.⁷ (Sadler 64).

SIR WILLIAM SELBY of the Mote in Ightham, knt. Dated 1637 (Lee 15). Coz. Geo. Selby—Amherst—Billingsgate—Strother—Gillett—Cradocke—Foster—Muschamp—Sackville—Fenwicke—Newcastle—Drayner—my brother Sir Ralph Selby, knt.

SIR JOHN SHURLEY⁸, knt. Dated 25 April 1631 (St. John 62) of Isfield, Sussex. My nephews Arthur Shurley and Pelham Shurley sons of my br. Sir George Shurley—Thomas and Henry two other sons of Sir George—my nephew Henry Garton Esq.—my 5 daur's—Somerville—Tracy—Wife Dame Dorothy—kinsman Anthony Stapley Esq.

JOHN GUNTER⁹, the elder, of Brightelmstone, mercer. Dated 1646 (Campbell 113). Marie Gunter d. of John G. my son—grand child John Gunter—Avis—Geering—Haywood—Michell.

EDMUND BYNE of Washington, Esq. (Campbell 84). Mary Goring my mother in law—my father in law Henry Goring of Highden Esq.—my br. Edward Goring of Cobden [in Sullington] gent.—Muschamp.

MICHAEL MARTIN of Crawley, gent. Dated May, 1642 (Campbell 129). My br. Bennett M. of Charlwood—my son Benedict—daur Rebecca—overseers Tho. Steere of Ifield, husbandman, and Gyles Cuddington of Crawley, yeo. Witn. Edw. Thurland and others.

BENNETT MARTEN of Charlwood, gent. Dated 1661 (Laud 88). Anne and Mary M. grandchildren—Richard M. son of Bennett M. jun. My son Bennett M., exor. Overseer, cousin Michael Marten of Crawley, gent.

MICHAEL MARTIN of Crawley, gent. (Hene 143). Brother Bennett M. £200—John M. of Slaugham, £10—Richard M.—Holcombe—Kinsman Bennett Martin of Charlwood, gent. and my br. Bennett M. of same parish. Pr. 1668.

JUDITH DARELL (Essex 11) of St. Martin's in the Fields—br. Nicholas D. gent.—Eyres—Uncle Boys—Aunt Mary Capell—Sister Eliz. Darell—coz. Mary Digges—My br. Richard Fogge Esq.—coz. Thomazine Warnett—Broadnax—coz. Robert Darell of Betsanger. My grandmother Judith Boys—my grandfather Edward Boys Esq.—Aunt Lettice Boys—my uncle Geo. Crayford, gent. Pr. 1648.

BENNET WARDE¹⁰ of Yalding, widow. Dated 1640 (Evelyn 30)—

⁷ Rowsden or Rousden in Marden (the name does not appear in the Ordnance Map, but it seems to have adjoined Merseys and to have merged in it) was devised by Thomas Ellis, of Stoneacre, to his son Peter, and was afterwards conveyed to Wm. Selby. A pedigree of Selby of the Mote is in Berry p. 465, and one of another branch p. 494. Sir Henry Selby, knt., serjeant at law, *qui ob.* 1707, married the heiress of Amherst of Pembury, and his son Charles took the name of Amherst, but died *s.p.* when the estates went by marriage of a cousin to an ancestor of Earl Amherst. The Editor of this Magazine is the great-great-great-great grandson of Sir Henry Selby and ought, in the ordinary course, to have inherited the Mote; his great-grandfather, however, disinherited his only son, Charles Bridge Selby, and thus the Mote Estate passed to Prideaux John Selby and his descendants, to the exclusion of the rightful heirs.

⁸ The family of Shurley of Isfield had no connection or common origin with that of Shirley of Wiston, except a match between the two families. Mr. Shirley of Eatingdon, in his excellent family history "Stemmata Shirleyana" discusses the question, and shows that they were quite distinct families.

⁹ John Gunter *qui ob.* 1557, and settled at Racton in West Sussex, might have been his progenitor: and his descendants of kin with the Col. Gunter, of Racton, who assisted Charles II. to escape from Shoreham.

¹⁰ This family has been settled for several generations in the rank of gentry at

Walter—Gibbes etc.—My son Ambrose Warde, deceased—My br. Robert Tournay, gent. Ambrose Warde of Yalding, gent.—Brothers—Kenward—Burrish. Pr. 1674. (Bunce 94).

JOHN SMITH¹¹ of Crabbett co. Sussex, Knt. (Juxon 10). Lands in Berks—Wife—Children—br. in law Sir Thomas Parker—To the poor of Bugbrook, co. Northampton—My br. Southcott—My sister Stanford—My cousin John Goodwin of Bletchingley—My Kinsman Thomas Bayles of Middle Temple Esq. Pr. 1663.

MARY GODDARD (Lee 91) of St. Bennett Fink, widow. To my cosin Wm. Campyon, Esq., the son of Sir Wm. Campion, Knt., lands in Suffolk—to Lady Eliz. Campion and Lady Anne Campion £10 each—to mistress Barbara Springett £5—my cosins Eliz. Campion d. of Sir Wm. Campion and Eliz. Campion, d. of Sir Henry C.—my two cosins Henry Campion and Edward C., sons of the said Sir Wm. Campion—Janson—Goddard—Webb. Dated 1635.

GEORGE BELLINGHAM of Chichester, gent. (Lee 175). Dated 1638—Niece Mary B. dau'r. of br. Edward B., Henry her brother—my br. John B.—my br. Agmondisham Muschamp—Poor of Portslade.

JOHN HEAD of Brambletye. Dated May, 1640 (Coventry 168). In par. of East Grinstead - br. Wm. Head—Mr. Joslin Percy 40s. [In Horace Smith's romance of "Brambletye House" Jocelyn is made the heir of Sir John Compton]—Mr. Henry Bellingham £10 of Court Inlams [Inholmes] exor.

JOHN FOSTER of Eastbourne, gent. (Audley 88). Dated 1631. To the poor of Iden and Wittersham—Worger—Foster—Traiton—my wife and her two dau'r's. Anne Blagrove and Elizabeth Blagrove—eldest son Thomas Foster—my dau'r. Mary—my br. Thomas Foster—my br. in law Sackville Pope—my son in law Nicholas Gilderidge and my cosin Mr. Thos. Foster, overseers—my children (named).

MARGARET MORLEY of Glynde, widow (Audley 90). Harbert Boord my grandchild—my dau'r Morley—my granddau'r Margaret Borne and Henry Borne—Margaret Boord my goddau'r—Frances Morley—Marie Morley—my son Robert Morley, Esq., Exor. Pr. 1631-3.

ROBERT MORLEY of Glynde Esq. (Audley 111). Dated 17 Oct. 1632—son William—Herbert Boord of Lindfield gent.—Wm. Roberts of Staple Inn, gent.—My 4 younger children.

CHRISTOPHER KALY (Audley 77), citizen and grocer of London—my four children—my friends Mr. Simon Laurence and his wife—cozen Mr. Anthony Kaly of Bristol—his brother my cosin Roger Kaly of Bristol—I give to Mr. Nicolas Style the son of Mr. Humphrey Style, late of Westerham, deceased, 40s. to buy a ring, and to Mrs. Gertrude Style, dau'r of the said Humphrey Style, 40s.

Yalding. In Thorp's *Registrum Refense* are recorded many of their sepulchral memorials in that church. In the 16th vol. of *Archæologia Cantiana* is an account of Squeries Court in Westerham, which was purchased by John Warde, son of Sir John Warde, Lord Mayor of London 1719, with a pedigree of the family, beginning with Thomas Warde, of Tunstall, *qui ob.* c. 1635, and who was sprung from the Wardes of Yalding. Bennet Warde, the testatrix, was dau'r. of Tho. Tournay, of Brocknall, and mar. Ambrose Warde, of Sandgate Castle, gent. (Berry's Kent Gen. p. 106), ancestor of the present Ambrose Warde, Esq., of Yalding Court.

¹¹ Sir John Smith purchased Crabbett in Worth, Sussex; he died 1662 at 71, and his son John Smith sold it in 1698 to Leonard Gale, ancestor of the present owner, Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, Esq. (See Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. xii.).

JOHN FAGG of Rye, Esq. (Rivers 97). My cozen Wm. Morley, Governor of Arundel Castle—cozens John and Ann Baker, children of my nephew Tho. Baker of Framfield—my aunt Margerie Carpenter—Seeley—Grimshaw—my sister Eliz. Stone widow—Wm. and Thomas Stone her sons—my sister Court—Kinsman Herbert Morley, Esq.—My br. Wm. Hay, Esq. Pr. 1641-5.

JOHN COOPER PENKHERST¹² of Mayfield, gent. Dated 26 Feb. 1630 (St. John 81). Wife Anne—John Porter Esq. her uncle—her brother Baker—my son Stephen—my dau'r Elizabeth—my loving father Stephen P., Exor.—Anthony Fowle, Esq., my father in law—Nicholas Fowle, gent., my br. in law.

Dame ELIZABETH HAMBY of Court Lodge, Lamberhurst, widow—sister and sole heir of Richard Porter, Esq., who was s. and h. of my late father Richard Porter, the elder, of Court Lodge, deceased (Fagg 89).

HENRY FRERE¹³ of Sutton Valence, gent. (Consistory Court, Canterbury, vol. 43, fol. 209). My sister Strensham's children—James one of the sons of Christopher Franklyn, gent.—Barbara F.—Henry my brother Mr. Robert Frere's son—Eliz. *ux.* Edward Acton—Amys Heyman widow, my br. Thomas's dau'r.—Anne Ellis [*ux.* Edmund Ellis of Stoneacre gent.] and her children—Elizabeth Bishop my other dau'r. [? sister]. Henry Bishop her son. Pr. 29 April 1612.

HENRY KIRKILL of East Sheen, gent., nephew John K. (Berkeley 64)

THOMAS KERRILL¹⁴ of Goldhill in Hadlow, Esq. Dated 12 Feb. 1694 (Irby 52). Education of my children—eldest son John K. to have capital messuage, &c., of Goldhill and other lands—recites other purchases—my brother in law Thomas Dallison Esq., and cousin Walter Barton of the Court Lodge—youngest son Thomas K.—my two dau'r's Alice and Elizabeth K. Witn. John Wood, Thomas Weller and another. Pr. 9 April 1695.

PHILLIPA WEEKES¹⁵ of Guildford (Pyne 304) temp. Car. II. Widow Raleigh etc.—family portraits—my great grandfather Sir Walter Raleigh—Elwes, etc.

RICHARD STAPLEY¹⁶ of Maidstone, gent. (North 35). My br. Thomas S.

¹² This family existed for several generations at Buxted and Mayfield. Their arms, in Mayfield Church, exactly resemble those of Ashburnham. If the name were originally Penhurst, this would be accounted for, as Stephen de Penhurst (adjoining Ashburnham), might have been a cadet of Ashburnham. In the Inq. p. m. temp. Edw. I., he was found to have died seized of the Manors of Ore and Hollington, in Sussex. Stephen Penhurst bought Buxted Manor, 1641, which was owned by his son Ferdinand, 1684.

¹³ Henry Frere, sen., of Milton, next Gravesend, gent., made his will 15 Dec. 1646, and had issue Daniell, Leonard, and Henry. Henry Frere was of Trin. Coll. Cam. 1652, and had a br. Robert. The will of Henry Frere, Esq., of Hartlip, is dated 1634; he had a cousin Daniel Frere of Hartlip, who had a son Henry; and another cousin, Mr. Robert Frere, "of Sussex," who had issue Robert and Henry. 1582-1600, Tho. Frere, gent., and his children are mentioned in the Reg. of East Grinstead.

¹⁴ Sir Thomas Keriell, Knt., the last of the long line of the Criols or Keriells (whose d. and h. mar. John Fogg, Esq.,) was slain at the battle of St. Albans. John Keriell, of Chipstead, co. Surrey, occurs in a deed A.D. 1425 (Add. Ch. B. Mus., 24616), Alice d. and h. of Tho. Barton, gent., qui. ob. 1602, mar. John Kirkill, who had a son John and he a son John.

¹⁵ Pedigrees of this family are in Dallaway's *Rape of Arundel*; the *Genealogist* vols. 1 and 2, and in Howard's *Miscellanea* (ii, 155.)

¹⁶ Pedigrees of this family are in Berry's *Sussex Gen.* 85, 3/1; Horsfield's *Hist. of*

clerk, exor.—my manor of Shalecourt and a messuage in Maidstone to his said brother—my mother Mrs. Anne Stapley, widow—"Every one of my brothers and sisters"—Finch—Horsmunden. Dated 20 Nov. 1679.

THOMAS HILL of St. Nicholas, Guildford, gent. Dated 21 Sep. 1685 (Box 11). My niece Jane Hill a messuage in St. Olave Southwark—my br. James Hill £40 a year out of a messuage in London—my nephew Daniell Hill citizen of London—my niece Mary Cope, widow, sister of the said Daniell—my aunt Deane—Mary and Hannah dau's of my br. James Hill—my cousin Mr. James Budd, Rector of West Horsley—my cozin Nath. Budd of London—my cosin Henry Hill of Corpus Christi Coll. Oxon, B.D.—my br. John Hill of Guildford Draper.

RICHARD MORTON¹⁷ M.D., the elder, of London, Doctor of Physic (Pett 11). Lands in Newdigate—son Richard etc. Long will.

BENJAMIN LAMBE of the city of London gent. (Exton 163). Dated 31 Aug. 1687—my br. John Lane [? Lambe], junior, of Maidstone, and my sister his wife £5 each—my cosin Thomas Lambe and his sister Mary, of Boxley, and my cosin *ux.* Mr. Wm. Finch of Maidstone—Mr. John Thatcher of Maidstone £10—To my wife Margaret all my lands in Lenham and a shop in Maidstone.

SIR THOMAS HEATH¹⁸ of Stoke next Guildford, knt. (Bath 79). Dated 1 March, 1679. My br. Roger Heath, Esq., deceased—my two godsons Roger and Thomas Heath, sons of my nephew Roger Heath, deceased—Katharine, Anne, and Frances Heath, 3 of the dau's of my nephew Richard Heath of the Inner Temple, Esq.—Every other of his children—my niece Letitia Heath, wife of said Richard Heath—my sister Mrs. Mary Long—my niece Mary Long—Abigail Webb dau'r of my said niece—my nephew Wm. Heath.

DAME CHRISTIAN EARSFIELD, widow and relict of Sir Thomas E. [Eversfield] of Denne in Horsham, Knt. (Nabbs 7). Relatives, Napier, apparently of Luton co. Beds.—Middleton—Bartlett—my sister Mitton, deceased—my sister Leech.

ROBERT LUNSFORD¹⁹ of Hastings, gent. (Fairfax 135). Father Herbert L., sole exor.—Herbert son of my br. Wm. Lunsford—br. John L. of Hollington.

Lady ELIZABETH FERNFOLD²⁰, widow (May 57). My grandchild Tho.

Lewes, ii, 110, and in Sussex Arch. Coll. ii, 107. The Testator's pedigree is recorded in the Visit. of Kent, 1663. He was third son of Robert Stapley, of Maidstone, M.D., who was son of Richard S. of Wilmington, who was son of Nicholas S. of Rotherfield.

¹⁷ He was related to Sir James Morton, who mar. the heiress of Covert of Slaugham. The family of Marchant, of Hurstpierpoint (whose pedigree is in Sussex, Arch. Coll. vol. xxv) were connected by marriage with the Mortons, and thereby became owners of many family portraits of the Coverts and Mortons, including one of Sir Wm. Morton, Justice of Common Pleas.

¹⁸ The testator was son of Richard Heath, of Eversley, co. Hants. Roger, his brother, was father of Sir Richard Heath, Baron of the Exchequer, qui ob. 1702, who mar. Lettice d. of Sir Geo. Woodroffe, and by her had issue Sir Tho. Heath, of Hatchlands, and others.

¹⁹ There is a pedigree of this ancient Sussex family in Berry; and in one of the volumes of Nichols' *Collectanea*, a copious account of the family, with charters, by the late Mr. Steinman.

²⁰ John Farnfould was M.P. for Bramber 1399; Richard F. was M.P. for New Shoreham 1473, and Sir Thomas Farnfould, M.P. for Steyning in the 17th century. He was son of Richard, who was son of Richard. The arms a chevron engrailed

clerk, exec—my name of Elizabeth and a message in Middlesex to his
and brother—my mother Mrs Anne Stacey, widow—"Every one of my
brother and sister"—Frank—Horsburgh. Dated 20 Nov 1878.

Thomas Hill of St Nicholas Guildford Kent. Dated 21 Dec 1888
(Box 11). My niece Jane Hill a message in St Olive Southwark—my
for James Hill 240 a year out of a message in London—my nephew
James Hill citizen of London—my niece Mary Cope, widow, sister of
the said James Hill—my aunt Anne—Mary and Hannah Jane of my de
James Hill—my cousin Mr James Hill, Doctor of West Hoxley—my
cousin Kate, D.D. of London—my cousin Henry Hill of Goring Church
Coll Oxon, B.D.—my de John Hill of Guildford Surrey.

Richard Montagu, M.D., the elder of London, Doctor of Physic
(Box 11). I am in Newbury—son Richard and Long will
Elizabeth Jane of the city of London gent (Box 11). Dated
21 Aug 1887—my de John Jane (London), sister of Elizabeth, and
my sister his wife 45 each—my cousin Thomas Jane and his sister
Mary of Hoxley, and my cousin Mr Wm Jane of Middlesex—Mr
John Jane of Middlesex 210—To my wife Margaret all my lands
in London and a shop in Middlesex.

Sam Thomas Heath of Stoke Newington Kent (Box 70). Dated
1 March 1878. My de Roger Heath, Esq, deceased—my two nephews
Roger and Thomas Heath, sons of my nephew Roger Heath deceased—
Katherine Anne and Frances Heath 2 of the heirs of my nephew
Richard Heath of the same Tenants, Esq—Every other of his children—
my niece Letitia Heath, wife of said Richard Heath—my sister Mrs
Mary Long—my niece Mary Long—Abigail Webb, daughter of my said
niece—my nephew Wm Heath.

DAME CHRISTIAN ELLIOTT, widow and relict of Sir Thomas E.
[Elliott] of Downe in Hampshire, Bart (Xmas 7). Katherine, Nephew,
apparently of London as he is—Middlesex—Baronet—my sister Anne,
deceased—my sister Anne.

Robert Laxton, of Hastings, gent (Xmas 13). Father Herbert
L., sole exec—Herbert son of my de Wm Laxton—de John L. of
Hollington.

Lady Elizabeth Laxton, widow (May 57). My grandchild Tho.

Lower, B. 110, and in Essex Arch Coll 2. 107. The Testator's pedigree is recorded
in the Will of Kent 1882. He was third son of Robert Stacey, of Middlesex, M.D.,
who was son of Richard 2 of Wiltshire, who was son of Richard 2 of Middlesex.
He was related to Sir James Stacey, who was the father of Count of
Essexham. The family of Middlesex, of Middlesex, father Richard is in Essex
Arch Coll vol 222, were connected by marriage with the Middlesex, and thereby
became owners of many family estates in the County and Middlesex, including one of
Sir Wm Stacey, Justice of Common Pleas.

The testator was son of Richard Heath of Newbury, an Esq, Roger his
brother, was father of the Richard Heath Baron of the Exchequer, and so, 1708
who was father of Sir Geo Wrottesley and by her had issue Sir Tho Heath,
Highlands and others.

There is a pedigree of the ancient Essex family in Henry 2, and in one of the
volumes of Richard I's reign, a pedigree of the family with charters of the
late Mr. Stacey.

John Richardson was M. A. for Lincoln 1380. Richard E. was M. A. for New
Shakespeare 1415 and the Thomas Richardson, M. A. for Lincoln in the 15th century.
He was son of Richard, who was son of Richard. The name a division suggested.

Cudmore—Dorothy C. my dau'r in law—my dau'r Martha Lathum—Granddau'r Eliz. Lathum. Withn.: Thos. Lathum, John Lathum, etc.

JOHN WYBURN²¹ (May 131) of Hawkwell in Kent Esq.—Benjamin W. Esq., my late father deceased—Bartholomew Smith Esq., my father in law—my uncle George Philpot—lands in Herts—my dear mother Mrs. Blanche Wyborne.

WILLIAM HEATH of Piddinghoo, gent. (Fines 248). Dated 1640—wife Eleanor—cozen Wm. Heath—Henry Shelley, gent., my son in law—Martha his wife my eldest dau'r—Edward Bray, Esq., and Susan his wife my youngest dau'r—Thomas Meere, gent., my son in law and Mary *ux.* My cousins Tho. Birsty, Ralph Beard, and Tho. Haughton gent.—Robert my son.

SIR RALPH WHITFIELD²², Knt. (Rivers 156), Serjeant at law. To the poor of Bletchingley—my son Sir Herbert Whitfeld Knt.—my son Henry—Sir Herbert our eldest son—dau'r Dorothy W.—my son Roger—my son Charles—children of my brother Robert W. deceased—my br. Robert Raworth—Herbert W. Esq. my deceased father—Herbert W., Doctor in Physick my deceased brother—My cousin Thomas W. of Rowfant Esq.—my coz. Matthew W. of Whitfeld Hall, co. Northumberland Esq. deceased.

LAWRENCE SMITH²³, son of Sir Lawrence Smith (King 75), late of Bow, Middlesex, deceased—my brothers Sir Thomas Smith, Bart., and Lionel Smith and sister Mary Smith.

HENRY VALENTINE²⁴ of Tatsfield (Bruce 23), yeoman of the guard—Elizabeth Heyward of T. widow—To her, furniture, etc., and all the money due to me from his Majesty for livery or wages and to be executrix—my godson Valentine Hayward, her son. Dated Jan. 1 1662-3. Pr. Feb. 1663.

ROWLEY TICHBOURNE of Ryegate, cordwinder (North 187). My br. Morris T.—Names—Terry, Briggs, Hill, Hills.

between 3 stags' heads, are on the monument of Michael F., gent., in Steyning Church. The same arms are on the porch of the decayed mansion of the family at Clayton Priory, near Burgess Hill. (See Proc. in Chancery i. 289).

²¹ An account of this family is in vol. viii. of the Sussex Archaeological Collections, with an engraving of a brass memorial to the memory of one of them.

²² There is a pedigree of this ancient family in Berry's Kent and Sussex Genealogies; also an article by the late Mr. Lower on their Northumbrian origin in vol. xix of Sussex Arch. Coll. The arms of Sir Wm. de Whitefeld are in the list of those Knights who were at the battle of Boroughbridge, as given in the New Series of the *Genealogist*. They differ somewhat from those in present use. The representative of this family is George Whitfeld, Esq., of Hamsey, near Lewes.

²³ In Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber* is a pedigree of Smith, of Woodmancote, in which Lawrence is a prevalent Christian name, of whom the late Lawrence Smith, Esq., of Hurstpierpoint, was a member. Lionel Smith was mar. at Buxted, 1632, to Mary, d. of Edward Lyndsey, Esq. Several members of this family are mentioned in Harl. MSS. 1144 p. 49, with their coat of arms—three martlets.

²⁴ This was a member of a family established at Titsey, Tatteshield and Westerham. John Valentine bought the manor of Felcourt in East Grinstead, 1589, whose son Henry sold it 1616. Humphrey, br. of John, had a son William, who was of Westerham and died there 1635. His d. and h., Elizabeth, mar. Rich. Hayward. A family of Valentine flourished at Revesby co. Linc. Several of the name lived at Winchelsea, and in East Sussex in the 17th century. A Wm. Valentine was in the retinue of the Earl of Flanders at Winchelsea 1242 (Sussex Arch. Coll. xxiii, 26).

WILLIAM CAMPION²⁵ of London, mariner (Mico 20). Brothers Thomas and Henry—Edward Campion—my mother Barbara Campion of London widow—Waters—Henry Chowne of Horsham, Esq., and Andrew Pierce of London, gent.

GEORGE COVERT, mariner (Mico. 20). Br. Edward Covert of Abberton, gent. [Edburton co. Sussex], and Joan his now wife—my sister Mary Draper of Henvill, widow—brother John Cowstocke of Abberton—br. Wm. Covert of London, merchant taylor—sisters Susan Mayowe and Judith Covert of London.

WILLIAM BOSVILLE²⁶ of Sevenoaks, gent. (Ent 58). Lady Bosvile, my honoured ancestor, buried in Sevenoaks—my mother Mrs. Anne Bosvile—my sister Mrs. Margaret Williams—my kinsman Mr. Wm. Bosville, s. and heir of Leonard Bosvile, late of Ashe, Esq.—Kinsman Mede—aunt Butler, cozen Anne Crittenden—cozen Butterfield—cozen Widow Walter—Aunt Lady Bosville—friends Petley and Culpepper—many other names—uncle Henry Bosvile of Aynsford, knt.

OLIVER WEEKES of Tortington, Esq. (Ent. 138). Eldest son Carew Weekes—children—Elizabeth Weekes, dau'r—Raleigh Weekes and John Elwes Weekes—wife Philippa—my friend Sir John Elwes.

RALPH AKEHURST of Cliffe Lewes, haberdasher (Mico 139), residing in the city of Dublin—wife Mary—eldest son Ralph A.—four youngest children, Samuel A. Alexander A. John A. and Thomas A.—one twelfth part of that barke I have with Captain Tattersfield [Tattersall]²⁷ of Brighthelmstone—br. Alexander A. of Leatherhead, gent.

ON THE AGE FOUND IN INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM; AND ON THE PARENTAGE OF THOMAS PERCY, BISHOP OF NORWICH, 1355.

As a Genealogical Calendar, compiled from the Inquisitions *post mortem*, is appearing from time to time in this Magazine, it may not be out of place to write a few words of caution respecting an argument frequently drawn from one part of these records. It was one of the duties of the jurors in these inquests to find the age of the heir; and the fact so found is frequently of use in testing the probability of assumed descents. To take an imaginary example, suppose that in the pedigree in question it is stated that John le Blund was the son of William le Blund, of Derby, and that we know that the latter was fifteen years old in 1364. If John le Blund was found by inquisition to be of the age of ten years on the death of his father, William le Blund, in 1370, we may conclude that William, the father of John, was not identical

²⁵ This was a member of the family of Campion of Combwell, in Kent, and Danny in Sussex. See Berry's Sussex Gen. pp. 9 and 82. Rachel, sister of Sir Henry Campion, mar. Thomas Chowne, Esq.

²⁶ A pedigree of this ancient family is in Berry's Kent Genealogies. Some confusion exists in the affiliations of those who lived in Kent, which it would be worth while of the Kentish genealogist to rectify.

²⁷ An interesting paper on "Capt. Nicholas Tattersall and the escape of Charles the Second" is in vol. xxxii. of Sussex Arch. Coll.

WILLIAM CANNING* of London, merchant (died 30). Brother Thomas and Henry—Edward Canning—my mother Barbara Canning of London widow—Went—Henry Canning of London, Esq. and Andrew Canning of London, Esq.

GEORGE CANNING, merchant (died 30). Mr. Edward Canning of Ashford, Kent (Edmund or Edward) and then his son and wife—my sister Mary, daughter of Henry, widow—brother John Canning of Ashford—the Wm. Canning of London, merchant Esq.—sister Susan Canning and Josiah Canning of London.

WILLIAM CANNING* of Newcastle, gent (died 30). Lady Dorothea my maternal ancestor, buried in St. Andrew's—my mother Mrs. Anne Boscawen—my sister Mrs. Margaret Williams—my kinsman Mr. Wm. Howell, a son of Edward Boscawen, late of Ashford, Esq.—Kinsman John—my mother, Esq.—Anne Canning—sister Barbara Canning—sister William Canning—Anne Lady Dorothea—sister John Canning and George Canning—many other names—my sister Henry Boscawen of Ashford, Kent.

Other names of Thomas Canning (died 1801). Edward son Canning, Esq.—John Canning—Esq.—John Canning—Esq.—John Canning and John Canning—Esq.—John Canning—Esq.—John Canning.

Other names of John Canning, Esq. (died 1801). Edward son Canning, Esq.—John Canning—Esq.—John Canning—Esq.—John Canning and John Canning—Esq.—John Canning—Esq.—John Canning. The city of London—wife Mary—sister John A.—son youngest children Samuel A. Alexander A. John A. and Thomas A.—son twelfth part of that house I have with Captain Thomas Canning of Brighton—by Alexander A. of Brighton, gent.

ON THE AGE FOUND IN INQUIRIES POST MORTEM: AND ON THE PRETEXT OF THOMAS PERCY, BISHOP OF NORWICH, 1335.

As a Genealogical Calendar, compiled from the inquiries post mortem, is appearing from time to time in this Magazine, it may not be out of place to write a few words of caution respecting an argument frequently drawn from one part of these records. It was one of the duties of the juror in these inquiries to find the age of the body; and the fact so found is frequently of use in testing the probability of assumed descent. To make an imaginary example, suppose that in the pedigree in question it is stated that John is third was the son of William is third, of Percy, and that we know that the latter was fifteen years old in 1341. If John is third was found by inquiry to be of the age of ten years on the death of his father William is third in 1370, we may conclude that William, the father of John, was not identical

* This was a member of the family of Canning of Cambridge in Kent, and Henry is shown as Henry's son, born in 1341, died in 1370. Henry Canning, son of Thomas Canning, Esq. A pedigree of the Canning family is in Henry's Kent Genealogy. Some confusion exists in the pedigree of these and their descendants in Kent, which it would be worth while of the reader to consult in regard to. An interesting paper on "The Canning Family" and the county of Chester the Second" is in the 10th, of *Notes and Queries*, Vol. I.

with William of Derby, since, if we accepted the assumed descent, the son would be only eleven years younger than the father. The inference in this instance would be well founded. But, suppose the inquisition to have taken place thirty years later, and the jury to have found in 1400, that John was William's son and of the age of forty years. The arithmetical process would lead in this case to the same conclusion as in the former; but the argument in disproof of the assumed descent would not be so satisfactory. In the former case the heir being an infant at the time of the inquest, his exact age was of importance, as the duration and value of the wardship depended upon it. In the latter case the only material point, namely, that the heir had long since attained his majority, being beyond question, it was altogether a matter of indifference to everyone, whether the jury found him to be forty or fifty years of age, and if any juror could answer for his having been living forty years before, there was no reason to enquire further. This consideration would tell with especial force in the case of female heirs. For it is not to be supposed that a lady of thirty-seven, in the fourteenth century any more than in the nineteenth, would feel gratified by her precise age being found by the inquest of a jury; and a courteous escheator might very well be satisfied if the jury found that she was of the age of thirty years, or of twenty-five years and more.

The uncertainty of these returns is shewn by the inquisitions taken at the same time in different counties, in which the age of a person of middle or advanced life varies in the findings of the different juries. To take an example, in Mr. Vincent's *Calendarium Genealogicum* (N.S. II, p. 90), John de Clavering, on the 15th May, 1310, was found by a Buckinghamshire jury to be of the age of thirty years and more; by an Essex jury on the same day to be of forty-four years; and by three other juries to be of forty years and more.

The necessity of caution in arguing from the finding of a fact, which no person was interested to dispute or to correct, is so obvious that I should not have thought it worth while to dwell upon it, if I had not lately met with more than one instance, in which careful genealogists have placed implicit reliance upon returns of age made at a time when the exact age was immaterial.

An example of this kind of argument, in a genealogy of considerable interest, is found in a recent Part of the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, which contains some valuable observations by Mr. Perceval upon the seal of Thomas Percy, Bishop of Norwich, 1355-1369. This seal, besides the bishop's own arms, the Percy lion within a bordure, exhibits four other shields: on one side *Percy*, and above it, *England* with a label, on the other side *Clifford*, and above it, quarterly, *Fitzalan* and *Warren*. The shields of Clifford and Fitzalan associated with Percy are explained by the fact that the lords Percy, the Bishop's ancestors, in two successive generations matched with Fitzalan and Clifford. With respect to the fourth shield, Mr. Perceval makes the following remarks:

"The fourth coat, England a label, can I believe be nothing but Lancaster. At first I was disposed to refer it to Henry, Earl of Lancaster, who after the death of his brother Thomas, slain at Boroughbridge in 1312, adopted his arms, England, with the label of France instead of the bend azure, which he had borne as a mark of cadency in his brother's lifetime, and to include that the Bishop was the son of Henry de Percy IV, by Mary of Lancaster, daughter of Earl Henry.

with William of Baskerville, and if we accepted the assumed descent the man would be only about three years younger than the father. The inference in this instance would be well founded. But suppose the inference to have taken three years later, and the jury to have found in 1460, that John was William's son and of the age of forty years. The mathematical process would lead in this case to the same conclusion as in the former; but the argument in favour of the assumed descent would not be so satisfactory. In the former case the fact being an infant at the time of the murder, his exact age was of importance as the duration and extent of the weakness depended upon it. In the latter case the only material point raised, that the fact had long since attained its majority, being beyond question, it was altogether a matter of indifference to everyone whether the jury found him to be forty or fifty years of age, and if any jury could answer for his having been living forty years before, there was no reason to suppose further. This conclusion would fall with especial force in the case of female heirs. For it is not to be supposed that a lady of thirty-seven, in the fourteenth century, any more than in the nineteenth, would feel gratified by her parents age being found by the judges of a jury; and a conclusion which might very well be satisfied if the jury found that she was of the age of thirty years, or of twenty-five years and more.

The uncertainty of these returns is shown by the inquiries taken at the same time in different counties, in which the age of a person of middle or advanced life varies in the findings of the different juries. To take an example in the *Vintages* (London: W. & A. G. 1830, N.S. II. p. 90), John de Clavering on the 13th May, 1316, was found by a Buckinghamshire jury to be of the age of thirty years and more; by an Essex jury on the same day to be of thirty-four years; and by three other juries to be of forty years and more.

The necessity of caution in relying from the finding of a fact which no person was interested to dispute or to controvert is so obvious that I should not have thought it worth while to dwell upon it. If I had not been met with more than one instance, in which careful genealogists have placed implicit reliance upon returns of age made at a time when the exact age was immaterial.

An example of this kind of argument in a genealogy of considerable interest is found in a recent Part of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, which contains some valuable observations by Mr. Farnham upon the seal of Thomas Percy, Bishop of Norwich, 1355-1362. This seal, besides the bishop's own name, the Percy lion within a border, exhibits four other shields; on one side Percy and above it Fitzwalter with a label, on the other side Fitzwalter and above it Percy and Fitzwalter. The shields of Clifford and Fitzalan associated with Percy are explained by the fact that the latter Percy, the Bishop's ancestor, in two successive generations married with Clifford and Fitzalan. With respect to the fourth shield, Mr. Farnham makes the following remarks:

"The fourth coat, England a label, can I believe be nothing but Lancaster. At least I was disposed to refer it to Henry, fourth of Lancaster, who after the death of his brother Thomas, came to Bonaventure in 1312, married his sister Margaret, with the label of France, married to the first count, which he had borne as a married countess in his father's lifetime, and so holding that the Bishop was the son of Henry de

Percy IV. by Mary of Lancaster, daughter of King Henry

All the accounts however make the Bishop to have been the son of Henry de Percy III, and on examining the dates, I find this affiliation must be correct. For the Bishop, as appears from Godwin *de Presulibus*, was appointed to the See of Norwich by papal provision in 1355, being of the uncanonical age of twenty-two. He would thus have been about thirty-five in 1368, when Henry, Lord Percy IV, husband of Mary of Lancaster, died. According to the Inquisition on this Henry's death (42 Edward III, No. 48, Dugdale), the eldest son and heir, another Henry, was only thirty, so that the Bishop could not have been his brother. I mention this in order to save trouble to any future inquirer, to whom the same explanation of the occurrence of the Lancaster coat on the Bishop's seal might suggest itself."¹

Mr. Perceval concludes that the shield of Lancaster, in the Bishop's seal, was that of Henry, Earl of Lancaster (son of the above-named Henry, and brother-in-law of Lord Percy, the Bishop's brother), to whose powerful influence it was believed that the Bishop owed the dispensation that enabled him to be enthroned at Norwich at so early an age.

I have not had the opportunity of seeing whether, in the inquisition cited by Dugdale, the age is stated at "thirty years" or "thirty years and more." In either case, I should submit that the finding is not sufficient to prove beyond question that the young Earl was less than thirty-six years of age. I cite the example, however, not for the purpose of disputing Mr. Perceval's conclusion, but, in order to show that the caution which I have ventured to suggest is not unnecessary, since the argument in question may be employed with too much confidence even by an experienced genealogist.

With respect to the fact itself, I am inclined to think on other grounds, which may not improbably have been also present to Mr. Perceval's mind, that the Bishop has rightly been placed in the earlier generation, and that the exhibition of the royal shield upon his seal among those of his own ancestors, though it is certainly a very singular assumption and strongly suggestive of a claim of kindred, is not sufficient to outweigh the probabilities in favour of the received descent. In the later generation, there was Thomas Percy, the Earl of Worcester of Henry IV's reign, to whom on the contrary assumption, the Bishop would be brother. The existence of two brothers of the same name was not inconsistent with the usage of the time, but it is more probable that they were uncle and nephew. Henry de Percy III, was a minor in 1316, and had livery of his lands in 1321 or 1322.² It would not be impossible that a person born in 1333 or 1334, should be his grandson; and it was usual in those times, for feudal reasons, to marry heirs and expectant heirs at a very early age; but in the present case, as the Bishop was a younger son, this relation between two persons born at so short an interval is in the highest degree improbable. We are driven therefore to accept the conclusion that the Bishop belonged to the elder generation, although the other alternative is not so neatly disproved as it appeared to be by the argument used by Mr. Perceval.

F. M. NICHOLS.

¹ Soc. Antiq. *Proceedings*, vol. x, p. 99.

² Dugdale, *Baronage*; *Parliamentary Writs*, t. Ed. II *Index*.

All the accounts however make the Bishop to have been the son of Henry de Percy III, and on examining the dates, I find this affiliation must be correct. For the Bishop is supposed to have been born in 1252, being of the generation of the second son of Henry de Percy III, who was born in 1222, when Henry, first Percy IV, became of age. This has been shown in 1888, when Henry, first Percy IV, became of age. Henry de Lancaster died, leaving no issue, and his daughter, Henry's only daughter, married the eldest son and heir of another Henry, who was only a few years older than the Bishop could have been his brother. I mention this in order to show that the Bishop could not have been the son of Henry de Percy III, as the latter was not of the Bishop's age, and might suggest itself.

Mr. Foxwell concludes that the child of Lancaster in the Bishop's seal, was first of Henry, Earl of Lancaster (son of the above-named Henry, and brother-in-law of King Henry), the Bishop's brother, to whom powerful influence it was believed that the Bishop owed the dispensation that enabled him to be ordained at Norwich at so early an age.

I have not had the opportunity of seeing whether in the inscription cited by Hingebald the age is stated as "thirty years" or "thirty years and more". In either case, I should believe that the finding is not sufficient to prove beyond question that the young Earl was less than thirty years of age. I cite the example, however, not for the purpose of disputing Mr. Foxwell's conclusion, but, in order to show that the assertion which I have ventured to suggest is not necessary, since the argument in question may be supported with far much confidence even by an experienced genealogist.

With respect to the last itself, I am inclined to think on other grounds, which may not improbably have been also present to Mr. Foxwell's mind, that the Bishop has rightly been placed in the earlier generation, and that the exhibition of the royal shield upon his seal among those of his own ancestors, though it is certainly a very singular assumption and strongly suggestive of a claim of kindred, is not sufficient to outweigh the probability in favour of the reversed descent. In the later generation, there was Thomas Percy, the Earl of Worcester of Henry IV's reign, to whom on the contrary assumption, the Bishop would be brother. The existence of two brothers of the same name was not inconsistent with the usage of the time, but it is more probable that they were uncle and nephew. Henry de Percy III, was a minor in 1316, and had Henry of his lands in 1321 or 1322. It would not be impossible that a person born in 1323 or 1324 should be his grandson; and it was usual in those times, for feudal reasons, to marry heirs and expectant heirs at a very early age; but in the present case, as the Bishop was a younger son, this relation between two persons born at so short an interval is in the highest degree improbable. We are driven therefore to accept the conclusion that the Bishop belonged to the older generation, although the other alternative is not so easily disposed as it appeared to be by the argument used by Mr. Foxwell.

F. M. NICHOLS.

PLANCHE'S ROLL OF ARMS.

(Continued from p. 244).

272. Gu., a fess Arg. and label of five pendants Or.	William de Moncell.	139, 16
273. Or, a fleur-de-lis Gu.	Adam Gurdon.	139 ^b 1
274. Sa., an eagle displayed Arg.,	William de Dernforde.	139 ^b 2
275. Or, six billets Gu.	William de Colebile.	139 ^b 3
276. Gu., a double-headed eagle displayed ..., armed Or.	Phillipe de Madrestone.	139 ^b 4
277. Gu., two bars Erm., and over all a bend Az.	Geaffrey de Wrokeshall.	139 ^b 5
278. Per fess Arg. and Gu., a lion ramp. within a bor- dure all counter-changed.	Phillipe de Cerne.	139 ^b 6
279. Arg., three escallops Gu.	Johan de Alre.	139 ^b 7
280. Quarterly per fess indented dancettée Or and Az.	Raufe Perott.	139 ^b 8
281. Az., a fess Gu. betw. six lions ramp. Arg.	Johan de Rockslee.	139 ^b 9
282. Arg., a lion ramp. Gu. de- bruised by a chevron Or.	Robarte de Hardres.	139 ^b 10
283. Az., crusilly and three hake-fish hauriant, 2 and 1, Arg.	William Hankett.	139 ^b 11
284. Erm., on a fess Az. three lions ramp. Arg.	Nychole Pessun.	139 ^b 12
285. Az., on a chief indented Or a crescent Gu.	Raufe de Samur bel Samuz.	139 ^b 13
286. Az., on a chief indented Or three roundles Gu.	Esteuene de Botune.	139 ^b 14
287. Erm., on a cross Gu. five martlets Or.	Robart de Scothe.	139 ^b 15
288. Quarterly Or and Gu., a label of five pendants Sa.	Peres de Huntingfeld.	139 ^b 16
289. Az., a bend Gu. betw. two cotises and six boars' heads Or.	Raufe de Eslynge.	140, 1
290. Erm., a bend Gu.	Henry de Apeltrefend.	140, 2
291. Erm., a bend vairy(modern) Or and Gu.	Henry sun fitz.	140, 3
292. Or, a fess lozengy Gu. and Vair.	William de Apeltrefend.	140, 4
293. Gu., on a chevron Or three fleurs-de-lis Az.	Johan de Cobham.	140, 5
294. Az., two bends Arg.	Perteram Tanere.	140, 6
295. Gu., a cross Or frettée...	Laurance de Sein Mychell.	140, 7
296. Az., three bends Arg.	Esteven de Sowdon.	140, 8
297. Quarterly Or and Gu., a label of five pendants...	Alexander de Chene.	140, 9

PLANCHES NO. 1 OF ARMS

(Continued from p. 314)

139° 10	William de Ghent	272. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
139° 9	John de Ghent	273. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
139° 8	William de Ghent	274. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
139° 7	William de Ghent	275. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
139° 6	John de Ghent	276. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
139° 5	John de Ghent	277. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
139° 4	John de Ghent	278. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
139° 3	John de Ghent	279. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
139° 2	John de Ghent	280. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
139° 1	John de Ghent	281. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
138° 12	John de Ghent	282. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
138° 11	John de Ghent	283. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
138° 10	John de Ghent	284. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
138° 9	John de Ghent	285. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
138° 8	John de Ghent	286. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
138° 7	John de Ghent	287. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
138° 6	John de Ghent	288. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
138° 5	John de Ghent	289. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
138° 4	John de Ghent	290. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
138° 3	John de Ghent	291. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
138° 2	John de Ghent	292. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
138° 1	John de Ghent	293. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
137° 12	John de Ghent	294. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
137° 11	John de Ghent	295. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
137° 10	John de Ghent	296. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
137° 9	John de Ghent	297. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
137° 8	John de Ghent	298. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
137° 7	John de Ghent	299. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
137° 6	John de Ghent	300. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
137° 5	John de Ghent	301. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
137° 4	John de Ghent	302. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
137° 3	John de Ghent	303. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
137° 2	John de Ghent	304. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label
137° 1	John de Ghent	305. Or, a lion passant guardant, and label

298. Gu., six lions ramp. Arg.	Roger de Tilmaston.	140, 10
299. ..., two bars Sa., betw. an orle of six martlets Gu.	William Paynell.	140, 11
300. Or, two bars Az. betw. an orle of six martlets Gu.	Thomas Paynell.	140, 12
301. Arg., two bars gemelles and a chief Gu.	Osburne Gyfford.	140, 13
302. Arg., three bars gemelles Sa., and over all a lion ramp. Gu.	Adam de Mahant.	140, 14
303. Gu., three lions passant in pale Arg., and a label of five pendants Az.	Johan Gyfford le boef.	140, 15
304. Sa., frettée Or, and on a canton Gu. three lions passant in pale Arg.	William Matrebers.	140, 16
305. Lozengy Gu. and Arg.	Umbert Huceis.	140 ^b 1
306. Arg. three bars Gu.	Tebauld de Moulton.	140 ^b 2
307. Arg., a fess and in chief two pierced mullets of six points Gu.	William de Odingsells.	140 ^b 3
308. Or, three roundles Gu. and a label of five pendants Az.	Hugh de Curtency.	140 ^b 4
309. Gu., a fess of fusils conjoined Arg.	Raufe Taubenye.	140 ^b 5
310. Gu., a fess of fusils conjoined Arg., and in chief three pierced mullets of six points Or.	Phillipe Taubenye.	140 ^b 6
311. Gu. a fess of fusils conjoined Arg., and in chief three martlets Or.	William Taubenye.	140 ^b 7
312. Gu., a fess of fusils conjoined Arg., and in chief three martlets Or.	Raufe Taubeneye.	140 ^b 8
313. Gu., a fess of fusils conjoined Erm.	Olyber Dynant.	140 ^b 9
314. Gu., a fess of fusils conjoined and in chief three escallops Erm.	Robert Dynant.	140 ^b 10
315. Arg., on a fess Sa. three roundles Or.	Richard de Cormmale.	140 ^b 11
316. Arg. three chevrons Sa.	Ede le Ersedekun.	140 ^b 12
317. Gu., a bend Vair (modern) betw. six cross crosslets Or.	Henry de Halsey.	140 ^b 13
318. Sa., three round buckles, tongues to the dexter, Arg.	Robarte Malett.	140 ^b 14

319. Vairy (modern) Arg. and Gu., a label of five pendants Sa.	} Robarte de Abmarie.	140 ^b 15
320. Paly of six Arg. and Gu., on a fess Az. three pierced mullets of six points Or.	} Robart le fitz Nell	140 ^b 16
321. Gu., a saltire Arg. within a bordure Sa. bezantée.	} Walter de la Poyle.	141, 1
322. Sa., a lion ramp. Or.	} Richard Dultimor.	141, 2
323. Gu., a saltire Vair (modern).	} Henry de Chauberrun	141, 3
324. Or, on a cross Sa. five roundles Arg.	} Gilbert de St. Aubyn.	141, 4
325. Arg., a fess Gu.	} Thomas de Kentt.	141, 5
326. Gu., nine cocks, 3, 3, 2 and 1, Arg.	} Henry de Cokinton.	141, 6
327. Sa., billety and a bend cotised Arg.	} Baldwyne de Bullers.	141, 7
328. Sa., crusilly and a bend of lozenges conjoined Or.	} Robarte de Wytefeeld.	141, 8
329. Erm., on a fess Gu. three roundles Or.	} Roger la Souche	141, 9
330. Gu., six eagles displayed Or.	} Ranfe de Lynsey	141, 10
331. Gu., six eagles displayed Or, and a label of five pendants Az.	} Richard de Lynsey.	141, 11
332. Arg., two chevrons Gu., and a label of five pendants Az.	} Nychole de Seimmore.	141, 12
333. Arg., two chevrons Gu., and a label of five pendants Az.	} Ranfe de St More.	141, 13
334. Arg., six eagles displayed Sa.	} Ranfe de Hyrtone.	141, 14
335. Arg., a chevron Sa.	} William de Wlanton.	141, 15
336. Gu., a lion ramp. Erm.	} William [left blank].	141, 16
337. Arg., two chevrons Sa.	} William de Lamburne.	141 ^b 1
338. Chequy Arg. and Gu., a fess Az.	} Olyber de Tutcham.	141 ^b 2
339. Chequy Arg. and Gu., on a fess Az. three escallops Or.	} Robarte de Tutcham,	141 ^b 3
340. Gu., billety and a fess Or.	} Johan de Beauchampe.	141 ^b 4
341. Gu., a fess and in chief three martlets Or.	} Walter de Beauchampe.	141 ^b 5
342. Arg., a lion ramp. Sa. debased by a bend Gu.	} Phillipe Gurnell.	141 ^b 6
343. Arg., a lion ramp. Sa. and label of five pendants Gu.	} William Gurnell.	141 ^b 7
344. Sa., a lion ramp. Arg. collared Gu.	} William le Wateney.	141 ^b 8

140° 10	Robert de Garmarie	316. Vairy (modest) and Gd. a label of five pen- dants &c.
140° 10	Robert de Garmarie	320. Vairy (modest) and Gd. on a lion rampant displayed angles of six points Or.
141° 1	Robert de Garmarie	321. Gd. a lion rampant and a border of five points Or.
141° 2	Robert de Garmarie	322. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 3	Robert de Garmarie	323. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 4	Robert de Garmarie	324. Or on a cross five pendants &c.
141° 5	Robert de Garmarie	325. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 6	Robert de Garmarie	326. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 7	Robert de Garmarie	327. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 8	Robert de Garmarie	328. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 9	Robert de Garmarie	329. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 10	Robert de Garmarie	330. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 11	Robert de Garmarie	331. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 12	Robert de Garmarie	332. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 13	Robert de Garmarie	333. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 14	Robert de Garmarie	334. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 15	Robert de Garmarie	335. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 16	Robert de Garmarie	336. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 17	Robert de Garmarie	337. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 18	Robert de Garmarie	338. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 19	Robert de Garmarie	339. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 20	Robert de Garmarie	340. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 21	Robert de Garmarie	341. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 22	Robert de Garmarie	342. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 23	Robert de Garmarie	343. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 24	Robert de Garmarie	344. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 25	Robert de Garmarie	345. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 26	Robert de Garmarie	346. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 27	Robert de Garmarie	347. Gd. a lion rampant Or.
141° 28	Robert de Garmarie	348. Gd. a lion rampant Or.

345. Gu., erusilly fitchée and a bend Arg.	} Sacl de Huntingfeeld.	141 ^b 9
346. Gu., erusilly fitchée and a bend Or.		
347. Paly of six Arg. and Gu., a bend Sa.	} William de Preston.	141 ^b 10
348. Arg., three palmers' staves ("burdons") Gu.		
349. ..., seven barrulets Az., and over all three lions ramp. Gu. crowned Or.	} Robert Eneby.	141 ^b 11
350. Arg., nine barrulets Az., and over all three lions ramp. ...crowned Or.		
351. Bendy of ten Arg. and Gu., a label of five pendants Az.	} Johan Bourdon.	141 ^b 12
352. Sa. erusilly and three crescents Arg.		
353. Gu., three saltires Arg.	} Hauke de Wodeburgh.	141 ^b 13
354. Gu., a crescent Or, and on a chief Arg. two pierced mullets of six points of the field.		
355. Erm., a lion ramp. Gu.	} Wm de Wodeburgh.	141 ^b 14
356. Vairy (nebuly) Arg. and Sa.		
357. Arg., a lion ramp. Az. and label of five pendants Gu.	} James de Byron.	141 ^b 15
358. Or, a bend Gu. and label of five pendants Az.		
359. Gu., an inescutcheon Arg.	} Adam de Blare.	141 ^b 16
360. Or, a hen Sa. legged Gu. standing on a mound of the second.		
361. Or, a lion ramp. Sa. debruised by a baston Gu.	} William de Poinile.	142, 1
362. Or, on a cross Sa. five escallops Arg.		
363. Or, on a cross Sa. five pierced mullets of six points of the field.	} Johan Peche.	142, 2
364. Gu., three pales Az. (Sic).		
365. Or, three pales Gu., on a canton Sa. a lion ramp. of the field.	} Thomas de Turberbile.	142, 3
366. Sa., a lion ramp. Arg.		
367. Sa., a lion ramp. Arg. and label of five pendants Gu.	} Robarte la Warde.	142, 4
368. Gu., three fleurs-de-lis Arg.		
369. Or, two bars Sa.	} De Cunte Oyl.	142, 5
	} De Cunte Mambilord bel Mumbelord.	142, 6
	} De Cunte de Gulke.	142, 7
	} De Counte de Benbarre.	142, 8
	} William de Mlanders.	142, 9
	} Peirs de Grely.	142, 10
	} William de Misery bell Misery.	142, 11
	} Drewe de Amyas.	142, 12
	} Bertout.	142, 13
	} Sir de Gobayne.	142, 14
	} Edmund de son frere.	142, 15
	} Franc' de Wismale.	142 ^b 1*
	} Sir de Dist.	142 ^b 2*

141° 9	141° 9	345. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
141° 10	141° 10	346. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
141° 11	141° 11	347. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
141° 12	141° 12	348. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
141° 13	141° 13	349. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
141° 14	141° 14	350. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
141° 15	141° 15	351. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
141° 16	141° 16	352. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
142° 1	142° 1	353. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
142° 2	142° 2	354. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
142° 3	142° 3	355. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
142° 4	142° 4	356. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
142° 5	142° 5	357. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
142° 6	142° 6	358. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
142° 7	142° 7	359. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
142° 8	142° 8	360. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
142° 9	142° 9	361. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
142° 10	142° 10	362. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
142° 11	142° 11	363. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
142° 12	142° 12	364. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
142° 13	142° 13	365. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
142° 14	142° 14	366. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
142° 15	142° 15	367. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
142° 16	142° 16	368. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
142° 17	142° 17	369. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.
142° 18	142° 18	370. On a cross, a lion rampant, and a lion passant guardant.

370. Gu., three lions ramp. Arg. crowned Or.	} Sr de Candre.	142 ^b 3*
371. Az., three lions ramp. Arg.	Sr de Viderkerce.	142 ^b 4*
372. Or, a lion ramp. Sa.	No name.	142 ^b 5*
373. Or, a lion ramp. Sa., and label of five pendants Gu.	} Robert de Gétune.	142 ^b 6*
374. Az., three eagles displayed Arg. armed Gu.	} Sir de Folior.	142, 16
375. Barry of six Or and Az., a saltire Gu.	} Sr de Genre.	142 ^b 1
376. Az., a lion ramp. Or.	[Blank] de Rode	142 ^b 2
377. Gu. a bend Arg.	Misir de A. (<i>sic.</i>)	142 ^b 3
378. Sa., a chief Arg.	Chastelen de Gaunt.	142 ^b 4
379. Or, three mascles Az., and on a chief Arg., as many pales Gu.	} Sir de Goutersein	142 ^b 5
380. Gu., three pales Vair, and on a chief Or a demi fleur-de-lis Sa. issuant.	} Sr de Hastipes.	142 ^b 6
381. Gu., three pales Arg.	Godowis Bertont.	142 ^b 7
382. Gu., a fess Arg.	Sir de Barneis.	142 ^b 8
383. Or, billey and a lion ramp. Sa.	} Phillipe de Gruborch.	142 ^b 9
384. Barry of six Gu. and Or.	[Blank] de Oudenard	142 ^b 10
385. Chequy Arg. and Gu., on a chief Or a demi lion ramp. Sa. issuant.	} Robarte de la Gruere.	142 ^b 11
386. Or, three pales Sa.	Henry III. sso. (<i>sic.</i>)	142 ^b 12
387. Arg. a fess Az., and over all a saltire Gu.	} Sir de Asche.	142 ^b 13
388. Or, a fess Az., and over all a saltire Gu.	} Johan sun frere.	142 ^b 14
389. Or, two lions ramp, ad-dorsed Gu.	} Sir de Madribriant.	142 ^b 15
390. Gu., a chevron Erm.	Sir de Annocin	142 ^b 16
391. Gu., a chevron Arg. and label of five pendants Az.	} Henry son frere.	143, 1
392. Sa., on a chief Arg. a demi fleur-de-lis Gu. issuant.	} Sir Sauch.	143, 2
393. Sa., on a chief Arg. a lion passant Gu.	} Ernolde le Diabte.	143, 3
394. Arg., a lion ramp. Az. debruised by a baston Gu.	} Sir de Arderne.	143, 4
395. Arg., a fess Gu., and in chief a lion passant Sa.	} William de Gétun.	143, 5
396. Gu., an inescutcheon Erm.	Sir de Hundescote.	143, 6
397. Arg., a lion ramp. Sa.	Sir de Fones.	143, 7
398. Gu., billey and a lion ramp. Or.	} Sr de Antouye.	143, 8
399. Or, billey and a lion ramp. Gu.	} Sir de Maue.	143, 9

143 9	143 9	370. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	370. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 10	143 10	371. Az, three lions ramp. Az.	371. Az, three lions ramp. Az.
143 11	143 11	372. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	372. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 12	143 12	373. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	373. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 13	143 13	374. Az, three lions ramp. Az.	374. Az, three lions ramp. Az.
143 14	143 14	375. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	375. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 15	143 15	376. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	376. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 16	143 16	377. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	377. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 17	143 17	378. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	378. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 18	143 18	379. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	379. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 19	143 19	380. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	380. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 20	143 20	381. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	381. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 21	143 21	382. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	382. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 22	143 22	383. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	383. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 23	143 23	384. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	384. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 24	143 24	385. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	385. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 25	143 25	386. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	386. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 26	143 26	387. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	387. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 27	143 27	388. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	388. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 28	143 28	389. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	389. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 29	143 29	390. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	390. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 30	143 30	391. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	391. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 31	143 31	392. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	392. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 32	143 32	393. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	393. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 33	143 33	394. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	394. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 34	143 34	395. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	395. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 35	143 35	396. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	396. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 36	143 36	397. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	397. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 37	143 37	398. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	398. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 38	143 38	399. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	399. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 39	143 39	400. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	400. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 40	143 40	401. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	401. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 41	143 41	402. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	402. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 42	143 42	403. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	403. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 43	143 43	404. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	404. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 44	143 44	405. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	405. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 45	143 45	406. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	406. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 46	143 46	407. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	407. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 47	143 47	408. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	408. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 48	143 48	409. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	409. Or, three lions ramp. Az.
143 49	143 49	410. Or, three lions ramp. Az.	410. Or, three lions ramp. Az.

400. Or, an inescutcheon Sa. and label of five pendants Gu.	} Sir de Cosauc.	143, 10
401. Az., a lion ramp. Or.	William de Monty.	143, 11
402. Gu., three battle-axes, Or.	Sir de Monty.	143, 12
403. Az., on a chief Arg. a lion passant Gu.	} Johan de Helunc.	143, 13
404. Gu., three pales Vair, and on a chief Or a label of five pendants Az.	} Hugh de St. Poel.	143, 14
405. Gu., three pales Vair, and on a chief Or a label of five pendants Az.	} Guy de Scinpoel.	143, 15
406. Or, three battle-axes Gu.	Gyles de Mally.	143, 16
407. Or, three battle-axes Gu., and a label of as many pendants Az.	} Johan de Mally.	143 ^b 1
408. Arg., three battle-axes Gu.	Gawldwyne de Boilecantant.	143 ^b 2
409. Gu., a chief Erm.	Le Chasteleine de Aras.	143 ^b 3
410. Or, frettée and a canton Gu.	} Eustace de Houbile "Nowe- uile" written underneath.)	143 ^b 4

(To be continued.)

THE PEDIGREE OF HONYWOOD OF HORSHAM.

(See Berry's "Sussex Genealogies.")

By WILLIAM SMITH ELLIS.

Genealogists of the present day are well aware that few of the old printed or even visitation pedigrees will endure critical examination. Most of them are purely conjectural in their affiliations; assumptions are freely indulged in, identity of persons is admitted without proof, dates are inconsistent, and a succession of lineal ancestors and descendants is strung together, plausibly as regards dates and circumstances, but without that evidence the absence of which makes a well concocted genealogy a mockery, a delusion, and a fraud. But who can tell on the face of them what pedigrees are proven and what are false? This can only be ascertained by a critical examination of affiliations and matches, through extraneous evidence, where none is given or offered.

The pedigree of Honeywood, of Horsham, though apparently a truthful one, in its affiliation on to a member of the genuine Kentish stock, breaks down on investigation, and the whole fabric, as regards the foundation on which it is built, turns out to be baseless.

"Richard Honeywood, Esq.,"* (the ancestor of all the Honeywoods,

* I have been favoured by Robert Garraway Rice, Esq., of Croydon and the Middle Temple, with the following extracts from the Register of Horsham in reference to this family. It will be seen that Richard Honeywood is styled neither "Esquire" nor "Gent" nor "Mr.," which, if he occupied such a rank, he would be sure to have been.

of Horsham), is called, without any evidence, son of Robert Honywood, Esq., of Charing in Kent, and Mark's Hall in Essex.

Now it so happens that there is on record, and in print, a family document of remarkable fulness, and almost unique, relative to the alleged parents of "Richard Honywood, Esq., of Horsham." This is contained in articles, entitled "Honywood Evidences," in vols. 1 and 2 of Nichols' *Topographer and Genealogist*. In vol. 1, p. 999, is given the "Posterity of Mary Honywood (Atwaters), at her death in 1620." By this account it appears she had issue by her husband, Robert Atwaters, 16 children, who are all named, and *there is no Richard amongst them*. And at p. 568 of the same volume, it is stated that the whole account is the original compilation of Robert Honywood, the eldest son of Mary Honywood, *née* Waters, a man of considerable possessions and much culture. This account was drawn up in 1612, and afterwards deduced to the year 1622: There is, besides, a full account of his property, but no reference to Horsham or to Richard Honywood, his alleged brother.

*Extracts from Par. Reg. of Horsham, co. Sussex, which begins 1540.
Marriages (Searched 1583 to 1616).*

- 1584., May 3., Richard Honywood was married to Elizabeth Monke.
- 1599., Apl. 3., Richard Inwood married to Joan Wyat.
- 1614., Sep. 18., Robert Honiwood and Judeth Payge married.
- 1628-9., Jan. 14., Robert Honywood and Judeth Dowse married.

Baptisms (Searched 1570 to 1621).

- 1584-5., Mar. 10., Robert, son of Richard Honywood, by Elizabeth his wife.
- 1528., Dec. 15., Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Honywood, by Elizabeth his wife.
- 1590., July 1., Joane, dau. of Willm. [Richard ?] Honywood, by Elizabeth his wife.
- 1590-1., Mar. 17., Jane, dau. of Richard Honywood, by Elizabeth his wife.
- 1594., June 16., Henry, son of Richard Inward, als. Honywood, by Elizabeth his wife.
- 1588 Mar. 11., Jeremy, son of Richard Inwood, als. Honywood, by Joan his wife, & buried the 15 day.
- 1604-5., Mar. 10., Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Honiwoodd, by Marie his wife.
- 1606-7., Jan. 25., Richard son of Richard Honiewoode, by Elizabeth his wife.
- 1608-9., Mar. 19., James, son of Richard Honywood, by Elizabeth his wife.
- 1611., Oct. 6., John, son of Richerd Honiwood, by Elizabeth his wife.
- 1615-6., Feb. 9., Robert, son of Robert Honiwood, by Judith his wife.
- 1617., Oct. 26., Judith, dau. of Robert Honiwood, by Judith his wife.
- 1618-9., Jan. 3., John, son of Robert Honiwood, by Judith his wife.
- 1620., Apl. 25., Richard, son of Robert Honiwood, by Judeth his wife.

Burials (Searched 1583 to 1631).

- 1594., Aug. 6., Elizabeth Inewood a Childe.
- 1598-9., Mar. 6., Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Inwood, als. Honywood.
- 1603., Dec. 18., Joane, vx. Ric' Inwood, als. Honywood.
- 1613-4., Feb. 17., Richerd Honiwood, Howshoulder.
- 1623., Sep. 17., Anne, dau. of Robert Honiwood.
- 1624., Aug. 11., Judeth, the wife of Robert Honiwood.
- 1624., Aug. 12., Rebeca Honiwood a Child.

Mr. Rice has further supplied me with extracts from the Churchwardens' accounts of Horsham, which show the social status of Robert Honywood son of "Richard Honywood, Esq." From 1616 to 1646 it appears he was paid for "an iron hooke to weigh the great bell," "for worke about the clocke," "for mending the chimes," "for a padlocke for the church gate," "for mending the clocke, and for nayles and other iron worke." He was Churchwarden 1644-5. And in a work, "Horsham and its antiquities," 1868, under date 1648, the Churchwarden is mentioned as "Lieutenant Honywood, that knucking agitator left his forge and went to London for some forces."

Who then was "Richard Honywood, Esq., of Horsham?" The name will be seen is spelt in the Register also "Inwood," and perhaps "Henwood" is identical. Of course the Horsham Honywoods were descended from some other than their alleged parents, but they could not be entitled to bear the arms engraven in Berry, for they were granted to Robert Honywood, who married Mary Waters, 10 Nov., 1576, and to Thomas Honywood, of Sene, M.P. for Hythe, 1571, who left an only dau., who died s.p.

There were other Honywoods who lived in the 15th and 16th centuries, who might have been ancestors of the Horsham family, but the *onus probandi* lies on the latter. There are three wills, in Nicholas's *Testamenta Vetusta*, of the Honywoods of Hythe, one of whom left three sons, Thomas, William, and Richard. These, one and all, might have left descendants, but it would be difficult to trace them.

But a purely Sussex origin is possible for the Honywoods of Horsham, as Walter de Honywood occurs in the Fines for Sussex, 56 Hen. III. (*Top. and Gen.* ii., 180). A Pagan de Honiwood, son of Edwin de Honiwood, in the Ledger Book of Horton Priory, is said to have given lands temp. Hen. II., to that religious house (*ibid.* ii. 268); and a pedigree of several descents is appended, beginning with Wm. de Honiwood, of Honiwood, in Postling, who married Catherine the daughter of Caseborne, of Caseborne. His grandson, John Honiwood, of Postling, had 15 children by his first wife Agnes, daughter and coheir of Judge Martin.

In Berry's pedigree of Honywood, of Horsham, Elizabeth, daughter of "Richard Honywood, Esq.," is made to marry John Shurley, of Isfield Place. This match seems to have been taken from the pedigree of Shurley in the same book where John Shurley, son of Sir John Shurley, knt., serjeant-at-law, of Lewes, mar.—Honeywood; and it is assumed that the latter was of the Horsham stock. This alliance is thus noticed in the "Honywood Evidences" (*T. and G.* i., 575)—*Judith* Honywood married John Shurley, eldest son of "Sirrant" (Serjeant) Shurley of Lewes, by whom she had 3 children.

In conclusion, one more assumption must be noticed. "Richard Honywood, Esq.," is married to Elizabeth, "daughter and heir" of J. Monke, "gent." of Nuthurst. In reference to this match, Mr. Rice says—"I have all the marriages from Nuthurst, 1562-1754, and copious extracts from the Baptisms and Burials, and there are no Monk entries; but the following from Horsham Register:—May 26, 1607, Robert Monke, gent., bur. April 11, 1625, Joan Monke, an old widow, bur." There was a gentle family of Monke, of Hurston, whose pedigree is given in the Visitation of Sussex, 1634, and is printed in Berry, but no match with Honywood is found in it. And the pedigree of Monke of Ashington, in West Sussex, ancestors of the Monkes of Hurston, of six descents, is met with in Harl. MS., 1562, p. 122, and Add. MS., 6346, p. 95, but no match with Honywood occurs.

Who then was "Richard Henrywood, Esq. of Henham?" The answer I will be seen is given in the Register of the "Inquest" and perhaps "Richard" is identical. Of course the Henham Henrywoods were descended from some other than their alleged parent, but they could not be entitled to bear the name, except in law, for they were granted to Robert Henrywood, who married Mary Weston 10 Nov. 1676, and to Thomas Henrywood of Essex, M.P. for Lymington 1677, who left an only son, who died 49.

There were other Henrywoods who lived in the 15th and 16th centuries who might have been ancestors of the Henham family, but the only pedigree line on the latter. There are three wills in 17th-century Henham records of the Henrywoods of Henham, one of which left three sons, Thomas, William, and Richard. These one and all, might have left descendants, but it would be difficult to trace them.

But a family name is possible for the Henrywoods of Henham. As William Henrywood occurs in the time for Essex, 26 Nov. 1511, as William (Oct. 15, 1507). A page of Henham, son of Edwin de Henham, is the father of John Henrywood, a son of Edwin de Henham, 11, to that village house (1508); and a pedigree of several Henhams is appended, beginning with Wm. de Henham, of Henham, in Lymington, who married Catherine the daughter of Caspary, of Caspary. His grandson, John Henrywood, of Lymington, had 15 children by his first wife Agnes, daughter and coheiress of John Henrywood, of Lymington, and his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of "Richard Henrywood, Esq." is made to marry John Henrywood, of Lymington. This match seems to have been taken from the pedigree of Henham in the same book where John Henrywood, son of Sir John Henrywood, 1st, is mentioned as having been married to Henrywood, and it is assumed that the latter was of the Henham stock. This alliance is thus noticed in the "Henrywood Pedigree" (A. and G. 1, 1876)—"John Henrywood married John Henrywood, eldest son of 'Sir' (Squire) Henrywood of Lymington, by whom she had 3 children."

In conclusion, one more assumption must be noticed. "Richard Henrywood, Esq." is married to Elizabeth, "daughter and heir" of J. Henham, "gent." of Westbury. In reference to this match, Sir Henham says—"I have all the marriages from 17th-century 1663-1764 and registers extracts from the registers and Henham and there are no Henham entries; but the following from Henham Register—May 26, 1667, Robert Henham, gent., born April 11, 1635, John Henham, an only widow, born." There was a gentle family of Henham of Henham, whose pedigree is given in the Visitation of Essex, 1634, and is named in Henham, but no match with Henrywood is found in it. And the pedigree of Henham of Henham, in West Essex, ancestors of the Henham of Henham, of Henham, is met with in Henham, 1592, p. 125, and Add. MS. 6346, p. 95, but no match with Henrywood occurs.

MAWSON'S OBITS, &c.

[From the College of Arms.]

(Continued from p. 252.)

- On the 4th of Febr^y, 172 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dyed the Countess of Dundonald, whose first Husband was the late Duke of Beaufort; She was Sister to the Marquess of Carmarthan & Dau'r to the present D. of Leeds.
- Febr^y 5th, 172 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dyed at his house in the Tower, Brigadier Richards, Surveyor Gen^l of his Maties Ordinance, Stores, & Provisions of War, by whose Death a great Estate of his 3 Neices, the Dau'rs of the late Mr Craggs of the Post Office. He was buried at Charlton in Kent.
- Febr^y 6th, 172 $\frac{1}{2}$. Yesterday dyed Suddenley Cap^t Langley of Queen Hithe.
- Febr^y 6th, 172 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dyed at Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, that Worthy Patriet and Magistrate Sr Thomas Abney, Kn^t., and Alderman of Bridgward without, and Father of this City.
- Febr^y 8th, 1721-2. Dyed at his Seat at Henbury, near Bristol, in Gloucestershire, the Right Hon^{ble} Charles Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex, in the 26th year of his age, without Issue. His Lo^p married Arabella, Dau'r and Heir of Samuel Astry of Henbury, in the County of Gloucester.
- 1720. Died Sr John Houston, of Glasgow, Bart., formerly a Member of Parliament.
- Febr^y 7th. Dyed Mr. Pinfold, one of Clerks of the Prorogative Office, in a very advanced age.
- Febr^y, 172 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dyed the Lady of Sr John Cotton, of Huntingdonsire, Bart.
- Febr^y ..., 172 $\frac{1}{2}$. Joseph Hucks, Esq^r, of Great Russell Street, is married to a Sister of the R^t Hon^{ble} the Lord Visc^t Grimston.
- Tuesday, Febr^y 13th, 172 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dyed Mr. Randol Church, an Eminent Surgeon, and one of the Assistant Surgeons of St Bartholomew Hospital.
- Febr^y 12th, 172 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dyed Sr Edward Boughton, Bart., at his Seat at Lawford, near Rugby, in Warwickshire. He is Succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son Edward, who is about 3 years Old.
- Paris, 14th of Febr^y, 172 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dyed at St. Germans, in the 46th year of her age, Charlotte Talbot, of Tyrconel, Lady of Hon^r to the late King James the 2^{ds} Queen. She was the Only Daughter of the late Lord Richard Talbot, of Tyrconell, formerly Vice Roy of Ireland and Cap^t Gener^l King James Armys. She had married her Cozen the late Lord Richard Talbot, of Tyrconnell, who dyed in 1715, in the Scotch Rebellion. She has left a Son and Dau'r behind her.
- Paris, 18 Febr^y, 172 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dyed the Princess Ragotski, of a Quinsey, after two Days Illness.
- St James, Sunday, 18th Febr^y, 172 $\frac{1}{2}$, his Matie was pleased to bestow the Hon^r of Kn^thood on Dr. Rich^d Manningham, Son to the B^p of Chichester.

MAWSON'S OBITUARY

[From the College of Arms]

(Continued from p. 32)

On the 17th of Feb. 1751, died the Countess of Inverness, whose first husband was the late Duke of Devonshire; she was sister to the Marquess of Cambridge & Countess of Devonshire.

Feb. 17, 1751. Died at his house in the Strand, Richard Manners, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Esq., and Treasurer of the House of Commons, who was the late Duke of Devonshire's son, by whom he had a great estate of his 3rd wife, the Countess of Devonshire, the late M. Countess of the House of Devonshire. He was buried at Chertsey in Kent.

Feb. 17, 1751. Yesterday died Rudolphus Cap. Langley of Queen's College.

Feb. 17, 1751. Died at Tisbury, in Wiltshire, that worthy Patriot and Member of Parliament, the late Sir Thomas Abney, Bart., and Alderman of London without, and Father of this City.

Feb. 17, 1751. Died at his Seat at Haverly, near Bristol, in Gloucestershire, the Right Hon. Charles Manners, Esq., of Suffolk and Lincoln, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex, in the 36th year of his age, without issue. His late married Ancestress, Lady and Wife of Edward, Lady of Haverly, in the County of Gloucester.

..... 1751. Died Sir John Manners, of Haverly, Bart., formerly a Member of Parliament.

Feb. 17, 1751. Died Sir Patrick, one of Clerks of the Exchequer Office, in a very advanced age.

Feb. 17, 1751. Died the Lady of Sir John Cotton, of Haverly, in Kent.

Feb. 17, 1751. Joseph Manners, Esq., of Great Russell Street, is married to a Sister of the late Hon. the Lord Vis. Crispin.

Thursday, Feb. 17, 1751. Died Mr. Manners, an eminent Surgeon, and one of the Assistant Surgeons of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Feb. 17, 1751. Died Sir Edward Manners, Bart., at his Seat at Tisbury, near Haverly, in Wiltshire. He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son Edward, who is about 3 years old.

Feb. 17, 1751. Died at St. Edmund's, in the 48th year of her age, Charlotte Talbot, of Tyronne, Lady of How, to the late King James the 3rd Queen. She was the only daughter of the late Lord Richard Talbot, of Tyronne, formerly Vice Roy of Ireland, and Capt. General King James Anson. She had married her Cousin the late Lord Richard Talbot of Tyronne, who died in 1715, in the 30th year of his age. She has left a Son and four Daughters, after the Scotch Manner. She has left a Son and four Daughters, after the Scotch Manner.

Feb. 17, 1751. Died the Princess Hester, of a Quinsy, after two days illness.

St. James's Church, 17th Feb. 1751, the M^{rs} was pleased to bestow the Hon. of Knighthood on the Right Honourable, Son to the D^{uke} of Cheshire.

Febr 12th, 1721¹/₂. Died the Lady Diana Cavendish. Youngest Dau'r to the Duke of Devonshire, and is buried at Chatsworth in Derbyshire.

Febr 22^d. Died Sr Montague Nelthorp, Bart., a Yorkshire Gentleman of great Estate, at his Lodgings at Hampstead.

.....1721. Sr George Browne, Bart., A Roman Catholick and a near Relation of the Lord Visc^t Montacute, is lately married to Miss Thorold, a Sister to George Thorold, Bart., aged 64 years.

Febr....., 1721¹/₂. Dyed at Bristoll Sr Rowland Wynne, Bart., of a Diabetes; as did also his Lady, of the Small pox.

Febr, 1721¹/₂. John Powell, Esq^r, formerly a Seperate Trader to the Indies, dyed last Week, as it's said Vastly Rich, and was buried wth great Splendor at St Michal^{ls} Bassishaw in Bassinghall Street.

Feb. 18th, 1721¹/₂. Died J. John Long, formerly a noted Banker in Lumber Street, but redeem'd to such Extream Poverty by the South Sea Scheme that he rece'd Alms of the Parish and Lodg'd at the Bell Alchouse in Bow Lane. He was buried at the parish Church at St Allhollows in Breadstreet.

Febr 22^d. Countess of Hallifax was brought to Bed of a Dau'r.

March 1, 1721¹/₂. Dyed the R^t Hon^{ble} W^m Kerr, Marquess and Earl of Lothian, and also Earl of Ancrum, Viscount of Brians, Baron of Jedburgh, Morfat, and Newbold, one of the Sixteen peers of Scotland in this present Parliam^t of Great Britain, and one of the K^{ts} of the Ord^r of the Thistle, At his Seat in Mashgate, near Richmond, in the 62 year of his Age. Was buried, 6th Instant, with great State and Solemnity in Westm^r Abby. The body having for some time lain in State in the Jerusalem Chamber, was from thence carried to the Chappel of H: 7. and there deposited; The Trophies of Hon^r belonging to his High Rank and Quality being carried before it, and the whole Choir Singing all the way. The Earls of Finlater, Sutherland, Haddington, Loudon, Orkney, Orrary, Stairs, and Portmore held up the Pall; a great number of the Prime Nobility and other persons of Distinction attended at the Funeral, there being nine Dukes, 30 Earls, and 20 Visc^{ts} and Barons invited; and the Lord B^p of Rochester as Dean of Westm^r Officiated in that Occasion. His Lo^p is Succeeded in his Hon^r and Estate by his Son W^m Lord Jedburgh, by his Wife the Lady Jane, Dau'r to Archibald Hamilton, late Earl of Argyle.

March 16th, 1721¹/₂. Dyed at his Seat at Ewell in Surrey Sr W^m Lewen, K^t, and Alderman of Castle Baynard Ward, who was Lord Mayor of this Cito A^o 1718, and buried at the parish Church of Ewell.

1722, Tuesday, March 25th. Dyed the Lord Edw^d Sonds, Son and Heir Apparent to the Earl of Rockingham, and one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to the Prince of a Consumption, at Kensington Gravel-pits.

March....., 1722. Dyed the Lady Harriet Chester, Wife of.....Chester of.....in Com'....., Esq^r, and Sister to the late Earl of Suffolk and Bindon.

March 28th, 1722. Died Dr. Cannon, Dean of Lincoln, Arch Deacon of Norwich, Prebendary of Westm^r and Ely, and Rector of Christ Church, London.

March 26th, 1722Davis Esq^r, a Gentleman of Ireland, cut his

Throat with a Razor at his Lodgings in Stanhope Court, Charing Cross.

April 1th, 1722. Dyed Sr Joseph Hodges, Bart., of a Dropsy.

April 2^d, 1722. Dyed James Brett, Esq^r, late Secretary to the Duke of Kent, who was to goe over to Jamaica with the Duke of Portland as his Graces Secretary, having been on good Friday night attacked and robbed of a Bank Bill of 50 Guineys, and also stabbd wth his own Sword in several places near the new Church in the Strand.

April 4th, 1722. Dyed the Celebrated Comedian, Mr. Christopher Bullock, at his Father's House at North End after a long and expensive Sickness.

Munday, April 9th, 1722. Dyed Suddenly Mr. Tuck, or Took, of Cursitors Alley, of a Plentifull Estate and who had an Employment in the Chancery.

March 31, 1722. Dyed Mr. Henry Godolphin, Eldest Son to the Dean of S. Paul's, of a Consuption, in the 17th year of his Age.

March 31th, 1722. Arundel Cook, Esq^r, of St Edmunds Bury, was Executed there up [*sic*] the Coventry Act for Defacing [*?defaming*] his Brother in Law M^r Crisp.

April ..., 1722. Dyed at their House in Norfolk, Dorothy Clark, aged 81, and Grace Clark, aged 75, two maiden Sisters, who having liv'd very Lovingly together for many years, Expired within two Hours of One another, and were both buried at St Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street, in one and the same grave.

April 20th, 1722. Died M^{rs} Wills, a Maiden Lady, Sister to the Lieuten^t General of that name.

April 16, 1722. Died the Rev^d M^r Freeman, Vicar of St Botolphs w^{thout} Aldersgate.

April 21, 1722. Died of a Feaver and Pleurisey, at his House in Piccadilly, the Rt Hon^{ble} Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, in the Bishoprick of Durham, Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, and K^t of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. His Lo^p was privy and Cabinet Councillor, Groom of the Stole, first Lord of the Bedchamber, and one of the Governors of the Charter House. He married, first, the Lady Arabella, 5th and youngest Dau'r to Henry, Duke of Newcastle, and by her had Issue one Dau'r, the Lady Frances, who is married to the Lord Viscount Morpeth, Eldest Son and Heir Apparent to the Right Hon^{ble} Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle; (2^d^{ly}) the Lady Anne Churchill, dau'r and one of the Coheirs to his Grace John Duke of Marlborough, and by her had Issue,—Rob^t Lord Spencer, now abroad on his Travells in Foreign parts, also Charles and John, and the Lady Ann, who is married to W^m Bateman, Esq^r, Son to Sr James Bateman, who was Lord Mayor of London; (3^d^{ly}) M^{rs} Judith Titchburne, by whom he hath one Son abt 2 years old, named W^m, who dyed abt y^e same time—of the Small pox (w^{ch} was enoculated upon him)—as his Father did, and, as I am inform'd, were both buried together privately amongst their Ancestors at Althorpe in Northamptonshire.

On Saturday, April 21st, 1722, Dyed Dr Brabant, Rector of St Mary Axe (at Barkhamsted).

April 23^d, 1722. Dyed Dan^{cl} Smith, Esq^r, Govern^r of Nevis, at Batterssea.

Threat with a Rector at his Lodgings in St. Dunstons Court, Chancery Lane.

April 10, 1732. Dined at Joseph Hedges, Esq. at a House.
 April 11, 1732. Dined at James Hall, Esq. his Secretary to the Duke of Kent who was to go over to Jamaica with the Duke of Portland as his Secretary, having been on good Friday night attacked and robbed of a Bank Bill of 50 Guineas, and also robbed of his own sword in several places near the new Church in the Strand.

April 12, 1732. Dined the Celebrated Comedian, Mr. Christopher Bullock, at his Mother's House at North End after a long and agreeable Evening.

Monday, April 13, 1732. Dined Separately Mr. Tuck, or Took, of Chancery Lane, at a Pleasant House and who had an Employment in the Treasury.

March 21, 1732. Dined Mr. Henry Godolphin, eldest Son to the Dean of St. Paul's, at a Comedian in the 17th Year of his Age.

March 21, 1732. Arrived Cook, Esq. at St. Edmunds House, was presented to me by [?] the Coventry Act for Debasing [?] his Mother in Law Mr. Cope.

April 14, 1732. Dined at their House in North Dorset, Clark, Esq. and Grace Clark, aged 75, two maiden Sisters, who having lived very long together for many years, expired within two hours of one another and were both buried at St. Dunstons Church in Fleet Street, in one and the same grave.

April 20, 1732. Dined Mr. White, a Madam Lady, Sister to the late Duke of Devonshire, at that name.

April 16, 1732. Dined the Rev. Mr. Freeman, Vicar of St. Botolphs, at his House.

April 21, 1732. Dined at a House and Pharmacy at his House in Bloomsbury, the Rev. Henry Charles Spencer, Esq. of Southdown, the Bishopric of Durham, Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, and the Most Noble Order of the Garter. His L^{ty} was very and Cabinet Council, Governor of the State, first Lord of the Treasury, and one of the Governors of the Chamber House. He married first the Lady Anne, 2nd and youngest Daughter to Henry Duke of Newcastle, and by her had three Sons, the Lady Anne, who is married to the Lord Viscount Mansfield, eldest Son and heir Apparent to the Right Hon^{ble} Charles Howard, Esq. of Carlisle; (2nd) the Lady Anne Churchill, daughter and one of the Coheirs to his Grace John Duke of Marlborough, and by her had three Sons, the Lord Spencer now abroad on his Travels in Foreign Parts, also Charles and John, and the Lady Ann, who is married to Wth Latham, Esq. Son to St. James Palace, who was Lord Mayor of London; (3rd) Mr. Judith Fitzpatrick, by whom he had one Son and 2 girls, named Wth, who died at 7 years time—His first Son (who was educated upon his) as his Father did, and as I am informed, were both buried together privately amongst their Ancestors at All Saints in Northamptonshire.

On Saturday, April 21, 1732. Dined in Parliament, House of St. Mary, Age 60, Westminster.

April 23, 1732. Dined at Mr. Smith's, Esq. Governor of New, at Battersea.

- April ..., 1722. Dyed Mr Robethon, one of his Majties private Secretaries for the Affairs of Hanover, at Chelsea.
- March 26, 1722. Died Mr Anthony Smithson, only surviving Son of Hugh Smithson, of Tottenham in Com' Middx, Esq^r, and one of the Kn^{ts} of the Shire for the said County in the late Parliam^t, and he has an only Daughter [who] is now the Sole Heiress of that Family.
- Charlotte Platton, Countess of Leinster in Ireland, is by Patent, bearing date the ... Day of, created an English Peeress, by the Stile and Title of Baroness Brandford and Countess of Darlington in the County of Durham.
- And Mad^m Schulemburgh, Neice to the Dutchess of Kendal, is by Patent, bearing Date the Day of, created Baroness Aldborough and Countess of Walsingham.
- April 7th, 1722. Dyed the Lady Furnese, Mother to S^r Rob^t Furnese, Bart.
- April the 14th, 1722. Dyed at his House at Hoxton Thomas Hardwick, Esq^r, of the Custome House, one of his Maties Justices of the Peace for the Tower Liberty and Major of the first Regim^t in the Royal Hamlets of the Tower. His Wife expired two Days before him, and they were both buried at Shoreditch Church.
- April 18th, 1722. Dyed at his Seat at Hatch, in the County of Wilts, Rob^t Hyde, Esq^r, one of the Represen[tat]ives of the said County for the last Parliamt and rechosen there for the Ensueing.
- April ..., 1722. The Rever^d Mr Cha^s Leslie, formerly Chancellor of the Cathedrall Church of Down and Connor, and famous for his Writings upon various Subjects, died in Ireland, his native Country.
- April 18, 1722. Died Joseph Cranmer, Esq^r, first Secondary of the Pipe Office in the Excheq^r.
- April, 1722. The Rever^d Maurice Vaughan, one of the Prebendaries and Minister of Yelling in the County of Huntingdon, dyed.
- April 21, 1722. Dyed at her House in great Russell street the Lady Lemmon, Mother to S^r W^m Lemmon, Bart.
- April 24th, 1722. Died the Lady Mertins, wife to S^r George Mertins, Kn^t and Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs of London and Midd^x.
- April 28th, 1722. Died S^r Henry Bundbury, of Bunbury and Stany in Cheshire, Bart, and Member of the Ensueing Parliamt for the City of Chester, at a Seat of S^r Thomas Hanmer's, called Mildenhall.
- May 1st, 1722. Died Thomas Warner, Esq^r, a Com^r of the Stamp Office and Feeder of the King's Pheasants at Hampton Court.
- Munday, May the 4th, 1722. Dyed S^r Thomas Bury, kn^t, Lord Chief, Baron of his Majesty's Court of Excheq^r, in an advanced Age; he was the night before at the Sittings in Serjeant Inn in Chancery Lane till Nine of the Clock, and was taken Ill ab^t 10.
- May....., 1722. Dyed at his Seat in Scotland the Right Hon^{ble} John Lesley, Earl of Rothes, Governour of Sterling Castle, Lord Lieutenant of the Shires of Fife, Kinross, and Aberdeen, and one of the 16 Peers lately chosen to Represent the Peerage of Scotland in the Ensueing Parliamt.
- Wednesday, May the 9th, 1722. His Majestie was pleas'd to bestow the Honor of Knighthood on Edward Beecher, Esq^r, one of the Sheriffs

April 17, 1722. Died Mr. Robertson, one of his Majesty's private Secre-
taries for the Affairs of Hungary, at Chelsea.

March 26, 1722. Died Mr. Anthony Hamilton, only surviving Son of
High Chamberlain of Scotland in Queen Anne's Time, and one of
the Privy Counsellors of the State for the said Kingdom; and
he has an only Daughter (who) is now the Wife of James of that
Family.

Charlotte Tatham, Countess of Lancaster in Ireland, is by Robert, bearing
the Title of ... Day of ... created the English Peeress, by the Title
and Title of Baroness Hamilton and Countess of Hamilton in the
County of Durham.

And Mrs. Schomberg, Sister to the Duchess of Kendal, is by
Robert, bearing the Title of ... Day of ... created Baroness
Albany and Countess of Albany.

April 7, 1722. Died the Lady Frances, Mother to Sir Robt. Farnham,
Baronet.

April the 12th, 1722. Died at his House at Hoxton Thomas Hanbury,
Esq; of the Customs House, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace
for the Tower Liberty and Master of the first Regiment in the Tower
Hospital of the Tower. His Wife expired two Days before him,
and they were both buried at St. Dunstons Church.

April 12th, 1722. Died at his House at Hatch in the County of Wilts.
Robt. Hyde, Esq; one of the Representatives of the said County for
the last Parliament and now returned for the Basingstoke.

April 17, 1722. The Honourable Mr. Charles, formerly Chancellor of the
Exchequer, died at his House in London, and was buried in the
Church of St. Andrew Undershaft, near the Tower, his native Country.

April 18, 1722. Died Joseph Crompton, Esq; first Secretary of the
Type Office in the Exchequer.

April 19, 1722. The Honourable Thomas Trenchard, one of the Privy-
counsellors and Member of Council in the County of Huntington, died.
April 21, 1722. Died at her House in great Street near the Lady
Farnham, Mother to Sir Wm. Farnham, Bart.

April 21st, 1722. Died the Lady Mordaunt, wife to Sir George Mordaunt,
Knt. and Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

April 26th, 1722. Died Sir Henry Masham, of Hoxbury and St. Mary in
Chesham, Bart; and Member of the Honourable Parliament for the City
of Chester, at a Seat of Sir Thomas Masham's, called Millington.

May 1st, 1722. Died Thomas Warner, Esq; a Coun. of the Stamp
Office and Recorder of the King's Bench at Kingston Court.

Monday, May the 4th, 1722. Died Sir Thomas Bury, Knt. Lord Chief
Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, in an advanced Age; he
was the night before at the Table in his Apartment in Chancery
Lane till Nine of the Clock, and was taken ill at 10.

May 11, 1722. Died at his Seat in Scotland the Right Honourable John
Lesley, Knt. of Scotland, Governor of Scotland, Lord
Lieutenant of the Shires of York, Kinross and Aberdeen, and one
of the 16 Scots Peers chosen to Represent the Kingdom of Scotland
in the British Parliament.

Wednesday, May the 11th, 1722. His Majesty was pleased to bestow the
Honour of Knighthood on Edward Pococke, Esq; one of the Scholars

- of London and Midd^x, upon the presenting an Address of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City congratulating his Majesty upon Acc^t of a Traterous design against his person and Government.
- London, May the 12th, 1722. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the Dignity of a Peer of Great Britain on David Graham, Esq^r, com'only called Marquess Graham, Eldest Son to the Duke of Montross, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron Graham, and Earl Graham of Belford, in the County of Northumberland; As Also on Robert Ker, Esq., commonly called Marquess Bowmant, only Son of the Duke of Roxburghe, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron Kerr, and Earl Ker of Wakefeild in the County of York.
- Wednesday, May 16, 1722, about 01¹ of the Clock, Mr. Isaac Hancock, Son of Justice Hancock, was kill'd in the Camp of Hide Park.
-, 1722. Dyed the Right Honourable the Lord Kilmaine, Colln^{ll} of the English Fuzileers.
- May 14th, 1722. His Majesty was pleased to bestow the Hon^r of Knighthood on John Gunston of the Middle Temple, Esq^r, one of the Justices of the Peace for the Liberty of Westm^r.
-, 1722. Dyed the Countess Dowager of Sussex.
- May 21st, 1722. Mr. Abingdon, of New Inn, was kill'd in a Duell in Bridges Street, Covent Garden.
- May 21st, 1722. Died the Right Hon^{ble} Charles Earl of Tankerville, Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all his Majestic's Forests, &c., on the South Side of Trent, Kn^t of the most Noble Order of the Thistle, and one of his Majestic's most Hon^{ble} Privy Council, at his House at Dawley in Midd^x. He is succeeded in Hon^r and Estate by his Son the Lord Ossulston.
- May 19th, 1722. His Majesty was pleas'd to bestow the Honour of Knighthood on Daniell Dolens and Isaac Tillard, Esq^{rs}, two of the Deputy Lieutenants of the Tower Hamlets, upon presenting an Address of Deputy Lieutenants of the sd. Tower Hamlets declaring their just abhorrence of the late wicked Conspiracy that hath been lately detected.
- May....., 1722. The Earl of Castlehaven was married to the Hon^{ble} Mrs. Arundell, only Daughter to the Lord Arundell of Wardour Castle.
- June 10th, 1722. Dyed Charles Van Huise (?), Esq^r, late Clark of the Kings Robes under the Earl of Cadogan, Master of the Robes.
- June 10th, 1722. Died Mr. John Grigsby, lately Chief Accomptant to the South Sea Company.
- June 12th, 1722. Died the Reverend Mr. Tinsley, Curate of S^t Stephens Walbrooke.
- June 11th, 1722. Died Edward Lisle of Burghleer in the County of South'ton, Esq^r. He hath left behind him 16 or 18 Children.
- June 11th, 1722. The Hon^{ble} Sackville Tufton, Esq^r, Nephew to the Earl of Thanet, and Member of Parliament for Appleby, was married at Lincoln's Inn Chappell to the Lady Mary Saville, one of the Daughters and Coheirresses of the late Marquess of Hallifax.
- June 16th, 1722. Dyed John Churchhill Duke of Marlborough, abt 4 of

of London and 1714, upon the presentation an Address of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City congratulating the Majesty upon the birth of a Prince, and upon the birth of a Prince and Government.

1714, May 10. The Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain on David Graham, Esq; commonly called James Graham, eldest son to the Duke of Montrose, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron Graham, and Earl of Montrose, in the County of Northumberland; As Also on Robert Earl of Mar, commonly called Marquis of Mar, only son of the Duke of Roxburgh, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron Mar, and Earl of Mar, in the County of York.

Wednesday, May 18, 1715, about 01st of the Clock, Mr James Hanckow, Sen of Boston, was killed in the Camp of this Park.

1715, May 18. Died the Right Honourable the Lord Kilmarnock, "Cath" of the English Parish.

May 14, 1715. His Majesty was pleased to bestow the Hon^r of Knighthood on John Gunning of the Middle Temple Esq; one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Westminster.

1715, May 21. Died the Countess Dowager of Essex.

May 21, 1715. Sir Alexander of New Inn, was killed in a Duel in Bridges Street, Covent Garden.

May 21, 1715. Died the Right Hon^{ble} Charles Earl of Tankerville, Chief Justice and Justice in Chief of all his Majesty's Forests &c, on the South Side of Trent, Esq; of the most Noble Order of the Thistle, and one of his Majesty's most Hon^{ble} Privy Council, at his House at Dover in Kent. He is succeeded in Hon^r and Rank by his Son the Lord Ouseburn.

May 10, 1715. His Majesty was pleased to bestow the Honour of Knighthood on Daniel Delany and Isaac Threlk, Esq; two of the Treasury Commissioners of the Tower Hamlets upon presenting an Address of Devotion to the Hon^{ble} Commissioners of the Tower Hamlets desiring their good approbation of the late wicked Conspiracy that had been lately detected.

May 10, 1715. The Earl of Castlehaven was married to the Hon^{ble} Mrs. Arundell, only Daughter to the Earl Arundell of Waterford Castle.

June 10, 1715. Died Charles Van Hulse (V. Esq; late Clerk of the Kings Robes under the Earl of Cadogan, Master of the Robes).

June 10, 1715. Died Mr. John Gargely, lately Chief Accountant to the South Sea Company.

June 10, 1715. Died the Reverend Mr. Tinsley, Curate of St. Stephens Westminster.

June 11, 1715. Died Edward Esq; of Hargrave in the County of South Devon Esq; He hath left behind him 16 or 18 Children.

June 11, 1715. The Hon^{ble} Esq; John Tupper Esq; Member of Parliament for Aylesbury, was married at London's Inn Church to the Lady Mary Saville, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of the late Marquis of Halifax.

June 10, 1715. Died John Churchhill Duke of Marlborough, at 4 o'clock.

the clock in the morning, in the Lodge near Windsor, aged 73¹. He was born at Ash in the County of Devon or Somersetshire. He came first to Court by the Favour of the Duke of York (afterward K: James 2^d) and Inclining to a Martiall Life he went to Tangier A^o 1673; to France with the D. of Monmouth. Gentleman of y^e Bedchamber to the D. of York, 1683. Baron of Anmouth,² A^o 1685. Gentleman of the Bedchamber to K. James. Baron Churchill of Sandridge, A^o 1686. Was made Gentleman of the Bedchamber to K. W^m, and in 1689 E. of Marlboro; the same year commanded the English Forces in Flanders. The next year Govern^r, 1691, he was removed from his Employments, and in 1701 was appointed Gener^l of the Foot and Commander of the English Forces in Holland. In the 1st of Queen Ann, Cap^t Gen^l of the Land Forces both at Home and abroad. Elected Knight of the Garter and Sent Ambassadors to Holland in 1702; com^ded the Army in Flanders and on his Returne made Duke of Marlborow and Master of the Ordnance. In 1704, Routed the French and Bavarian Forces at Schell^h, and afterwards defeated them at Hockstet. Was made a Prince of the Empire; on his Returne had the Mann^r of Woodstock Settled on him and his Heires. In 1705 the Emper^r made him a Grant of the Lordship of Mindleheim. In 1706 He defeated the French and Bavarians at Ramellies. In 1712 He was removed from all his Employments and retired beyond the Sea. In 1714 He return'd, and upon the Arrival of his Majestic restor'd to his Employ^{m^{ts}}. He married Sarah, Daughter of Richard Jennings of Sandridge in the County of Hertford, Esq., by whom he had Issue (his only Son) John Marquess of Blandford, who dyed at Cambridge Aug^o 1703; Lady Henrietta, married to the Earl of Godolphin; Lady Anne, married to Charles late Earl of Sunderland (and Kn^t of the Garter); Lady Elizabeth, [married] to the Earl (now) Duke of Bridgwater; Lady Mary, married to the present Duke of Montague.

June 16th, 1772, being of a Saturday, Dyed at his Brother in Law Mr. White's House, in Shear Lane near Temple Bar, Thomas Wightwick, Esq^r, York Herald, of a Violent Feaver, in the 32^d Year of his Age and a Batchell^r, and on Tuesday following, between the Hours of Twelve and One o'Clock at Night, his Body was conveyed privately in a Herse, attended by a mourning Coach, from his said Brother in Law's House to the College of Arms, where it was deposited in the Library that Night, and the Next Day, being Wednesday the 20th preparations was made for his Interment; that Room and the Hall being Hung round with black Baize and Escocheons and lighted wax candles. The Coffin was cover'd with black Cloath adorn'd with White Nails round it and upon the Lead was two plates, the one contained his Name, Title, Age, and time of his Death, the other his Arms and Crest; the s^d Coffin was cover'd with a Paul of Black velvet border'd with white Sarcenet, thereon was laid a false Lead adorn'd with plumes of White Feathers round it, with his Rich Heralds Coat and Silver Collar of SS., lighted with large white Wax Candles. In this manner the Body having laid in State till

¹ Noted in the margin:—"Funeral, vid: y^e Ceremonial of the D. of Marlborow in the *Gazette*, Saturday, Aug^o 11, No. 6084.

² Eyemouth.

the clock in the morning in the Lodge near Windsor, aged 73.
 He was born at Ash in the County of Devon or Somersetshire. He
 came first to Court by the favour of the Duke of York (afterwards
 K. James II) and lastly to a short time he went to London.
 A. 1673; to France with the Duke of Montmouth (Governor of
 Bedminster to the Duke of York 1683; then to Amsterdam A. 1685.
 Gentleman of the Bedchamber to K. James II. Gentleman of the Bedchamber to
 Bouchbelle A. 1686. Was made Gentleman of the Bedchamber to
 K. W. and in 1689 to the Duke of Marlborough; the same year continued
 the English Forces in Flanders. The next year (1691) he
 was removed from his appointments and in 1701 was appointed
 General of the Foot and Governor of the English Forces in Holland.
 in the 1st of Queen Anne, Genl of the Land Forces both at
 Home and abroad. Elected Knight of the Garter and Sent
 Ambassador to Holland in 1702; commanded the Army in Flanders
 and on his return made Duke of Marlborough and Master of the
 Ordnance. In 1704, defeated the French and Bavarian Forces at
 Schell, and afterwards defeated them at Malplaquet. Was made a
 Prince of the Empire; on his return had the Marquis of Wootton
 took shelter on him and his House. In 1706 the Emperor made
 him a Count of the Lordship of Marbach. In 1710 he was removed
 from his employment and retired beyond the Sea. In 1714 he
 returned, and upon the Arrival of his Majesty returned to his employ-
 ment. He married Sarah, daughter of Richard, Viscount of Sandwich
 in the County of Hertford, Esq, by whom he had issue (his only
 Son) John Marquess of Blandford, who died at Cambridge A. 1703;
 Lady Elizabeth married to the Earl of Godolphin; Lady
 Anne, married to Charles late Earl of Sandwich (and Kth of the
 Garter); Lady Elizabeth, married to the present Duke of Montague.
 Bridgewater; Lady Mary, married to the present Duke of Montague.
 June 10th, 1773, being of a Sunday, died at his House in Low Ma-
 wick's House in Shore Lane near Temple Bar, Thomas Wignock,
 Esq, York Consul of a 70thth year, in the 32nd Year of his Age
 and a Month, and on Tuesday following between the Hours of
 Twelve and One o'clock at Night, his Body was conveyed privately
 in a Horse, attended by a mourning Coach, from his said House in
 Low's House to the College of Arms, where it was deposited in the
 Library that Night, and the Next Day, being Wednesday the 30th,
 preparations were made for his Interment; that Noon and the Hall
 being hung round with black Tissue and Escutcheon and lighted
 wax candles. The Coffin was covered with black Cloth adorned
 with White Tissue round it and upon the Lead was two plates the
 one contained his Name, Title, Age, and time of his Death, the
 other his Arms and Crest; the Coffin was covered with a Lead of
 Black velvet bordered with white. Buriall House was laid a false
 Lead adorned with flowers of White Tissue round it, with his Rich
 Linen Coat and Silver Coffin of 82, lighted with large white
 Wax Candles. In this manner the Body having laid in State till
 1st 1774.

abt 9 o'Clock at Night, when the Procession began to move on Foot, the Conductor Serv^t to the Officers of Arms, Clerk and Minister of the Parish, and by Such of y^e s^d Officers of Arms as were present, wth their Coats hanging upon their Arms and over their Shoulders on one Side and white Sarcenet Scarves over their Shoulder on the other side, wth white Gloves and Favers in their Hats. The Body was followed by the said Mr. White, who was chief Mourner, and by severall other Mourners, two and two, in Mourning Cloaks, wth long Hatbands and black Shammy Gloves. Thus the Proceeding moved out of the Court of the College of Arms down St^t Bennet's Hill (attended by a great number of Lights) into Thames Street, and in at the South West Door of the Parish Church of St. Bennet's Pauls Wharfe. Being thus entered the s^d Church (w^{ch} was also hung abt halfe way round wth Black Cloath, and Scocheons of the Arms of the Defunct, as was the pulpit and Desk in like manner) The Company dispos'd of themselves in Several Pews (particularly the Officers of Arms in their own Pew) and the Body being Deposited upon Tressells in the Middle Isle, near unto the reading Desk, where the Rever^d Mr. Cook read the Funerall Service till he came to the Words ("Man is born of Woman," &c). Then the Corps was conveyed to the Grave (w^{ch} was near to the Pews of the Officers of Arms and the Ministers of the Parish). The Body being thus Interr'd the Minister went on with the Rem^r of the Office [of Buriall, w^{ch} being Ended, The Company departed.

June 18th, 1722. Died S^r John Walter, Bart, Member of Parliamt^t for Oxford, and is Succeeded in Hon^r and Estate by his Brother Rob^t Walter, Esq^r.

June, 1722. Died John Howe, Sen^r, Esq^r, formerly a noted Representative of Gloucestershire, and Paymaster of the Guards and Garrisons.

June, 1722. Died Justice Morris, at Hampstead.

On the 30th May, 1722, Died Mary Dennison, of Kirby Stephen in the County of Westmoreland, aged 131. She was by perswasion a Quaker.

June, 1722. Died Mr. Shepherd, an Eminent Merchant living in Turnmill Lane, Cannon Street, being Thrown off his Horse near his Country House at Stanmore.

June 26, 1722. Died at Hampstead the Lady Visc^t Faulkland, a Scotch Peeress. She was Daughter to Mr. Molineux, late Woolen Draper of St Pauls Church Yard.

June, 1722. Died at Henbury in the County of Gloucester. Arabella Countess of Suffolk, Relict of Charles Howard late Earl of Suffolk.

June 27. Died Mr. Bourne, an Eminent and wealthy Carpenter of Brentford in Midd^x, being flung from his Horse at Kensington.

June 29th, 1722. Dyed Mr. Thoresby, one of the Kings Officers belonging to the East India Warehouses, being thrown off his Horse near Woolwich.

June 29th, 1722. Mr. Mount, the Stationer on Tower Hill, haveing had his Leg cut off (haveing lately receiv'd a Kick from his Horse) died that Evening.

at 9 o'clock at night when the procession began to move on foot the Conductor says to the Officers of Arms, Clerk and Minister of the Parish and the School of 20 Officers of Arms as were present with their Coats hanging upon their Arms and over their shoulders on one side and white sashes over their shoulders on the other side, a white sashes and sashes in their hats. The body was followed by the said Mr. White, who was chief Master and by several other Masters two and two in Morning Gown and long Robes and black Stannary Gown. Thus the procession moved out of the Court of the College of Arms down St. James's Hill (attended by a great number of lights) into Thomas Street and in at the South West Door of the Parish Church at St. James's Park White. Being thus entered the Church (where was also hung a table very round with black Cloth and Sashes of the Arms of the Realm, as was the night and back in this manner) The Company dispersed themselves in several rows (particularly the Officers of Arms in their own row) and the body being deposited upon Trellis in the Middle Isle, near unto the reading Desk, where the Royal Ma Cook read the Funeral Service till he came to the words "Alas poor Woman, &c." Then the Corps was conveyed to the grave (where was near to the Pass of the Officers of Arms and the Ministers of the Parish). The body being thus interred the Minister went on with the Rite of the Office [of Buriall] being indeed, The Company departed.

June 18th 1732. Died St. John Water, late Member of Parliament for Oxford, and is succeeded in Hon^r and Estate by his brother Rev. Water Esq^r.

June 1732. Died John Howe, Esq^r, formerly a noted Representative of Gloucestershire, and Paymaster of the Customs and Excise.

June 1732. Died Justice Morris at Hampton.

On the 30th May 1732. Died Mary Thomson, at Kirby Stephen in the County of Westmorland, aged 131. She was by possession a Quaker.

June 1732. Died Mr. Esphery, an Eminent Merchant living in Trenchard Lane, Cannon Street, being thrown off his horse near his Country House at Stanning.

June 26th 1732. Died at Hampton the Lady Viscountess Parkland, a Scotch Peeress. She was daughter to Mr. Stollman, late Warden Bishop of St. Pauls Church Yard.

June 1732. Died at Hambury in the County of Gloucester, Annelle Countess of Suffolk, Heiress of Charles Howard late Earl of Suffolk.

June 27th 1732. Died Mr. Brown, an Eminent and wealthy Carpenter of Hambury in Shropshire, being found from his House at Kensington.

June 28th 1732. Died Mr. Thompson, one of the Kings Officers belonging to the late India Warehouse, being thrown off his horse near Walsby.

June 29th 1732. Mr. Mount, the Steward on Tower Hill, having had his foot cut off (having lately received a Kick from his horse) died that Evening.

- July 2^d, 1722. Died Mr. John Blenner, one of the Chamber-keepers to the Lord Carteret's Office, and is Succeeded by Mr. Joseph Noble, one of his Lo^{ps} Domesticks.
- On 3^d July, 1722, Died the Lady Philadelphia Lockart, Relict of S^r George Lockhart, of Carnworth in Scotland, and of Cap^t John Ramsey, Son to the late Bishop of Rosse in the said Kingdom. She was Daughter of Philip late Lord Wharton and Sister to Thomas late Marquess of Wharton. She had the misfortune to loose One of her Sons, by being Shot to Death at Preston, for his Attachm^t to the Interest of the Pretender. Her Corps was Interri'd at Chelsea.
- July 8th, 1722. Dyed Suddenly, at her House in Broad Street, the Relict of the late Gen^l Hamilton, Governour of the Leeward Islands.
- July, 1722. Died the Right Hon^{ble} Rowland Lord S^t John of Bletsoe, at his Seat at Woodford in Northamptonshire, unmarried, and is Succeeded in Honour and Estate by his next Brother.
- July 4th, 1722. Died at her House in S^t James Square the Marchioness de Gouverner, a French Lady, aged 86.
- July 10th, 1722. Thomas Hesketh, Esq^r, Member of Parliam^t for Preston in Lancashire, was married to M^{rs} S^t Amand.
- July 16th, 1722. Died S^r Robert Nightingale of Enfield, worth £300,000; the principal part is left to one Robert Gascoigne, a Relation, and M^{rs} Crawley, his Sister.
- July 16th, 1722. M^r Underwood, a Gentleman of the 2^d Troop of Life Guards, Shot himself in his Tent in the Camp with a Pistol.
- July 16 1722. Died Doctor Gibson, Physician General to the Army.
- July 22^d, 1722. Died Isaac Greville, Esq^t, Com^{on} Cryer of the City of London.
- July, 1722. Died M^r Russell, in a Madhouse at Hoxton, and Brother in Law to M^r Robert Kn^t, late famous South Sea Cashier.
- July 26th, 1722. His Majesty was pleased to bestow the Honour of Knight Hood on Rich^d Hopkins, Esq^r, one of the Directors of y^e South Sea and Deputy Govern^r of the London Assurance.
- July, 1722. Dyed M^r Surman, Father of M^r Robert Surman, lately Deputy Cashier of the South Sea Company.
- M^r Molesworth, Son of the Lord Molesworth, his Majesties Envoy for Turin, the Swiss Cantons, &c., is dead.
- August 1st, 1722. Died Barbara Countess of Pembroke, Second Wife to the Earl of that Title, Wid^w to Richard Lord Arundell of Trerice; and has Issue by the said Earl one Daughter, named Barbara.
- July 30th, 1722. Died in Childbed of her 8th Child, at her House in Arlington Street, the Lady Clifton, wife to the Lord Clifton, and Daughter to the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Charendon, And was buried at Westm^r Abby.¹
- August 4th, 1722. Dyed Robert Dale, Esq^r, Richmond Herald, at his House on S^t Peters Hill, of a violent Feaver, in the 57th y^r of his Age and was privately Buried the 7th or 8th of the Same Month at

¹ Noted in margin:—N.B. Mr. Garter, Mr. Somerset, and Mr. Chester, attended at this Funeral.

July 2^d, 1732. Died Mr. John Thomas, one of the Chamberlains to the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and is succeeded by Mr. Joseph Noble, one of his Majesty's Chaplains.

On 3^d July, 1732. Died the Lady Philadelphia, daughter of Sir George Lockhart of Carverston in Scotland, and of Capt. John Ramsay, son to the late Bishop of Ross in the said Kingdom. She was brought to birth into Lord Watson and Sister to Thomas late Marquis of Winton. She had the misfortune to lose one of her sons by being shot to death at Finsbury for his Attendance to the late Lord of the Treasury. Her Corps was interred at Chelsea.

July 2^d, 1732. Died Sutherland, at her House in Broad Street, the Heiress of the late Lord Hamilton, Governor of the Leeward Islands.

July 1732. Died the Right Hon^{ble} Howland Lord St. John of Blisland, at his Seat at Woodstock in Northamptonshire unmarried, and is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his next Brother.

July 4th, 1732. Died at her House in St. James Square the Marchioness de Gournay, a French Lady, aged 86.

July 10th, 1732. Thomas Hesketh, Esq., Member of Parliament for Preston in Lancashire, was married to Miss St. Asaph.

July 16th, 1732. Died St. Robert Nightingale of England, worth £300,000; the principal part is left to one Robert Nightingale, a Relation, and Mr. Overbury his Sister.

July 16th, 1732. Mr. Entwistle, a Gentleman of the 1st Troop of Life Guards, shot himself in his Tent in the Camp with a Pistol.

July 16th, 1732. Died Doctor Gillson, Physician General to the Army.

July 22^d, 1732. Died Isaac Grosvenor Esq., Gentleman Officer of the City of London.

July 1732. Died Mr. Howell, in a Maladure at Hoxton, and Brother in Law to Mr. Robert Ken, late famous South Sea Casier.

July 20th, 1732. His Majesty was pleased to bestow the Honour of 7th Knight Hood on Miss Hopkin Esq., one of the Daughters of 7th South Sea and Deputy Governor of the London Assurance.

July 1732. Died Mr. Sturges, Father of Mr. Robert Sturges, lately Deputy Cashier of the South Sea Company.

Mr. Moleworth, son of the Lord Moleworth, his Majesty's Envoy for Turin, the Swiss Cantons, &c. is dead.

August 1st, 1732. Died Barbara Countess of Pembroke, Second Wife to the Earl of that Title, 7th to Richard Lord Arundell, named Thomas; and has issue by the said Earl one Daughter, named Barbara.

July 30th, 1732. Died in Childbed of her 5th Child, at her House in Arlington Street, the Lady Clifford, wife to the Lord Clifford, and was Daughter to the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Cleveland. And was buried at Westm^{onaster} Abbey.

August 4th, 1732. Died Robert Esq., Esquire, of his House on St. Peter Hill, of a violent Fever, in the 51st y^r of his Age, and was privately buried the 7th or 8th of the same Month at St. Peter's Church. His Estate, Mr. Esquire, and Mr. Esquire, attended at this Funeral.

the parish Church of St Bennet Paul's Wharfe, at the goeing in at the West Doors; but none of the Officers of Arms were there, because they was not invited to his Funeral.

August 4th, 1722. Dyed the Lady Anne Walpole, Daughter of the Duke Leeds, first married to ... Cook, Esq^r, of Norfolk, and after to the late Coll^l Walpole.

Aug^t 4th, 1722. Dyed Lieut. Coll^l Shorey, of a Dropsey.

Aug^t ..., 1722. Dyed Cap^t Owen, Com'ander of his Majesty's Ship the 'Ipswich,' of a Mortification in his Bladder.

August 10th, 1722. Died Major Crook, late High Sherriff of Lancashire, being kill'd in a Duell, as he was goeing to the Assizes at Lancaster, in a narrow Lane, near Walton, by William Buckley, Esq^r, now of Lancaster. The wid^w of the Deceased, Sister to S^r Houghton, Bart, is big wth Child and near her time.

Aug^t 18th, 1722. Died Cap^t Vary Com'ander of a Troope in the Duke of Bolton's Regiment.

Aug^t 19, 1722. Dyed S^r Humphrey Cahoon, a Scotch Gentleman, by Cutting his own Throat with a Penknife at the *Katherine Wheel* without Bishop Gate.

Aug^t 27th. Died Major Hill, at the Charter House, aged 94, haveing been a Pensioner there 53 years.

Aug^t ..., 1722. The Rever^d Mr Piggot, Vicar of Rachdale in Lancashire, departed to a better World a few Weeks ago, aged almost an hundred years; and yet of that Vigor that he was able to perform all the parts of his Function, and preached every Sunday till within a few Days of his Death. Upon the Restoration of King Cha: 2, he was presented to that Vicarage (w^{ch} is worth £300 *per annum*) by Archbishop Juxon, (that Living being in the Gift of the Archb^{ps} of Canterbury). He was in the year 1660 created Batchelor of Divinity by the University of Oxford. He is Succeeded by Dr Dunstar of great Marlborough Street.

On Friday, 31 August, 1722. His Majesty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood, at Portsmouth (when his Majesty went his Progress to the West), on Isaac Townshend, Esq^r, Comm^r of the Navy there, and on Jacob Ackworth, Surveyor of the Navy; And on the same Evening, when his Majesty arriv'd at Stansted, the Seat of the Earl of Scarborough, he was please[d] to bestow the Honour of Knighthood on Thomas Peckham, Esq^r, High Sheriff of Sussex.

Sept^r 3^d, 1722. Died suddenly Capt. Shirley, Adjutant of the first Troop of Horse Grenadiers, in his Tent in Hide Park.

....., 1722. Died Peter Grey, Esq^r, having accidentally fell from his Horse at Ipswich, in Suffolk, and broke his Skull.

Sept^r 10th, 1722. Died Cap^t Scroggs of a wound he had rece'd in a Duell. He was a Grandson of the late L^d Chief Justice of that Name. And was buried at Westm^r the 16.

Tuesday, 11th of Sep^r, 1722. The Countess Dowager of Sunderland was deliver'd of a Posthumus Son, and on the 10th of the same Month was baptized by the Name of George. His Majesty and the Earl of Sunderland Standing Godfathers, and the Dutchess of Monmouth Godmother.

the parish Church of St. James's, at the organ in at the West Door; but none of the Officers of Arms were there because they were not invited to the funeral.

August 4th, 1732. Died the Lady Anne Whitlock, Daughter of the Duke of Leeds, first married to ... George Earl of Pembroke, and after to the late Earl of Whitlock.

Aug. 10th, 1732. Died Major-General, High Sheriff of Lancashire, being killed in a Duel, as he was going to the Assizes at Lancaster, in a narrow lane, near Wallon, by William Hesketh Esq., now of Lancaster. The wife of the Deceased, Sister to St. Augustine, Bar., is his 4th Child and near her time.

Aug. 18th, 1732. Died Capt. Vary, Commander of a Troop in the Duke of Bolton's Regiment.

Aug. 19th, 1732. Died St. Humphrey Cannon, a Scotch Gentleman, by cutting his own Throat with a Penknife at the Kalendar's Ward without Reasonable Cause.

Aug. 27th. Died Major Hill, at the Charter House, aged 64, having been a Pensioner there 52 years.

Aug. ... 1732. The Honourable Mr. Pym, Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster, who departed to a better World a few Weeks ago, aged almost an hundred years; and yet of that Vigor that he was able to perform all the parts of his Function and presided every Sunday till within a few Days of his Death. Upon the Restoration of King Charles 2^d, he was presented to that Vicarage (which is worth £300 per annum) by Archbishop Foxe, (then Living being in the Gift of the Bishop of Canterbury). He was in the year 1650 created Baron of Comberbury. He was by the University of Oxford. He is succeeded by Dr. Daines of Great Marlborough Street.

On Friday 31 August 1732. His Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood, at Portsmouth (when his Majesty went his Progress to the West) on James Townshend, Esq., Commr. of the Navy there, and on Jacob Ackworth, Surveyor of the Navy; And on the same Evening, when his Majesty arrived at Stannish, the Earl of the Bath of Bathorough, he was pleased to bestow the Honour of Knighthood on Thomas Fochman, Esq., High Sheriff of Sussex.

Sept. 3rd, 1732. Died suddenly Capt. Shildy, Adjutant of the first Troop of Horse Grenadiers, in his Tent in Hyde Park.

Sept. 10th, 1732. Died Peter Gray, Esq., having accidentally fell from his Horse at Ipswich, in Suffolk, and broke his Skull.

Sept. 11th of Sep. 1732. The Countess Dowager of Sandhurst was delivered of a Posthumous Son, and on the 10th of the same Month was baptised by the Name of George. His Majesty and the Earl of Sandhurst standing Godfathers, and the Duchess of Devonshire Godmother.

Sep^r 14th, 1722. Died Edward Burt, Esq^r, Chief Clerk of the Admiralty Office, and was buried at St Margarets, Westm^r, Munday, 17th of the said Month.

....., 1722. Died Capt. Bury, Nephew to the late Lord Chief Baron Bury, having the misfortune to fall from his Horse and broke his Neck, at Lincoln Horse Races.

Sept^r 17th, 1722. Died Edward Elliot, of Port Elliot, Esq^r, Member of Parliam^t for the Burrough of Leskard in the County of Cornwall, late one of the Comm^{rs} of the Excise. He married one of the Daur's of James Craggs, Esq^r, late Postmaster Gen^l by whom he has had one Son and one Daughter.

(To be continued.)

WEDDINGS AT ST. MARY LE STRAND, LONDON, FROM A.D. 1606 TO 1625.

Communicated by JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Barrister at Law of the United States.

Considerable discussion has been rife in England, from time to time, respecting not only the desirability of printing Parish Registers, but likewise as to the *extent* to which the contents of those invaluable records should be made public. Many persons would doubtless find it difficult to understand how there could possibly be any hesitation in deciding that—with a view to the complete satisfaction of genealogical enquirers—the publication of any portion of a Register must, of necessity, embrace every entry during the period covered; and yet proposals to print merely selected entries from the Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages of the respective parishes have not been without advocates. That eminent genealogist, the late Colonel Chester—who both made himself, and had made for him voluminous collections of extracts from English Parish Registers—always admitted how insufficient, and frequently misleading, collections of selected entries were.

The portion of the Register of St. Mary le Strand, London, which is now placed in the hands of genealogists, includes all the Marriages solemnized in that Church during a period of twenty years, viz., from 1606 to 1625. It was transcribed for publication in the United States, but, as many of the entries will doubtless prove of interest to enquirers in England also, arrangements have been made by which it will appear in print simultaneously in both countries.

The entries were extracted by a well-known English antiquary; and, in those instances where the ceremony is notified in the Register to have been by Banns or Licence, the notification will be found included. The majority of the Licences emanated from the Faculty Office.

Sept. 11th, 1733. Died Edward Hunt Esq. Chief Clerk of the Admiralty Office, and was buried at St. Margaret, Westminster, Monday, 17th of the said Month.
 1733. Died Capt. Henry Nephew to the late Lord Chief Baron Hunt, having the intention to kill from his horse and broke his Neck at Lincoln House.
 Sept. 17th, 1733. Died Edward Elliot Esq. of Kent Elliot Esq. Member of Parliament for the Borough of Lymington in the County of Cornwall, late one of the Clerks of the Exchequer. He married one of the Daughters of James George Esq. late Lieutenant General, by whom he has had one Son and one Daughter.

(To be continued.)

WEDDINGS AT ST. MARY LE STRAND, LONDON. FROM A.D. 1606 TO 1635.

Communicated by JOHN V. L. TRUBY, Esquire, Esq. of the United States.
 Considerable discussion has been rife in England, from time to time, respecting not only the desirability of printing Parish Registers, but likewise as to the extent to which the contents of those invaluable records should be made public. Many persons would doubtless find it difficult to understand how they could possibly be any hesitation in deciding that—with a view to the complete satisfaction of genealogical enquirers—the publication of any portion of a Register must, of necessity, embrace every entry during the period covered; and yet proposals to print merely selected entries from the Registers of Bachelors, and Marriages, of the respective parishes have not been without advocates. That eminent genealogist, the late Colonel Chester—who both made himself, and has made for him voluminous collections of extracts from English Parish Registers—always admitted how insufficient and frequently misleading collections of selected entries were.

The portion of the Register of St. Mary le Strand, London, which is now placed in the hands of genealogists, includes all the Marriages solemnized in that Church during a period of twenty years, viz. from 1606 to 1625. It was transcribed for publication in the United States, but as many of the entries will doubtless prove of interest to enquirers in England also, arrangements have been made by which it will appear in print simultaneously in both countries.

The entries were extracted by a well-known English antiquary; and in those instances where the ceremony is notified in the Register to have been by Banns or Licence, the notification will be found inserted. The majority of the Licences emanated from the Faculty Office.

Parish Register of St. Mary le Strand, London, Vol. F.

1605[-6].

- Jan. 10, Samuell Evans and Sara Goodall, by lycence from the faculties.
 „ 15, Hugh fforfayt and Cissly Webley, by lyc. from the faculties.
 „ 16, John Gilderson and Anne Gilderson, by lyc. from the fac.
 „ 17, Edward Ducke and Alice Wyseman, by lyc. from the fa.
 „ 19, Henry Cooke and Marye ffebill, by lyke lycence.
 „ 20, Rumold Skinkell and Jane Machin; banes.
 „ 21, William Griffes and Jane Turpin, by certificat from ye parson
 of Newington.
 „ 24, Alexander Parsons and Anne Rowland, by lyc.
 Feb. 3, John Goodin and Margreat East, by lyc. from fac.
 „ 11, John Kinge and Margreat Vuedall, by lyc. from ye faculties.
 „ 12, Henry Budworth and Katherine Laiton, *per* lyc. from ye
 facu(l)ties.
 „ 22, Edward Boreham and Mary Allford, *per* lyc.
 Mch. 3, Myles Egerton and Christian Wallis, *per* lyc. from ye facu(l)ties.
 „ 15, William Gasson and Rebecka Buttler, by lycence from the
 faculties.
 „ 22, Richard Kinge and Bettrice Briggins, by lyc. from the fac.

1606.

- Apr. 6, Raphell Wyseman and Anne Wakefyld, by lyc.
 „ 9, George Powell and Alice Needes, *per* lyc. from the faculties.
 „ 21, John Walle and Marye Nicholson, by banes.
 „ 21, William Ingraham and Anne Turner, by banes asked.
 „ 27, John Annable and Anne Tipping, by lycence from the faculties.
 May 1, ffrauncis Legg and Katherine Mynter.
 June 10, Ambros Jacob and Eliz. Smith, by banes.
 „ 12, Richard Dawes and Anne Pooly, by lyc. from the faculties.
 July 5, Edward Bickerstaf and Eliz. Cooke, by lyc.
 „ 7, John Hichins and Rose ffreborne.
 „ 9, Christofer Tamworth and Awdrie Allen, by lyc. from ye faculties.
 „ 13, William Ouste and Katherine Harwood, by lyc. from the faculties.
 „ 18, Edward Kettleby and Eliz. Keighley, by lyc. from the faculties.
 „ 30, John Harvy and Hanna Whittlock, by lyc. from the faculties.
 Aug. 3, William Bitten and Alice Newland, by lyc. from the facu(l)ties.
 „ 3, Richard Willmotte and ffraunces Choppington, by banes.
 „ 5, Edward Hollington and Eliz. ffoordem, by a Certificat from the
 Curatt of Orsett parishe, in Essex.
 „ 31, John Duffe and Margery Peeters, by banes.
 Sept. 4, John Quench and Avis Glover, by lyc. from ye faculties.
 „ 7, Richard Cranwell and Mary Beachcott, by lyc. from the faculties.
 „ 9, Henry Allen and Alice filater, by lycence from the faculties.
 „ 18, William Lee and Anne Welby, by lycence from the faculties.
 „ 25, Phillip Thompson and Eliz. West, by banes.
 „ 26, John Nate and Jouan Sayer, by lyc. from the faculties.
 „ 28, Nicholas Grauer and Eliz. Carsells, by banes asked.
 „ 29, John Corbett and Susan Downes, by lyc. from the faculties.

Married Couples at St. Mark's Strand, London, Vol. II.

1895-96.

- Jan. 10. Samuel Brown and Mary Smith, by license from the faculty.
- " 11. Hugh Baker and Mary White, by license from the faculty.
- " 12. John Gibson and Anne Gibson, by license from the faculty.
- " 13. Edward Jones and Alice Williams, by license from the faculty.
- " 14. Henry Cook and Mary White, by license from the faculty.
- " 15. Robert Smith and Jane Smith, by license from the faculty.
- " 16. William Green and Jane Turner, by certificate from the parish of Kensington.
- " 17. Alexander Brown and Anne Brown, by license from the faculty.
- " 18. John Green and Margaret East, by license from the faculty.
- " 19. John Brown and Margaret White, by license from the faculty.
- " 20. Henry Roberts and Katherine Lister, by license from the faculty.
- " 21. Edward Brown and Mary White, by license from the faculty.
- " 22. John Brown and Christian White, by license from the faculty.
- " 23. William Green and Robert White, by license from the faculty.
- " 24. Richard King and Patricia Briggs, by license from the faculty.

1896.

- Apr. 8. Joseph Williams and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 9. George Brown and Alice White, by license from the faculty.
- " 10. John White and Mary White, by license from the faculty.
- " 11. William Green and Anne Turner, by license from the faculty.
- " 12. John Adams and Anne Turner, by license from the faculty.
- " 13. Samuel Lagg and Katherine Brown, by license from the faculty.
- " 14. Andrew Jacob and Elizabeth Smith, by license from the faculty.
- " 15. Richard Davis and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 16. Edward Roberts and Elizabeth Cook, by license from the faculty.
- " 17. John White and Rose Roberts, by license from the faculty.
- " 18. Christopher Tomlinson and Elizabeth Allen, by license from the faculty.
- " 19. William Green and Katherine White, by license from the faculty.
- " 20. Edward Roberts and Elizabeth White, by license from the faculty.
- " 21. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 22. William Green and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 23. Richard Williams and Katherine Green, by license from the faculty.
- " 24. Edward Roberts and Elizabeth White, by license from the faculty.
- " 25. Robert White and Mary White, by license from the faculty.
- " 26. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 27. William Green and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 28. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 29. William Green and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 30. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 31. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 32. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
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- " 49. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 50. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 51. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 52. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
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- " 54. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 55. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 56. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 57. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 58. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 59. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 60. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 61. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
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- " 91. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 92. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 93. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 94. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 95. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 96. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 97. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 98. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 99. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.
- " 100. John White and Anne White, by license from the faculty.

- Oct. 5, John Puckford and Jouan Gillam, by banes asked.
 „ 11, John Cotten and Anne Cooper, by lyc. from the faculties.
 „ 16, Thomas Haverhill and Eliz. Ricraft, *per* lyc. from ye faculties.
 „ 20, Edward Greene and Eliz. Daveson, by banes.
 „ 21, Barthol' Payne and Jouan Browne.
 „ 28, Edward Becke and Lettice Hone, by banes.
 „ 28, Henry Bourne, and Julian Rosswell, by banes.
 Nov. 4, William Bingham and Anne Pellson, by banes.
 „ 19, John Baker and Amye Acelon, by lyc.
 „ 24, George Gyles and Mabel Atkinsonne, by banes.
 „ 29, John Garnatt and Jane Vese, by lycence from the facu(l)ties.
 „ 29, John Rogerson and Mary Cooper, by banes.
 Dec. 1, Phillip Perdue and Rose Brooke, by lyc. from the ffaculties.
 „ 11, James Grinnley and Anne Jennings, by lycence from the faculties.

[1606-7.]

- Jan. 19, Robert Danister and Anne Allen, by lyc. facu(l)ties.
 „ 27, John Berremy and Mary Smallwood, by lyc.
 Feb. 2, William Browne and Anne Mylles, by banes asked.
 „ 5, Henry Warde and Jouan Dumper, by lyc.
 „ 9, John Russell and Temperaunce Heyward, by lycence.
 „ 12, George Sprowde and Margaret Chambers, by lycence from the faculties.
 „ 14, Henry Porter and Jane Warren, by lycence from the faculties.
 „ 12 [*sic*], Richard Vance and Margaret Dickinson, by banes.
 „ 16, Thomas Emson and Barbara Ashmoore, by banes asked.
 „ 16, Richard Buckley and Jouan Cussen, by licen. from the faculties.
 „ 22, Morryce Lloyde and Margaret Allysonne, by lyc. from ye faculties.
 „ 23, Owen Hughes and Eliz. Walle, by lyc. from the faculties.
 Mch. 2, Robert Clarke and Thomasine Skarlett, by lycence from ye fac.
 „ 18, George Savell and Marye Richmond, by lyc. from the faculties.

1607.

- Mch. 25, Robert Ninne and Alice Hollingeshead, by lyc. from the faculties.
 May 14, Richard Smithe and Margaret Duck, by banes asked.
 „ 18, Robert Hartopp and Elizabeth Buckmister, by lycence from ye faculties.
 „ 21, George Owen and Ancered, *alias* Anne, Gillam, *per* lyc. from ye faculties.
 „ 28, Thomas Hulle, *alias* Hill, and Martha Evans, by lycence from the fac.
 „ 31, Henry Merritt and Margery Packer, by lyc. from the faculties.
 June 4, Raffe Savage and Eliz. Higgins, by lyc. from the fac.
 „ 10, Hughe Baker and Rose Dabbes, by lycence from the fac.
 „ 10, Robert Lloyde and Cissly Graunger, by lycence from the faculties.
 „ 30, John Partridge and Jouan Riddopp, by lyc. from the faculties.
 „ 30, Anthony Cooper and Susan Dixson, by lycence from the faculties.

- Oct. 5, John Tuckford and Jean Gibson, by proxy asked.
 " 11, John Cotton and Anne Cooper, by proxy from the families.
 " 16, Thomas Haverhill and Eliza Russell, by proxy from the families.
 " 20, Edward Greene and Eliza Pearson, by proxy.
 " 21, Herbert Lynde and John Brown.
 " 22, Herbert Lynde and Lillian Brown, by proxy.
 " 23, Henry Brown and John Brown, by proxy.
 " 24, William Hingham and Anne Feltman, by proxy.
 " 25, John Baker and Anne Jackson, by proxy.
 " 26, George Gyles and Abel Alderson, by proxy.
 " 27, John Gault and Jane Vane, by proxy from the families.
 " 28, John Robinson and Mary Cooper, by proxy.
 " 29, William Pearson and Rose Haddock, by proxy from the families.
 " 30, James Gundry and Anne Jennings, by proxy from the families.

[1865-7]

- Jan. 10, Robert Haines and Anne Allen, by proxy from the families.
 " 21, John Haverhill and Mary Smallwood, by proxy.
 " 22, William Brown and Anne Hylton, by proxy asked.
 " 23, Henry Wells and John Dwyer, by proxy.
 " 24, John Russell and Margaret Haddock, by proxy.
 " 25, George Brown and Margaret Chandler, by proxy from the families.
 " 26, Henry Foster and Jane Warren, by proxy from the families.
 " 27, Richard Vane and Margaret Haddock, by proxy.
 " 28, Thomas Landon and Lillian Johnson, by proxy asked.
 " 29, Richard Haddock and John Cooper, by proxy from the families.
 " 30, Margaret Landon and Margaret Alderson, by proxy from the families.
 " 31, Owen Haines and Eliza Wells, by proxy from the families.
 " 32, Robert Gault and Lillian Russell, by proxy from the families.
 " 33, George Gault and Mary Haddock, by proxy from the families.

1867

- Feb. 25, Robert Haines and Alice Hollingshead, by proxy from the families.
 " 26, Richard Smith and Margaret Dwyer, by proxy asked.
 " 27, Robert Haddock and Elizabeth Haddock, by proxy from the families.
 " 28, George Owen and Anne Allen, by proxy from the families.
 " 29, Thomas Haines and Eliza Wells, by proxy from the families.
 " 30, Henry Haines and Mary Haddock, by proxy from the families.
 " 31, John Gault and Eliza Haines, by proxy from the families.
 " 32, John Gault and Eliza Haines, by proxy from the families.
 " 33, John Gault and Eliza Haines, by proxy from the families.
 " 34, John Gault and Eliza Haines, by proxy from the families.
 " 35, John Gault and Eliza Haines, by proxy from the families.

- July 2, Thomas Buttler and Anne Pearson, by lycence from the facul.
 „ 15, Thomas Draver and Margaret Trye, by lycence from ye faculties.
 „ 12 [*sic*], Richard Dobson and Margaret Peare, by banes of this parishe.
 „ 31, Jozeph Bredstocke and Jouan Snowde.
 Aug. 5, James Haward and Anne Benn, by lycence from the faculties.
 „ 21, Henry Turner and ffraunces Stepnegh, by lycence from the fac.
 „ 16 [*sic*], William Emerson and Eliz. Vegleman, by lycence from the fac.
 Sept. 3, Robert Bayles and Eliz. Bynnyon, by lyc. from the faculties.
 „ 18, Henry Graye and Sarah Palmer, by lycence from the facul..
 Oct. 1, William Bassnett and Jouan Bowyer, by lycence from the faculties.
 „ 5, James Burnell and Jouan Bubb, by banes.
 „ 11, Lyens Crosiell and Theonett Caron, by banes asked.
 „ 12, Richard Tomlinson and Dorothy Hackett, by banes.
 Nov. 8, Roger Jeoffryes and Anne Vaughan, by banes.
 „ 22, George Mowse and Jouan Vest, by lyc. faculties.

[1607-8.]

- Jan. 2, Josyas Herne and Jouan Marson, by lyc. faculties.
 „ 23, Henry Rowland and Joyce Hillyar, by banes.
 „ 28, John Ansley and ffraunces Nevill, by lyc. from the faculties.
 Feb. 3, John Harris and Susan Prance, by banes.
 Mch. 21, Richard ffryer and Alice Hoe, *per* lyc. from the ffaculties.

1608.

- Apr. 7, George Mordough and Margery Pryce, *per* lyc. from the ffaculties.
 „ 7, John Sutt and Susan Parkes, *per* lyc. faculties.
 „ 12, Thomas North and Susan Stafford, by lyc. from the ffaculties.
 „ 23, John Leueridge and Eliz. Lambert, by banes.
 May 1, Christofer Rowe and Margaret Carter, by lycence from the fac.
 „ 5, Ellys Carter and Anne Cornew, by lyc. from the fac.
 „ 10, Thomas Wittelsey and Katherine Terry, by lycence from the faculties.
 „ 12, Richard Tulley and Eliz. Corye, by lycence from ye fac.
 „ 14, Hughe Dighton and Eliz. Morecland, by lyc. *per* faculties.
 „ 30, Richard Hamlett and Margreate ffranklyn, by lycence from the faculties.
 June 7, Edward Danyell and Joyce Avelen, by banes.
 „ 9, Thomas ffetherstone and Bennet Johnson, by lycence from the faculties.
 „ 21, Thomas Bell and Rebecka Hawkins, *per* lyc. fa.
 July 10, Thomas Harrison and Mary Cogley.
 „ 23, Thomas Ridge and Susan Wright, by lyc. from ye fac.
 „ 28, William Turner and Alice Griffin, by lycence from the faculties.
 Aug. 18, William Whartton and Ann Springe, by lycence from the faculties.
 „ 20, Christofer Scott and Silvester Sage, *per* lyc. fa.
 „ 28, John Burt and Rose Banes, by banes.
 „ 30, Luke Langley and Anne Pryor, by lyc. from ye fac.

- July 2, Thomas Bostick and Anne Pearson, by license from the family.
 " 12, Thomas Driver and Margaret Fry, by license from the family.
 " 12 [sic] Richard Johnson and Margaret Jones, by license of this family.
 " 31, Joseph Bostick and John Snows.
 Aug. 5, James Lewis and Anne Lewis, by license from the family.
 " 21, Henry Turner and Harriett Snows, by license from the family.
 " 10 [sic] William Turner and Eliza Vesperman, by license from the family.
 Sept. 3, Robert Taylor and Eliza Thompson, by license from the family.
 " 12, Henry Gray and Sarah Turner, by license from the family.
 Oct. 1, William Brown and Susan Brown, by license from the family.
 " 5, James Smith and Susan Smith, by license.
 " 11, John Smith and Susan Smith, by license.
 " 12, Richard Thompson and Harriett Smith, by license.
 Nov. 5, Roger Taylor and Anne Taylor, by license.
 " 22, George Snows and Susan Snows, by license.

[1867-8]

- Jan. 2, Joseph Brown and Susan Brown, by license.
 " 22, Henry Brown and Susan Brown, by license.
 " 28, John Taylor and Susan Taylor, by license.
 Feb. 2, John Taylor and Susan Taylor, by license.
 Feb. 21, Richard Taylor and Alice Hill, by license from the family.

1868

- Apr. 7, George Mather and Margaret Fry, by license from the family.
 " 7, John Smith and Susan Smith, by license.
 " 12, Thomas Taylor and Susan Taylor, by license from the family.
 " 23, John Taylor and Eliza Taylor, by license.
 May 1, Elizabeth Jones and Margaret Carter, by license from the family.
 " 8, Eliza Carter and Anne Carter, by license from the family.
 " 10, Thomas Witherby and Rebecca Taylor, by license from the family.
 " 12, Richard Taylor and Eliza Taylor, by license from the family.
 " 14, Richard Taylor and Eliza Taylor, by license from the family.
 " 20, Richard Taylor and Margaret Taylor, by license from the family.
 June 7, Edward Taylor and Susan Taylor, by license.
 " 8, Thomas Witherby and Susan Witherby, by license from the family.
 " 21, Thomas Taylor and Susan Taylor, by license.
 July 10, Thomas Taylor and Susan Taylor, by license.
 " 22, Thomas Taylor and Susan Taylor, by license from the family.
 " 28, William Taylor and Alice Taylor, by license from the family.
 Aug. 18, William Taylor and Susan Taylor, by license from the family.
 " 20, Christopher Taylor and Susan Taylor, by license from the family.
 " 22, John Taylor and Susan Taylor, by license.
 " 30, John Taylor and Susan Taylor, by license from the family.

- Sept. 6, Henry Crowch and Jouan Noble.
 „ 15, Samuel Hargraue and Katherine Clavell, *per* lyc. fac.
 „ 18, Thomas Beeden and Katherine Walton, by banes.
 Oct. 9, Thomas Sherle and Ann Baud, by banes lawefully published.
 „ 14, Thomas Eyre and Eliz. Jezarditt, *per* lyc. faculties.
 Nov. 9, Thomas Maddox and Margaret Brooke, *per* lyc. fac.
 „ 10, William Denham and Katherine Kirton, *per* lyc. fac.
 „ 13, Rowland Lowder and Dioniscia Jennings, by lyc. from the
 facultys.
 Dec. 8, Raphe Mist and Margreate Langley, by banes.

[1608-9.]

- Jan. 1, Rowland Ingraham and Anne Ghost, by banes.
 „ 2, ffrancis Markham and Mary Moorecraft, by a Certificate.
 „ 5, Androw [blank] and Mary [blank], by a lycence from the facul-
 ties.
 „ 8, Robart Erswell and Dorothy Easte, by lycence from the fac.
 „ 10, John Banckes and Jane Edlyn, by lyc.
 „ 24, John Johnson and Alice Browne.
 Feb. 22, John Abratomy and Prudence Dunne, by lycence from the fac.
 „ 23, Nicholas Kindersley and Anne Parke, by lycence, from the faculties.
 „ 24, John Rudding and Anne Dale, *per* lyc. fac.
 „ 27, Roger Reeve and Anne Mason, *per* lyc. fac.
 „ 28, John Dawes and Eliz. Owen, by lycence.
 „ 26 [*sic*], Sir ffrancis Russell and Mistris Katherine Bridges.
 Mch. 5, Michael Reade and Rebbecka James.
 „ 9, Robart Trapps and Ellen filcete, *per* lyc. fac.

1609.

- Mch. 25, Mathew Graunt and Susan Shewers, by lycence from the
 faculties.
 Apr. 15, Robert Gregory and Eliz. Tyler, *per* lyc. fac.
 „ 26, William Joulles and Anne Everest, by lyc. from the ffaculties.
 „ 29, Tymothy Allen and Dowglasse Lightwood, by lyc.
 „ 11 [*sic*], John Ingraham and Sarah Boother, *per* lyc. fac.
 May 6, John Churchman and Alice Rastall, *per* lyc. fac.
 June 13, William Pollard and Honour Bedlak, by lycence from the ffac.
 „ 27, Thomas Hallywell and Alice fframpton, by lyc. from the
 faculties.
 July 2, William Hawton and Margaret Coombes, by banes.
 „ 13, Thomas Whittlocke and Alice Jacob, *per* lyc. f.
 „ 26, William Grigson and Katherine Bosworth, by banes.
 Aug. 9, Thomas Slye and Mary Higgins, by lyc. from the ffaculties.
 „ 13, Roger Procer and Susan Crayfford, by lycence.
 „ 28, Thomas Goslinge and Alice Browne.
 Sept. 10, Bennett Lambe and Susan Adams, by lycence from the
 faculties.
 „ 21, William Boyton and Anne Michael.
 „ 22, William Byckford and Susan Costard, by certificate from St.
 Sepulchres.
 Oct. 26, Jhon Barbar and Elyzabeth Baker, by a licence.

- Oct. 31, John Gidloe and Grace Mathews, by banes asked.
 Nov. 9, Robert Gard and Margaret Kettle, by banes.
 „ 12, Richard finckley and Mary Chaundler, by lycence.
 „ 30, Lawrence Phillips and Jouan Goodcall, by lyc. from the faculties
 Dec. 7, Jonas Graues and Elizabeth Baker, by Mr. Baker, of Westm.
 „ 10, Peeter Nicholas and Sibell filkins, by banes. [Entered twice.]
 „ 10, Thomas Abbott and Anne Roper, *per* banes.
 17, Edmund Austin and Gartred Aclen, by banes.

[1609-10.]

- Jan. 10, Robert Wilson and Jane Boulton, by lycence.
 „ 11, James [blank] and Jane [blank].
 „ 15, Thomas Stone and Mary Kertton, by banes.
 „ 21, John Clarges and Anne Leader, *per* banes.
 Feb. 18, Richard Turner and Eliz. Symonds, *per* lyc.
 „ 17, Christopher Symonds and Izabell Gaynes, by lycence.
 „ 18, Edward Grace and Jouan Hunt, by lycence.
 „ 18, John Purly and Mary Dodsworth, by banes.
 „ 20, Peeter Osbourne and Dorothy Davers, by lycence.
 „ 25, William Whetstone and Eliz. Grayesby, by lyc.
 Mch. 10, Edward Stock and Wynnyfrid Heryndell, *per* lyc.
 „ 15, Toby Rugg and Eliz. Wheathill, by lyc.

1610.

- Apr. 10, Robart Bachley and Mary Hawse, *per* banes.
 May 5, Robart Powell and Eliz. Wriddle, *per* lic. fa.
 „ 10, Thomas Dale and Elizabeth Reynalls, by banes.
 „ 15, William Roche and Margery Gradell,¹ by lycence.
 June 8, Robart Bridges and Dame Eliz. Sandford, by lycence.
 „ 22, Edward Whitte and Ellen Wetherall, *per* lyc.
 „ 25, Thomas Greenestid and Jouan Wharton, by lycence.
 July 9, Tymothy Woode and Jane Bourne, *per* lyc. fac.
 „ 12, John Abrahall and Dorothy Gyfford, *per* lyc. facult.
 „ 25, Barnard Parker and Eliz. Coxes, by banes.
 Aug. 7, Richard Trubb and ffraunces Rippingham, by lyc.
 „ 29, Samuell Graye and Joane Coxes, *per* lyc.
 Sept. 7, Thomas Jones and Jane Harrold, by lycence.
 Oct. 8, Gabriell Raynes and Anne Barker, by lycence.
 „ 15, Thomas Bell and Ann Overton, by lycence.
 „ 25, Richard Sherman and Dorcas Rawlanson, *per* lycence.
 „ 25, James Hopkins and Margaret Howell.
 „ 27, Robert Welche and Wynnyfryde Holmes, *per* lycence.
 Nov. 27, Tristram Woodward and Ellen Pellam.
 Dec. 2, Richard Postlewaight and [blank], by banes.
 „ 5, John Rogers and Elizabeth Smyth, *per* lycence.
 „ 14, Thomas Beale and Eliz. Hall, *per* lycence.
 „ 29, Robart Younge and Elizabeth Harrysonn, *per* lycence.

[1610-11.]

- Jan. 24, Peter Davy and Susanna Brooke, *per* lycence.
 Feb. 4, Thomas Marton and Elizabeth Lee, *per* banes.

¹ Query intended for "Tradell."

- Oct 31, John Gailles and Grace Matthews, by James asked.
 Nov. 8, Robert Gail and Margaret Roberts, by James.
 " 12, Richard Hinchley and Mary Coleman, by James.
 " 30, Lawrence Phillips and Jane Goodell, by James from the families.
 Dec. 7, James Gower and Elizabeth Baker, by Mr. Baker of Weston.
 " 10, Peter Nicholas and Elizabeth Jones, by James. [Entered twice].
 " 10, Thomas Abbott and Anna Rogers, per James.
 " 17, Edmund Austin and Caroline Adams, by James.

[1869-70]

- Jan. 10, Robert Wilson and Jane Gordon, by James.
 " 11, James (blank) and Jane (blank).
 " 13, Thomas Stone and Mary Keaton, by James.
 " 21, John Chappin and Anne Leander, per James.
 Feb. 12, Richard Towns and Eliza Symonds, per James.
 " 17, Christopher Symonds and Sarah Taylor, by James.
 " 18, Edward Gird and Jane Stone, by James.
 " 18, John Lamb and Mary Thoburn, by James.
 " 20, Foster Osbourne and Dorothy Lamb, by James.
 " 22, William Webster and Eliza Gower, by James.
 Feb. 10, Edward Stark and Wycliffe Henshall, per James.
 " 15, John Hagg and Eliza Whithell, by James.

1870.

- Apr. 10, Robert Basher and Mary Hawes, per James.
 May 3, Robert Fowell and Eliza Whithell, per James.
 " 10, Thomas Tope and Elizabeth Henshall, by James.
 " 15, William Hoche and Margaret Henshall, by James.
 June 8, Robert Bridges and Jane Eliza Sandford, by James.
 " 22, Edward White and Eliza Whithell, per James.
 " 25, Thomas Greenfield and Anne Whithell, by James.
 July 9, Timothy Woods and Jane Howard, per James.
 " 12, John Ashwell and Dorothy Gifford, per James.
 " 22, Edward Parker and Eliza Cox, by James.
 Aug. 7, Richard Tubb and Annamaria Hightingham, by James.
 " 20, Samuel Gaze and Jane Cox, per James.
 Sept. 7, Thomas Jones and Jane Hamble, by James.
 Oct. 8, Gabriel Rayner and Anne Barker, by James.
 " 10, Thomas Bell and Anne Overton, by James.
 " 23, Richard Sturman and Dorcas Mathewson, per James.
 " 25, James Hopkins and Margaret Howell.
 " 27, Robert White and Wyanthea Holmes, per James.
 Nov. 27, Thomas Woodward and Eliza Latham.
 Dec. 2, Richard Postlewhite and (blank), by James.
 " 6, John Rogers and Elizabeth Rogers, per James.
 " 14, Thomas Isaac and Eliza Hill, per James.
 " 20, Robert Young and Elizabeth Matthews, per James.

[1870-71]

- Jan. 24, Peter Jary and Susanna Brooke, per James.
 Feb. 4, Thomas Norton and Elizabeth Lee, per James.

1. Query inserted for "Tubb".

WEDDINGS AT ST. MARY LE STRAND.

- Feb. 4, Giles Heighmaid and Dallia Dolman, by licence.
 „ 5, John Shepard and Elizabeth Ouerton, by banes.
 „ 5, Thomas Spanndey and Cicelie Hartfordshire, by banes.
 „ 6, Robeart Wratting and Isabell Easom, *per* licence.
 „ 20, Joseph Boreman and Rachell Dickmanton, *per* licence.
 Mch. 5, Thomas Dey and Margery Jones, *per* licence.
 „ 15, John Martin and Anne Hayke, *per* banes.

1611.

- Mch. 31, Thomas Smyth and Joane Ingraham, *per* banes.
 Apr. 1, Thomas Hanning and Sarah Bailie.
 „ 27, John Goodhand and Ruth Hansard, *per* licence.
 „ 29, George, Lord Audelie, and Elizabeth Noell, *per* licence.
 „ 29, Robeart Arnold and Elizabeth Millet.
 May 2, Richard Dobson and Margery Pullen.
 „ 9, Cristopher Rosdell and Anne Hughes, *per* licence.
 „ 18, John Ansloe and Mary Ludlam, *per* licence.
 June 5, John Baker and Elizabeth Holmeden.
 July 11, Thomas Bagley and Margaret Truman.
 „ 11, Pawle Man and Joane Keene, by licence.
 „ 16, John flud and Clement Bedwell.
 „ 22, Gilbert Tincom and Margery Tynney.
 Aug. 4, Thomas Saunders and Joyce Baylie, by licence.
 „ 9, James Robinson and Jane Lock, by licence.
 Sept. 15, frauncis Johnson and Barbara Clearke, by licence.
 „ 25, Thomas Dakins and Alice Banes.
 „ 30, Thomas Crosse and Mary Michell, *per* licence.
 Oct. 8, Robeart Lavile and Joane Basse.
 „ 13, Mathew Sparrowe and Anne Hutchinson, *per* banes.
 „ 13, Roger Hackett and Edith Breech, *per* licence.
 „ 15, Sr Edward ffox and Dame Katherin Long, *per* licence.
 „ 15, John Grymes and Susan Jerman, *per* licence.
 „ 16, Edward Dix and Grace [blank], *per* licence.

[1611-12.]

- Jan. 2, Robeart Atkins and Jane Guy, *per* licence.
 „ 13, Thomas Poyes and Rebecka Hubbard, *per* licence.
 „ 17, George Rawson and Elizabeth Johnson, *per* licence.
 „ 20, Thomas Channell and Elizabeth Bafford, *per* banes.
 „ 25, Thomas Brunt and Constance Collins, *per* licence.
 „ 27, William Johnson and Grace Warren, by certificate from the
 Deane of Westminster.
 Feb. 1, Hewgh Whistler and Bettrice Hardington.
 „ 9, Thomas Burges and Katherin Bafford, *per* banes.
 „ 17, George Reve and Ann Knight.
 „ 22, Thomas Smyth and Margaret Clearke, *per* banes.
 „ 24, Jeffrey Brittingham and Anne ffisher, *per* banes.
 Mch. 3, Owen John and Mary ffriday, *per* licence.

1612.

- Apr. 16, Henry Myllycent and Marye Comfortt, *per* lyc. fa.
 May 11, George Snellinge and Margaret Martin, *per* lyc. fac.

- Feb 4. Giles Helgeland and Della Johnson, by license.
 " 5. John Shepard and Elizabeth O'Brien, by license.
 " 6. Thomas Spangler and Cecelia Hattisford, by license.
 " 7. Robert Waring and Rachel Hanson, by license.
 " 20. Joseph Hanson and Rachel Dickinson, by license.
 Feb 5. Thomas Fox and Margaret Jones, by license.
 " 15. John Martin and Anne May, by license.

1811

- Feb. 31. Thomas Smyth and Anne Harrison, by license.
 Apr 1. Thomas Fleming and Sarah Fisher.
 " 27. John Goodrich and Mary Hanson, by license.
 " 29. George Love and Elizabeth Keel, by license.
 " 29. Robert Arnold and Elizabeth Miller.
 May 2. Richard Johnson and Margaret Fisher.
 " 8. Christopher Woodell and Anne Hughes, by license.
 " 18. John Ansel and Mary Jackson, by license.
 June 4. John Fisher and Elizabeth Robinson.
 July 11. Thomas Rogers and Margaret Truman.
 " 11. Lewis Man and Anne Brown, by license.
 " 16. John Bird and Clement Howell.
 " 22. Gilbert Thomas and Margaret Tenny.
 Aug 4. Thomas Sanderson and Joyce Bayle, by license.
 " 8. James Robinson and Jane Jack, by license.
 Sept 15. Thomas Johnson and Rachel Clarke, by license.
 " 25. Thomas Parker and Alice Jones.
 " 30. Thomas Cross and Mary Mitchell, by license.
 Oct 8. Robert Lavis and Anne Jones.
 " 15. Andrew Spence and Anne Hildesheim, by license.
 " 18. Roger Hackett and Edith French, by license.
 " 18. Edward Fox and Anne Kishin Long, by license.
 " 18. John Gwynne and Susan Tatum, by license.
 " 18. Edward Fox and Anne Kishin Long, by license.

[1811-12]

- Jan 2. Robert Atkins and Jane Gray, by license.
 " 10. Thomas Fox and Rebecca Hubbard, by license.
 " 17. George Rawson and Elizabeth Johnson, by license.
 " 20. Thomas Chandler and Elizabeth Miller, by license.
 " 25. Thomas Brown and Constantine Collins, by license.
 " 27. William Johnson and Grace Warren, by certificate from the
 Deane of Westminster.

- Feb 1. Hugh Whistler and Martha Harrington.
 " 2. Thomas Rogers and Rebecca Hubbard, by license.
 " 17. George Fox and Ann Knight.
 " 22. Thomas Smyth and Margaret Clarke, by license.
 " 24. Henry Harrington and Anne Fisher, by license.
 Feb 3. Owen John and Mary Fisher, by license.

1812

- Apr 18. Henry Myrland and Mary Campbell, by license.
 May 11. George Snelling and Margaret Martin, by license.

- May 13, John Hasall and Eliz. Barcroft, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 21, Edward Bryers and Katherine Crosse, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 24, George Spratt and Frances Wellington, *per lyc.*
 June 1, Anthony Nicholls and Mylicent Hamon, *per lycence.*
 „ ..., Thomas Smieth and Elizabeth Harloe, *per banes.*
 „ 6, John Willmot and Elizabeth Gardner, *per lyc.*
 „ 11, Thomas Brightwell and Mary Tapp, *per lyc.*
 July 7, Tobyas Wrothington and Jouan Browne, *per lyc.*
 „ 10, William ffarmer and Martha Herringe, *per lycence.*
 „ 10, Richard Munday and Jouan Lacy, *per lyc.*
 „ 23, Aquila Wickes and Dorothy Duncombe, *per lycence.*
 „ 25, Pierce Skinninge and Joyce Hughes, *by lycence.*
 Aug. 23, William Welles and Gillyan Waters.
 „ 30, John Dicker and Jouan Sallom, *per lyc.*
 „ 31, Thomas Mason and Katherine Childe, *per lyc.*
 Sept. 5, Davye Jones and Marye Lee, *by lycence.*
 „ 23, William Hollan and Elizabeth Sherman, *per ly.*
 „ 27, Thomas Backester and Grace Wickes, *per lyc.*
 Oct. 5, Thomas Rawyer and Margreat Brettwell, *per lyc.*
 Nov. 4, William Lewes and Jouan Bursey, *per lyc.*
 „ 5, Phillip Morgan and Anne Knevet, *per lyc.*
 „ 5, William Gillinge and Margaret Dowlinge, *per ly.*
 „ 3 [*sic*], John Church and Judith ffunge, *per lyc.*
 „ 23, John Hopkins and Jane Marshall, *by lycence.*
 Dec. 17, Edward Williamson and Mary Archer, *by lycence.*
 „ 18, William Cooper and Dorothy Poole, *by lycence.*
 „ 18, Edward Standish and Jouan Hughes, *by lycence.*
 „ 21, Mr John Woodard and Margreat Spencer, *per lyc.*
 „ 27, John Pemberton and Jane ffoster, *per lyc.*

[1612-13.]

- Jan. 8, James Edward and Katherine Thomas, *per banes.*
 „ 28, Henry Gouldwell and Jouan Drabbes, *per ly.*
 „ 31, Henry Allanson and Jouan Maxy, *per lyc.*
 Feb. 2, James Browne and Ellenor Stacy, *per lyc.*
 „ 11, Thomas Heyle and Eliz. Rawlinson, *per lyc.*
 Mch. 4, Thomas ffreeson and Margreate Hasterley, *per lyc.*
 „ 4, Raphfe Dixson and Anne Poolly, *by banes.*
 „ 20, Richard Marple and Christian Watson, *per lyc.*
 „ 21, Nicholas Dawson and Eliz. Hitchman *per bane sollicitur.*

1613.

- Apr. 19, Henoeh Clapham and Elizabeth Midleton, *per lyc.*
 May 4, Thomas Evelinge and Anne Gould, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 5, Thomas Sharratt and Luce Ansell, *per lyc.*
 „ 6, Richard Hunte and Judith Cowlyn, *per lyc.*
 „ 11, William Brockall and Jouan Williams, *per lyc.*
 „ 13, Symon Hall and Anne Allison, *per lycence.*
 „ 13, William Lee and Elizabeth ffleminge, *per lyc.*
 June 6, John Garrett and Thomasine Suger.

(To be continued.)

- May 15, John Heath and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 21, Richard Brown and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 24, George Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 June 1, Anthony Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 2, Thomas Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 6, John Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 11, Thomas Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 July 7, Thomas Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 10, William Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 16, Richard Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 22, Anne Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 25, Anne Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 Aug 23, William Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 30, John Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 31, Thomas Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 Sept 5, Anne Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 22, William Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 27, Thomas Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 Oct 2, Thomas Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 Nov 4, William Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 5, Philip Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 6, William Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 7, John Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 22, John Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 Dec 17, Edward Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 18, William Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 18, Edward Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 21, Mr. John Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 27, John Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.

[1812-13]

- Jan 6, Anne Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 25, Henry Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 31, Henry Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 Feb 2, James Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 11, Thomas Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 March 4, Thomas Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 4, Ralph Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 20, Richard Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 21, Nicholas Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.

1813.

- Apr 19, Anne Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 May 4, Thomas Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 6, Thomas Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 6, Richard Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 11, William Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 12, Anne Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 " 12, William Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.
 June 8, John Smith and Elizabeth Gurney per the Rev.

(To be continued.)

THE BARONY OF DAUBENEY.

I.

Public Record Office, 6 November, 1886.

Months ago, you may remember,¹ I troubled you about the pedigree of Giles Lord Daubeney, which, after all, I am ashamed to say, I might have found pretty accurately laid down in Burke's *Dormant and Extinct Peerage*. But I have come upon a point which may be of some interest both in connection with this family and in connection with the law of descent in peerage cases; and as such it may be worth the notice of the gentleman who is doing the *Complete Peerage*. I should be glad, therefore, if you will refer this letter to him and ask him what he thinks or knows upon the subject.

In Nicolas's Peerage (which is more accurate here than Courthope's so far as his information goes) we have two Daubeneyes who were barons by writ—Elias and Ralph Daubeney. The latter was summoned in 1342; but though he left male heirs they were not summoned, and, so far as I know, never bore the title (though Burke gives the succession), till Giles, the great-great-grandson of Ralph, was created Lord Daubeney by Henry VII, in 1486. No explanation is given of this by any of the authorities; but, I think, one will be found in the Index to the Rolls of Parliament, where, under the name of Daubeney, we meet with a reference showing that Giles, son of Ralph, *born beyond sea*, was enabled to inherit by Parliament. The volume and page are given as "II, 231a"; but, unluckily, there is a misprint, for "II, 231a" contains no mention of Giles, the son of Ralph, and I have tried all transpositions of the figures in vain. Still I presume the fact is correct. What is curious, moreover, is that "II, 231a" does refer to a statute about persons born beyond sea; but the name of Daubeney is not there. I am almost inclined to think the Index-maker must have been led on to some archæological study of his own in connection with the case and confused the references.

JAMES GAIRDNER.

II.

The "explanation" of the above difficulty is similar to that of the phenomenon with which Charles II puzzled the Royal Society, namely, that there was no phenomenon to explain.

Ralph Daubeney, who is here described as a "baron by writ," was never, in the strict sense of the word, summoned to "Parliament" at all. The list of summonses at the bottom of which appears the name of

¹ This letter was addressed to us, by the Editor of the *Calendar of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII.*, in our private capacity, but as the point discussed is one of public interest the communication is now made public with the permission of the writer. Mr. Gairdner's letter was referred to our valued contributor, Mr. J. Horace Round, with whose important notes in "G. E. C.'s" *Complete Peerage* our readers will be familiar, and whose solution of the present difficulty will be found deserving of careful attention by the peerage student.—ED. GENEALOGIST.

THE LABOY OF DABNEY

I

Public Record Office 2 November 1882.

Months ago, you may remember, I promised you about the pedigree of Giles Lord Dabney, which, after all, I am ashamed to say, I might have found pretty accurately laid down in Lord's Dabney and Robert's. But I have come upon a point which may be of some interest both in connection with this family and in connection with the history of descent in pedigree cases, and as such it may be worth the notice of the gentleman who is doing the Dabney's history. I should be glad, therefore, if you will refer this letter to him and ask him what he thinks or knows upon the subject.

In Nicholas's history (which is more accurate here than Gough's) so far as his information goes, we have two Dabneys who were known to him—John and Ralph Dabney. The latter was mentioned in 1333; but though he left male heirs they were not mentioned, and so far as I know, never bore the title (though there is the suggestion) till Giles, the great-grandfather of Ralph, was created Lord Dabney by Henry VII. in 1485. No explanation is given of this by any of the authorities; but I think one will be found in the Index to the Rolls of Parliament, where under the name of Dabney, we meet with a reference showing that Giles son of Ralph, born before 1400, was called to inherit by Parliament. The volume and page are given as "II, 331"; but, unluckily, there is a misprint for "II, 331" contains no mention of Giles, the son of Ralph, and I have tried all translations of the figure in vain. Still I presume the fact is correct. What is curious, moreover, is that "II, 331" does refer to a statute about persons born beyond sea; but the name of Dabney is not there. I am almost inclined to think the Index-maker must have been led on to some archæological study of his own in connection with the case and confused the references.

JAMES GARDNER.

II.

The "explanation" of the above difficulty is similar to that of the phenomenon with which Charles II. founded the Royal Society, namely, that there was no phenomenon to explain.

Ralph Dabney, who is here described as a "born by wife" was never, in the strict sense of the word, summoned to "Parliament" at all. The list of summonses at the bottom of which appears the name of

The letter was addressed to me by the Editor of the *Calendar of Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic of the reign of Henry VIII.* in our present capacity, but as the point discussed is one of public interest the communication is now made public with the permission of the editor. The Editor's letter was referred to our valued contributor, Mr. J. Thomas Lloyd, with whose important notes in "G. E. C." *Calendar of Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic of the reign of Henry VIII.* our readers will be familiar, and whose solution of the present difficulty will be found deserving of careful attention by the perusal of the letter.—ED. GARDNER.

Ralph Daubeney, was a list of summonses, not to a "Parliament" but to a "Council." It is strange that this important fact should have been so generally overlooked. Dr. Stubbs, while admitting that "in the long list of barons summoned to Parliament between 1295 and 1485 occur a number of names of persons summoned either once only, or irregularly, not hereditarily, although in writs worded exactly like those of the hereditary peers," reminds us that "some [of these names] occur only in lists of summons to Councils which were not proper Parliaments¹." This Daubeney summons is a case in point.

The facts of the case were these:—A "Parliament" was summoned 3rd March, 1340-1, and met 23rd April, 1341². The next "Parliament" was summoned 24th February, 1342-3, met 28th April, and sat till 20th May (1343). Between these dates, in the words of Dr. Stubbs, "two years passed without a Parliament³."

It was precisely in the midst of this interval that Ralph Daubeney was summoned, not as Nicholas, Courthope, Burke, etc., say "to Parliament" but to a Council. The summons is dated 25th February, 1341-2, and the date fixed for the assembling of the "Council" is the 8th April (Monday after the close of Easter), 1342. But on the 15th March the Council was postponed, and those who had been summoned were ordered to attend on the 29th April (Monday after St. Mark). On the 15th April the seaports also were summoned to send representatives to this Council on the same date.

On the 20th June, 142 merchants were summoned to meet the King in Council at Westminster on the 8th of July.⁴

It would seem that we have no mention of any meeting of the special "Council" summoned as above for the 29th April; and it is remarkable that Dr. Stubbs does not even mention the fact of the summons. Nor, indeed, I believe, have we any record of the meeting that was to take place between the merchants and the (permanent) Council (3 July). Dr. Stubbs merely observes that "during the short visit paid by Edward to Brittany in the winter of 1342 and 1343, an attempt was made by the Regent, his son Edward, to hold a Parliament for the southern counties⁵," and adds, in a foot-note, "The Parliament was summoned for October 16th, the southern convocation for October 5th, and the northern convocation for December 2, 1342; but nothing seems to have been done, and it is not certain that the lay assembly ever met." It is somewhat singular that our great historian should here, against his own principles, have spoken of the intended "Council" as a "Parliament." But he probably looked rather at its constituents, intended, as it was, to include all three estates (the "Commons" being represented by the knights of the shires "citra Trentam") rather than to its actual description in the writ, as "quoddam consilium seu tractatum."

Thus we have three assemblies summoned in this year (1342). First,

¹ *Const. Hist.* (ed. 1873), III, 439.

² For these and the subsequent dates see Vol. II of the Lords' Reports on the Dignity of a Peer.

³ *Const. Hist.* II, 392.

⁴ Lords' Reports, I, p. 540.

⁵ *Const. Hist.* II, 392.

Ralph Danerney, was a list of summonses not to a "Parliament" but to a "Council." It is strange that this important fact should have been so generally overlooked. Dr Stubbs, while admitting that "in the long list of barons summoned to Parliament between 1200 and 1450 occur a number of names of persons summoned either once only, or irregularly, not periodically, although in writs would exactly fit those of the baronage peers," admits as that "some [of these names] occur only in the list of summonses to Councils which were not proper Parliaments." This Danerney summons is a case in point.

The text of the writ was:—A "Parliament" was summoned 2nd March, 1340-1, and met 23rd April, 1341. The next "Parliament" was summoned 24th February, 1342-3, met 28th April, and sat till 20th May (1343). Between these dates, in the words of Dr Stubbs, "two years passed without a Parliament."

It was precisely in the midst of this interval that Ralph Danerney was summoned, not as Nicholas Courtenay, Bucker, etc., any "to Parliament," but to a Council. The summons is dated 23rd February, 1341-2, and the date fixed for the assembling of the "Council" is the 28th April (Monday after the close of Easter, 1342). But on the 12th March the Council was postponed, and those who had been summoned were ordered to attend on the 28th April (Monday after St Mark). On the 12th April the reports also were summoned to send representatives to this Council on the same date.

On the 26th June, 1442 members were summoned to meet the King in Council at Westminster on the 6th of July.

It would seem that we have no mention of any meeting of the special "Council" summoned in writs for the 28th April; and it is remarkable that Dr Stubbs does not even mention the fact of the summons. Nor indeed, I believe, have we any record of the meeting that was to take place between the merchants and the (parliament) Council (3 July). Dr Stubbs merely observes that "during the short visit paid by Edward to Brittany in the winter of 1342 and 1343, an attempt was made by the Regent, his son Edward, to hold a Parliament for the southern counties," and adds, in a footnote, "The Parliament was summoned for October 1343, the southern convocation for October 24th, and the northern convocation for December 2, 1343; but nothing seems to have been done, and it is not certain that the lay assembly ever met." It is somewhat singular that our great historian should here, against his own principles, have spoken of the intended "Council" as a "Parliament." But he probably looked rather at its constituents, included as it was to include all three estates (the "Commons" being represented by the knights of the shires "vires Teutani") rather than to its actual description in the writ as "probatum consilium seu tractatum."

Thus we have three assemblies summoned in this year (1343). First,

¹ Const. Hist. (ed. 1875), III, 428.

² For these and the subsequent dates see Vol. II of the Lamb. Reports on the History of a Year.

³ Const. Hist. II, 502.

⁴ Lamb. Reports, I, p. 210.

⁵ Const. Hist. II, 382.

the "colloquium et tractatum" (of the Daubeney writ) summoned 25th February, to which neither the Abbots nor the Commons were summoned; second, the "consilium seu tractatum," 13 September, at which all the Estates were to be represented; third, a summons to attend the (permanent) Council "super hiis tractaturi," issued on the 17th November.

Thus it will be seen that these three gatherings are all of different character, and that none of them can in the strict sense be termed a Parliament. This last remark must, in any case, apply to the Council to which Ralph Daubeney was summoned on the 25th of February, the formula there employed corresponding precisely with that by which the merchants were summoned (20th June) to meet the Council.

The numbers summoned also speak plainly for themselves. Excluding the Earls, the Barons summoned to the "Parliament" of 1339 (18th October) were forty-four; to the "Parliament" of 1340 (21st February and 30th May), forty-four; to the "Parliament" of 1341 (3rd March), forty-five; and to the "Parliament" of 1343 (24th February), forty. But to the "Council" of 1342 (25th February), there were summoned ninety-six!¹

This being so it becomes of interest to ascertain the *status* of those who received the writs of 25th February, 1342. The result of an enquiry will be to confirm the conclusions already arrived at, and to shew that Ralph Daubeney's case was in no way exceptional or peculiar.

It is a remarkable fact that this list of summonses shews a distinct "tailing off," the hereditary barons being found in the earlier portion of the list, and those only once or occasionally summoned being entered later down. We will, therefore, work back from the last name on the list, that of Ralph Daubeney, and see what Courthope's "Nicolas" has to say of each successive name.

DAUBENEY, RALPH,—

"Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb. 16 Ed. III, 1342, but never afterwards."

DE LA BECHE, NICHOLAS,—

"Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb. 16 Ed. III, 1342, but never afterwards, nor any of his posterity."

HASTINGS, HUGH DE,—

"Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb., 16 Ed. III, 1342, but neither he nor any of his descendants were ever afterwards summoned to Parl."

VEEL, PETER DE²,—

"Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb., 16 Ed. III, 1342, but never afterwards, nor any of his descendants."

BRAOSE ["Brewosa"] THOMAS DE,—

"Summ. to Parl. from 25 Feb., 16 Ed. III, 1342, to 15 July, 27 Edw. III, 1353."

MOUN, JOHN DE,—

"Summ. to Parl. from 25 Feb., 16 Ed. III, 1342, to 4 October, 47 Edw. III, 1373."

¹ To the anomalous gathering of the autumn (1342) there were only summoned (17th September) three earls and twenty barons. Perhaps the others would be absent abroad.

² "le" in Courthope's "Nicolas."

the "colloquium of tractatum" (of the Dauberny writ) summoned 25th February, to which neither the Abbot nor the Commons were summoned; second, the "colloquium per tractatum," 13 September, at which all the Estates were to be represented; third, a summons to attend the (permanent) Council "super his tractatum," issued on the 17th November.

Thus it will be seen that these three gatherings are all of different character, and that none of them can in the strict sense be termed a Parliament. The last summons must in any case apply to the Council to which Ralph Dauberny was summoned on the 25th of February, the summons then employed corresponding precisely with that by which the members were summoned (25th Jan.) to meet the Council.

The numbers summoned also speak plainly for themselves. Excluding the Earls the Barons summoned to the "Parliament" of 1332 (18th October) were forty-four; to the "Parliament" of 1340 (21st February) and 30th May; forty-four; to the "Parliament" of 1341 (2nd March) and 30th May; forty-four; to the "Parliament" of 1343 (21st February), forty. Not to the "Council" of 1341 (25th February), there were summoned

about six.¹ This being so it becomes of interest to ascertain the status of those who received the writs of 25th February, 1347. The result of an enquiry will be to confirm the conclusion already arrived at, and to show that Ralph Dauberny's case was in no way exceptional or peculiar.

It is a remarkable fact that this list of summonses shows a distinct "falling off" the possibility names being found in the earlier portion of the list, and these only once or occasionally summoned being entered later down. "We will, therefore, work back from the last name on the list, that of Ralph Dauberny, and see what Courtois's "Nicholas" has to say of such successive names.

Dauberny, Ralph.—

"Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb. 16 Ed. III, 1342, but never afterwards."

De la Beche, Nicholas.—

"Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb. 16 Ed. III, 1342, but never afterwards,

nor any of his posterity."

Hastings, Henry De.—

"Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb. 16 Ed. III, 1342, but neither he nor

any of his descendants were ever afterwards summoned to Parl."

Ver, Peter De.—

"Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb. 16 Ed. III, 1342, but never afterwards,

nor any of his descendants."

Brace ["Brace" Thomas De.—

"Summ. to Parl. from 25 Feb. 16 Ed. III, 1342, to 15 July, 37

Ed. III, 1352."

Mow, John De.—

"Summ. to Parl. from 25 Feb. 16 Ed. III, 1342, to 4 October,

47 Ed. III, 1372."

1. To the summons gathering of the autumn (1342) there were only summoned

(17th September) three counts and twenty barons. Perhaps the others would be

about seventy.

2. "Nicholas" in Courtois's "Nicholas."

HARDERESHULL, JOHN DE,—

"Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb., 16 Edw. III, 1342, but never afterwards."

ARCHEDEKNE ["Lercedekne"] JOHN LE,—

"Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb., 16 Edw. III, 1342, but never afterwards."

WYLINGTON, RALPH DE,—

"Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb., 16 Edw. III, 1342, but never afterwards."

Thus, of the nine names above, seven, we see, received writs on this occasion only. Without going through the whole list, it may be mentioned that there are several other cases in which this was the only writ. Thomas de Hastings was summoned on this occasion, and again on the 20th November in this year (*vide supra*) "but never afterwards." John de Pateshull, John de Handlo, and Thomas de Kirketon, whose names appear in succession, were summoned on this occasion only. So were Nicholas de Stapleton, Robert de Nevill, Constantine de Mortimer, William de Felton, Thomas West, Robert de Ferrars (whose case should be compared with that of Ralph Daubeney), John de Montgomery, and William Trussel. The case of this last is the more remarkable because he was presumably the William Trussel who had acted as the mouthpiece of the *Commons* at the deposition of Edward II (1327), and who again acted as their mouthpiece in Parliament the year *after* he received this writ (1343).

It may be noted, in passing, that "Henry le Scrope" was summoned on this occasion, though the fact is not recognised in the *Historic Peerage*, where Henry le Scrope, of Bolton, is killed in 1336, and Henry le Scrope, of Masham, not summoned till 1350.

But the point I would insist on is this. Remembering that this assembly was summoned not as a "Parliament" but as a "Council"; that the constituents summoned were not those essential to the composition of a "Parliament"; that the number of so-called barons summoned was more than twice as great as that of those summoned to a normal "Parliament"; that there is no proof of the assembly having met; that if it did, there is no record of those who attended and "took their seats"; and lastly, that there is distinct proof that many were summoned on this occasion who were never summoned to a true "Parliament," or, indeed, on any other occasion, ought we not to cease speaking of the writs issued on such an occasion, as constituting a summons "to Parliament?" And still more, should not our "peerage-writers" cease to hold that a barony in fee was created by a writ of summons issued on this occasion only? For the mere fact that "proof of sitting" cannot be supplied on this occasion is fatal, independent of all other considerations, to the existence or recognition of such Barony. Consequently, to speak of such supposed dignity as being "now in abeyance," between the heirs of the party so summoned is surely little less than absurd.

Do not these facts suggest that it is desirable that we should thoroughly reconsider the whole question, and classify these writs of summonses on some definite system? In so doing, we should have to keep in view the distinction between "Parliament" and "Councils³,"

³ Compare Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, II, 260.

and also to sort out, as far as possible, writs received *ex officio*. If this could be accomplished, we should place the subject on a more rational and less empirical footing, and should render much that has been hitherto obscure comparatively clear and consistent.

J. H. ROUND.

SHIELDS OF ARMS IN THE WINDOWS OF STAPLE, INN, HOLBORN.

Set down on October 9, 1884, by JAMES GREENSTREET.

In the four compartments at the top of the North Window, thus :—

I.	II.	III.	IV.

- I. Quarterly, 1, Erm., on dexter point of a bend Gu. an eagle displayed Or ;
 2, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, a fess betw. two chevrons Gu. ;
 2 and 3, Per pale Or and Az., a lozenge counterchanged.
 3, Or, betw. two bars dancettée three roundles Gu., and
 in chief as many more of the second.
 4, Arg., two bars Gu. each charged three roundles Or.
 Underneath : *Carolus Baghot*.
- II. Quarterly, 1, Arg., three slipped trefoils Sa.
 2, Arg., a fess [embattled ?] betw. three towers Sa.
 3, Or, a fess betw. three roundles Gu.
 4, Or, a castle Az.
- CREST : On a wreath [Arg. and Az. ?] a mailed hand erected Az. grasping
 an annulet Gu.
 Underneath : *Le Champ Vault Miex Que Lor*.
- III. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Quarterly 1 and 4, Quarterly Arg. and Sa. ; 2,
 Gu., two bars Arg. ; 3, Arg., a saltire betw. four
 mullets of six points [Az. ?]
 2 and 3, Or, a chevron Gu. betw. two roundles of the
 second in chief, and in base a dolphin embowed Az.

CREST : On a wreath Arg. and Gu., a griffin's head erased Or.

Underneath : *Thomas Trayle.*

- IV. Shield of eight quarterings, 1, Or, a cross patonce Sa.
 2, Gu., on a saltire Arg. a rose (?) of the field (?)
 3, Quarterly Sa. and Arg.
 4, Arg., on a bend Gu. three roundles Or.
 5, Arg., a griffin segreant Az.
 6, Or, a pile Az.
 7, Or, a chief indented Az.
 8, Arg., a chief quarterly Or and Gu.

Underneath :

NICHOLAVS BRONVS,
 ARMIGER, QVONDAM
 PRINCIPALIS HOSPITI
 STAPLE INNE.

SOME NOTES ON THE POWIS PEERAGE CASE IN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

Communicated by HUBERT HALL.

The two original contemporary documents printed below are a remarkable additional instance of the disappointments and mishaps which so frequently dogged the footsteps of the claimants to a peerage in olden days. To begin with, we have the Greys themselves losing the great Earldom of Tankerville by the fortune of war; with difficulty keeping their claim alive to a Barony by summons, and closing their direct line in a childless marriage, side by side with a fruitful but illegitimate connection. The failure of lawful heirs in 1552 to the Barony of Powis was the signal for action to collateral claimants. Yet each of these in turn experienced new difficulties and mortifications in the task of proving his case, nor, in spite of repeated attempts, has either of them been successful to the present day. In truth, the whole history of the family in the Elizabethan Age, of which I have collected some instructive particulars, is a chapter of misfortunes. A member of the Kynaston family, whose elder line prided itself on its purity at the expense of the spurious Greys and apocryphal Vernon pedigree, is openly proclaimed in a contemporary suit as a fraudulent bastard. Another, "married against his heart's desire" to a child wife, is deceived by her during his absence in his country's wars, in favour of a serving-man; is saddled with an unowned heir, and even compelled, by fraud or force, to maintain the worthless woman who had ruined his home. The head of the family himself is compelled to defend his title to the family seat

- Coat: On a wreath Arg. and Or., a golden's head erased Or.
 Underskirt: Argent Tincture
 17. Shield of eight quarters: 1. Or, a cross between Sa.
 2. Or, on a saltire Arg. a rose (P) of the field (P)
 3. Quarterly Sa. and Arg.
 4. Arg. on a bend Or. three roundels Or.
 5. Arg. a golden's head erased Or.
 6. Or, a pile Arg.
 7. Or, a chief indented Arg.
 8. Arg. a chief quarterly Or. and Or.
 Underskirt:

NICHOLAS BROWN,
 ARMIGER, GONDAM
 PRINCIPALIS HOSPITI
 STAPLE INN.

SOME NOTES ON THE POWIS BEAUCHAMPE CASE IN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH

Communicated by HERBERT HALL.

The two original contemporary documents printed below are a remarkable additional instance of the disappointments and misdeeds which so frequently dogged the footsteps of the claimants to a peerage in older days. To begin with, we have the Greys themselves losing the great Barony of Tankerville by the fortune of war; with difficulty keeping their claim alive to a barony by summons, and closing their direct line in a childless marriage side by side with a fruitful but illegitimate connection. The failure of lawful heirs in 1552 to the Barony of Powis was the signal for action to collateral claimants. Yet each of these in turn experienced new difficulties and mortifications in the task of proving his case, not in spite of repeated attempts, but either of them been successful in the present day. In truth the whole history of the family in the Elizabethan Age, of which I have collected some instructive particulars, is a chapter of misfortune. A member of the Kynaston family, whose elder line traced itself on its purity at the expense of the spurious Greys and apocryphal Vernon pedigree is openly proclaimed in a contemporary suit as a fraudulent bastard. Another, "married against his heart's desire" to a child wife is deceived by her during his absence in his country's wars in favour of a serving-man; is rebuffed with an unwelcome heir, and even compelled by fraud or force to maintain the worthless woman who had ruined his house. Instead of the family himself is compelled to defend his title to the family seat

of Hordley against a rival who claims it (under a technical forfeiture) as the nominee of a powerful nobleman.

So with the Vernons. The reputed heir to the Powis Barony appears at a disadvantage in numberless family quarrels and lawsuits, with his father-in-law, his tenants, and as a victimized trustee. It is curious, by the way, that the names of Ludlow and Orwell appear in connection with these disagreements. In the year 1581 we find the two Vernon claimants seeking to set aside the disposition of the last Baron's real estates, in favour of his natural son, on the ground that the Records are illegible and have been wrongfully certified by the presiding judge, "where in truth the mouse had eaten away a greate parte." In this contention they were actually so successful as to subject the judge in question to the censure and sentence of Star Chamber. Yet here, once more, their evil fortune remained constant to them, for, if the insinuations of their adversaries were true, that the official through whose "negligence" these precious records had been mutilated was "a true frinde of the said Vernons," yet, at least, he had mismanaged the affair by allowing over 300 other title-deeds to be "eaten in parte with myse," a consideration which at length induced the Courts to disallow such a dangerous precedent, and to admit the disputed Records. Lastly, in the great hearing before a Commission in 1584, we have the inopportune vacancy of the office of Garter King-at-arms, who as a herald, and not an unprepossessed minister, might have been expected to favour the descendant of a niece against the heirs of her aunt. In conclusion, the irony of the two appended documents is sufficiently striking—the desired instrument of creation, *wanting* the executing clause, and the coveted title of honour, penned by a "poor cousin" and local parasite, as worthless as the fair piece of parchment (engrossed by the richly-fed clerk on the faith, no doubt, of the promises of a still more handsomely bribed courtier) which *did not* pass the Great Seal of England—because may-be "her Highness" scented "his worship's" boots, or disliked "her cousin's" compliments, or for any other of a hundred reasons that were sufficiently valid in the days of great Elizabeth.

I.

Elizabetha dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regina, fidei defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod cum Edwardus Graye, miles, nuper Dominus Powys et unus Baronum Regni nostri Anglie, qui hujusmodi statum et dignitatem sibi et heredibus suis hereditabat, viam universe carnis jam tarde est ingressus; cui dilectus et fidelis serviens noster Henricus Vernon ac dilectus et fidelis noster Johannes Vernon consanguinei et heredes existunt, videlicet, predictus Henricus ut filius et heres Thome Vernon, filii Anne filie primogenite et unius coheredum Elizabethhe filie Ricardi Graye, militis, domini Powys, patris Johannis domini Powys, patris Johannis domini Powys, patris predicti Edwardi nuper domini Powys; et predictus Johannes Vernon ut frater et heres Ricardi Vernon, filii et heredis Georgii Vernon, filii et heredis Alicie alterius filiarum et coheredum

predicte Elizabethhe, filie predicte Ricardi domini Powys, patris predicti Johannis domini Powys, patris predicti Johannis domini Powys, patris predicti Edwardi nuper domini Powys. Nos premissorum consideratione, acceptamus, declaramus, et reputamus predictum Henricum Vernon, servientem nostrum, dominum Powys et unum Baronum Regni nostri Anglie predicte, dictumque Henricum eadem dignitate vigore juris sui hereditarii investitum allocamus. Habendum et gaudendum omnem preheminenciam hujusmodi status pertinentem prefato Henrico Vernon, servienti nostro, et heredibus de corpore suo exeuntibus, in omnibus presenciis locis et temporibus ad hoc convenientibus. Et si predictus serviens noster obierit sine heredibus de corpore suo exeuntibus, tunc volumus et concedimus quod predictus Johannes Vernon acceptabitur, declarabitur, et reputabitur dominus Powys et unus Baronum Regni nostri Anglie predicte. Habendum et gaudendum omnem preheminenciam hujusmodi statui pertinentem prefato Johanni et heredibus masculis de corpore suo exeuntibus in omnibus presenciis locis, et temporibus ad hoc convenientibus. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipsa apud¹—

II.

My Lord,—My long imprisonment² and specially my late sickenes have wasted a greate parte of y^t little I had. At this present I have urgent cause to use some money. Therefore thes are to desier yo^r L. (yf youe conveniently maye) to lend me fyve pounds untill the thirde weeke of the next terme, at w^{ch} tyme I will restore it to yo^r L. Yf youe maye not spare so moche, than to send me what youe may resonably spare. I am to use it presently. The bearer hereof, my boy, may be trusted. Thus wysching increase of yo^r honor, I humbly take my leave. 27 Martii, 1598.

Yo^r L^s bounden

[Endorsed]. To y^e right honorable
his very good Lord
Henrie Baron Powis.

GEORGE HORDE.

NOTES FOR A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WILLS.

The following references are my answer to a question asked me some time since by the Editor of the GENEALOGIST—What books of printed wills are there, and what Calendars? Though there are very few of either, a list of those known to me will, I feel sure, be useful to genealogists, and the printing of it will, I hope, bring additional references from those who are much better able to answer the question than I am. First, is a list of collections of Wills; second, of Calendars. If these notes save some young genealogist the trouble of searching for wills already in print, or calendars which do not contain what he wants, they will answer the purpose for which they are written. I may add that from 1858 a calendar of all grants of Probate and Administration is annually printed, and a copy deposited in every Court of Probate—a boon for which the pedigree-makers of the future will have good reason to be thankful.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

¹ Left blank.

² The writer was apparently a member of the Horde family of Bridgenorth, Salop, and was returned by the Commissioners for the Inns of Court as suspected of recusancy.

I.

A Collection of all the Wills now known to be extant of the Kings and Queens of England, etc. London, printed by J. Nicholls, 1780, 4to.

Testamenta Vetusta. By N. H. Nicolas. London, 1826, 8vo. 2 vols.

Testamenta Eboracensia, or Wills Registered at York from 1300 downwards. Surtees Society, Vols. 4, 30, 45, and 53.

Wills and Inventories of the Northern Counties of England from the eleventh Century downwards. Surtees Society, Vol. 2.

Wills and Inventories from the Registry of the Archdeaconry of Richmond. Surtees Society, Vol. 26.

Wills and Inventories from the Registers of the Commissary of Bury St. Edmunds and the Archdeacon of Sudbury. Camden Society. Vol. 49.

Wills from Doctors' Commons. Camden Society. Vol. 83.

Notes of the wills contained in "The Great Orphan Book and Book of Wills at the Council House, Bristol." By Thomas P. Wadley, M.A., pp. 282 and index. This reprint from the Transactions of the Gloucestershire Society is a very valuable contribution to the literature of Wills.

The Fifty Earliest English Wills in the Court of Probate, London, 1387—1439. Edited by F. J. Furnivall, for Early English Text Society. London, 1882, 8vo.

Early Norfolk Wills from the Norwich Registry. The Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany, by Walter Rye. Vol. i., p. 345.

"The Register of Edmund Stafford." By F. C. Hingeston-Randolph, London, 1886, 8vo., p.p. 379—424. In this volume Sixty early Exeter Wills will be found.

"Genealogical Gleanings in England. By Henry F. Waters, A.B." Boston, 1885, 8vo. A considerable number of wills of persons connected with America have been printed in the New England Register, and issued separately with the above title. This work is still in progress.

II.

A List of Printed Wills. See "Notes and Queries," 3 Series, ii, 341, 403, 434, 515; iii, 30, 75

An Index to Wills proved in the Court of the Chancellor of the University of Oxford. By John Griffiths, Oxford, 1862, 8vo.

I

A Collection of all the Wills now known to be extant of the Kings and Queens of England, etc. London, printed by J. Nicholls, 1780, 4to.

Testaments Vetus. By N. H. Nicolas. London, 1826, 8vo. 2 vols.

Testaments Eboracensis, or Wills Registered at York from 1300 downwards. Barlow Society, Vols. 4, 30, 45, and 53.

Wills and Inventories of the Northern Counties of England from the eleventh Century downwards. Barlow Society, Vol. 2.

Wills and Inventories from the Registry of the Archbishopric of Richmond. Barlow Society, Vol. 26.

Wills and Inventories from the Registers of the Commissary of Hary St. Edmund, and the Archbishopric of Sudbury. Camden Society, Vol. 45.

Wills from Doctors' Commons. Camden Society, Vol. 83.

Notes of the wills contained in "The Great Ogham Book and Book of Wills at the Council House, Bristol." By Thomas R. Watney, M.A., pp. 282 and index. This reprint from the Transactions of the Gloucestershire Society is a very valuable contribution to the literature of Wills.

The Early Earliest English Wills in the Court of Probate, London, 1327-1436. Edited by E. J. Fournier, for Early English Text Society, London, 1882, 8vo.

Early Norfolk Wills from the Norwich Registry. The Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany, by Walter Rye, Vol. 1, p. 245.

"The Register of Edmund Stafford." By E. O. Hinderson-Randolph, London, 1886, 8vo, pp. 379-424. In this volume sixty early English Wills will be found.

"Genealogical Glossary in England." By Henry E. Watson, A.B. Boston, 1885, 8vo. A considerable number of wills of persons connected with America have been printed in the New England Register, and issued separately with the above title. This work is still in progress.

II

A list of Printed Wills. See "Notes and Queries," 3 Series, II, 241, 403, 434, 515; III, 30, 72.

An Index to Wills proved in the Court of the Chancellor of the University of Oxford. By John Gifford, Oxford, 1892, 8vo.

An Index to the Wills and Inventories at Chester, etc., 1545-1620.
The Record Society, Vol. ii.

An Index to the Wills and Inventories at Chester, etc., 1621-1650.
The Record Society, Vol. iv.

A List of the Lancashire Wills proved within the Archdeaconry of Richmond, 1457-1680, etc. The Record Society, Vol. x.

A List of the Lancashire Wills proved within the Archdeaconry of Richmond, 1681-1748. The Record Society, Vol. xiii.

An Index to the Yorkshire Wills and Administrations at Somerset House for the years 1649-1660, compiled by Francis Collins, Esq., M.D.

This forms the chief part of Vol. i. of the publications of the Yorkshire Archaeological Association, Record Series. It is a most useful catalogue of Yorkshire wills during the Commonwealth Period, when all wills were proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Testamenta Lambethana—a complete list of all the wills and testaments recorded in the Archiepiscopal Registers at Lambeth from 1312-1636. By Dr. Ducarel. Printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps¹. Middle Hill, 1854, fol. *This is now entirely superseded by:—*"A calendar of Wills and Administrations at Lambeth." See GENEALOGIST:—*Wills*,—Vol. v, 211, 324; vi, 23, 127, 217. *Adm'ns*,—Vol. vii, 204, 271; Vol. i, New Series, 80.

Early Montgomeryshire Wills at Hereford Registry. See Collections relating to Montgomeryshire by the Powys-land Club. Vol. xvi, 299 xvii. Part i; xix. Part i.

Five hundred more wills will be catalogued in the forthcoming part of this publication.

"Calendar of Early Suffolk Wills. Ipswich Registry, 1444-1620." In progress. East Anglian, New Series, i, 340.

"Some Wills in the Public Record Office." GENEALOGIST, New Series, vol. i., 266; ii., 59, 279; iii. 122, 185, 220.

A list of wills proved during vacancies of the Sees of Canterbury and Norwich. See Appendix to the Eighth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, page 332.²

Additional MS., 29,699, British Museum, contains a list of Wills of Yorkshire Gentry 1636—1652; and, at fo. 149, the names of persons whose wills were proved or administrations granted by the Consistory Court of York, 1660—1724.

¹ Sir Thomas Phillipps also printed lists of Wills at Gloucester and Worcester.

² Some observations on this list are given in the GENEALOGIST, Vol. vi., p. 48.

An Index to the Wills and Inventories at Chester, etc., 1845-1850.
The Record Society, Vol. II.
An Index to the Wills and Inventories at Chester, etc., 1851-1860.
The Record Society, Vol. IV.

A list of the Lancashire Wills proved within the Archbishopric of
Richmond, 1457-1685, etc. The Record Society, Vol. X.
A list of the Lancashire Wills proved within the Archbishopric of
Richmond, 1686-1715. The Record Society, Vol. XII.

An Index to the Yorkshire Wills and Administrations at Richmond
House for the years 1810-1885, compiled by Francis Collins Esq., M.D.
This forms the chief part of Vol. I. of the publications of the York-
shire Archaeological Association, Record Series. It is a most useful
catalogue of Yorkshire wills during the Commonwealth period, when all
wills were proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Testaments Lancastrenses—a complete list of all the wills and testa-
ments recorded in the Archbishopric Registers at Lancaster from 1212-
1536. By Dr. Douai. Printed by St. Thomas Phillips, Middle
Hall, 1854, fol. This is now actively reprinted by—A calendar of
Wills and Administrations at Lancaster. See General Notes.—Wills—
Vol. X, 211, 234; Vol. XI, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Early Lancastrian Wills at Hensford Register. See Collections
relating to Lancashire by the Fowlsland Club. Vol. xvi, 299
xvii, Part I; xix, Part I.
Five hundred more wills will be catalogued in the forthcoming part of
this publication.

"Calendar of Early South Wills. Lancashire Registry, 1444-1620."
In progress. East Anglian, New Series, I, 310.

"Some Wills in the Public Record Office." Genealogist, New
Series, vol. I, 296; II, 273; III, 123, 185, 220.

A list of wills proved during vicarages of the Bosc of Canterbury and
Norwich. See Appendix to the Eighth Report of the Historical MSS.
Commission, page 332.

Additional MS. 23,693, British Museum, contains a list of Wills of
Yorkshire Gentry 1626-1693; and at fo. 149, the names of persons
whose wills were proved or administrations granted by the Consistory
Court of York, 1680-1724.

¹ Sir Thomas Phillips also printed lists of Wills at Gloucester and Worcester.
² Some observations on this list are given in the Genealogist, Vol. VI, p. 43.

"KIRBY'S QUEST."

By SIR HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c.

Kirby's Quest derived its title, not from *Adam Kirkeby*, (who does not appear ever to have been Treasurer of England), but from *John de Kirkeby*, who was appointed to that office on 6th January, 1284,¹ and whose name appears as presiding in several counties over the Commissioners who held this Inquiry as to Knight's Fees. He is supposed to have continued Treasurer till his death, in 1290; but as he became Bishop of Ely on the 26th July, 1286, and is not so designated on these occasions, it seems probable that the inquiry took place between the beginning of 1284 and the middle of 1286. These dates are corroborated by internal evidence supplied by the Return for Yorkshire.²

They agree well, likewise, with the one for Gloucestershire; as, for example, under the Hundred of Berkeley, *Thomas de Berkeley*, who succeeded his father, *Maurice*, as Baron in 1281, is given as Lord; *John Botetourt*, who inherited, in right of his wife, from a brother-in-law, who died in 1282, is returned as holding a Fee in Dursley of the said Thomas; as also *Anselm de Gournay*, whose writ of "*diem clausit*" is dated 28th Oct., 1286; whilst *Henry de Berkeley*, whose writ of "*diem clausit*" is dated in July, 1287, appears as holding Dursley and Newington of the King *in capite* as two Knights' Fees.

John Smyth, who was evidently acquainted with Kirkeby's returns, recorded his opinion, nearly two hundred and fifty years ago, that they were "somewhat more ancient than the '*Inquisitio post mortem*' of the aforesaid Henry."³ In his "*Description of the Hundred of Berkeley*," completed in 1639, though only published last year by the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, he quotes in several instances as his authority "an ancient book of Knight's Fees of the time of Edward I. in the Exchequer, with the Remembrancer to the Lord Treasurer,"⁴ and

¹ *Vide* Beatson's *Political Index*; Eyton's *Shropshire*, &c., &c.

² *Vide* The Survey of the County of York, *temp.*, Ed. I., published in 1867 by the Surtees Society.

³ BAGPATH (page 75).—In 15 Ed. I, *Henry Berkeley*, of Dursley, is by Inquisition found to die seized (*inter alia*) of the Manor of Newenton, holden of the King *in capite*. And by a booke of Knights' Fees in the Exchequer, somewhat more ancient than the foresaid Inquisition, remaining with the Remembrancer to the Lord Treasurer, *Henry de Berkeley*, of Dursley, holds Dursley and Newington of the King *in capite* by two Knights' fees.

⁴ DURSLEY (page 173).—An ancient booke of Knights' fees of the time of King E. I. in the Excheq^r, with the Remembrancer to the Lord Treasurer, thus: *Henricus Berkele tenet Dursley et Newenton de Rege in capite per servicium duorum militum.*

"KIRBY'S QUEST"

By SIR HERBERT BARNET, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c.

Kirby's Quest derived its title, not from Adam Kirby, (who does not appear ever to have been Treasurer of England), but from John de Kirby, who was appointed to that office on 6th January, 1254, and whose name appears as presiding in several counties over the Commissioners who held this inquiry as to Knight's Fees. He is supposed to have succeeded Treasurer till his death in 1260; but as he became Bishop of Ely on the 25th July, 1256, and is not so designated on these occasions it seems probable that the inquiry took place between the beginning of 1254 and the middle of 1256. These dates are corroborated by internal evidence supplied by the Return for Yorkshire.

They agree well, likewise, with the one for Gloucestershire; as, for example, under the Hundred of Berkeley, Thomas de Berkeley, who succeeded his father, Thomas, as Baron in 1251, is given as local; John Berkeley, who inherited in right of his wife, from a brother-in-law, who died in 1252, is returned as holding a Fee in Dursley of the said Thomas; as also Anselm de Gournay, whose writ of "dum clausit" is dated 28th Oct., 1256; whilst Henry de Berkeley, whose writ of "dum clausit" is dated in July, 1257, appears as holding Dursley and Newington of the King in capite as two Knight's Fees.

John Smith, who was evidently acquainted with Kirby's return, recorded his opinion nearly two hundred and fifty years ago, that they were "somewhat more ancient than the 'Description of the Hundred of Berkeley,' completed in 1630, though only published last year by the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, he quotes in several instances as his authority "an ancient book of Knight's Fees of the time of Edward I. in the Exchequer, with the Remembrance to the Lord Treasurer," and

* The Return's Printed Index; Kirby's Description, &c., &c.
 * This is the Survey of the County of York, temp. Ed. I., published in 1857 by the
 Printed Society.
 * Printed (page 177)—in 1811, E. Henry Berkeley, of Dursley, is by tradition
 found to be the same (under the name of Berkeley, holder of the King's
 Fee). And by a book of Knight's Fees in the Exchequer, mentioned more
 ancient than the printed Description, mentioned with the Remembrance to the Lord
 Treasurer, Henry de Berkeley, of Dursley, holds Dursley and Newington of the King
 in capite as two Knight's Fees.
 * Printed (page 177)—An ancient book of Knight's Fees of the time of
 King E. I. in the Exchequer, with the Remembrance to the Lord Treasurer, then
 mentioned Berkeley holds Dursley and Newington as two Knight's Fees.
 million.

explains further that "this book was compiled of divers inquisitions taken by Richard de Rowell and others."⁵ His quotations agree word for word with the Return already referred to, which has a heading to the same effect; and as that forms part of "Kirby's Quest," as copied about the middle of the 16th century into a Paper Book now at the Public Record Office, there can be no question that he quoted from a MS. derived from the same *original*. His extracts, however, appear to have been made from a much earlier compilation, and not from the Paper Book. The latter can hardly have been the official document which he speaks of, for it contains memoranda on many miscellaneous matters, both in the pages preceding those appropriated to the "Quest" (which is apparently defective, comprising only twenty Counties) and in those which follow it; and besides,—so experienced an antiquary as Smyth would never have designated as "ancient" a book scarce a century old.

The point is placed beyond doubt, however, by his having appended a reference in two cases to "folio 337,"⁶ whereas the Return for the County of Gloucester in the Paper Book only extends from folio 247 to folio 253.

If my deductions are correct, a Book containing a very early abstract of the Inquisitions of 1284-6 remained in the Exchequer down to 1639. It must have disappeared thence soon afterwards,

⁵ EWELEY (page 186).—A booke of Knights' fees, with the Remembrancer to the Lord Treasurer in the Exchequer, in the time of King E. I., compiled of divers Inquisitions taken by Richard de Rowell and others, saith: Robart de Brampton and William de Bett hold severally of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, two halfe Knights' fees in Eweley.

BARKELEY (page 96).—The old booke of Knights' fees in the Exchequer, taken by Inquisition, before Richard de Rowell and his fellowes, saith: Thomas de Berkeley holds the Burrowe of Berkeley of the Kinge *in capite*, and that the Abbot of St. Augustine's, by Bristoll, holds the sixth part of the said town of the said Thomas in franke almes, and hee *in capite*.

OSELWORTH (page 308).—An ancient booke of Knights' fees in the Exchequer with the Remembrancer to the Lord Treasurer, in the time of King E. I., saith: The Abbot of Kingswood holds Oselworth of Henry de Berkeley of Dursley, And hee of the Kinge.

HUNTINGFORD (page 240).—More of this manor may be read in this record, viz., Liber feud. militum in Scaccario in temp. E. I.

HORFELD (page 233).—A booke of Knight's fees in the Exchequer, with the Remembrancer to the Lord Treasurer, saith: John Gifford holds halfe a Knight's fee in Horefield of Thomas de Berkeley.

OULPEN (page 313).—A booke of Knights' fees, with the Lord Tre'ors Remembrancer, in the Exchequer, in the time of Kinge E. I., saith: John de Oulpenn holds there half a Knight's fee of Thomas, Lord Berkeley.

⁶ CROMHALE (page 167).—Liber feud. militum in scaccario cum Rem. Thesaur. (folio 337) William de Wauton (sonne of John) holdeth the fourth part of Cromhale of Thomas de Berkeley; and Christiana de Mariscis holdeth another fourth part, *ut antea*. Which (being a booke of Knights' fees) is soe to bee taken and expounded.

KINGESCOTE (page 251).—The ancient booke of Knight's fees with the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in the Exchequer (fol. 337), hath this: Ricardus de Kingescote tenet dimidium feudum in Kingescote de Thoma de Berkeley.

probably in the revolt against Feudal Tenures during the Civil Wars, for Madox, when preparing his History of the Exchequer at the end of the seventeenth century, appears to have been totally unaware that it had ever existed.⁷

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER OF OLLERTON, CO. NOTTINGHAM, RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF MARKHAM.

The pedigree of the Markhams of Ollerton was entered in the Nottinghamshire Visitations. See Harleian Society, Vol. iv., 23; College of Arms MS. C. 34; Thoroton's Notts, Vol. iii, 348.

- 1606.—March 8, Thomas Markham, Esquire, was buried.
- 1624.—Sept. 8, John, the sonne of George Markhame, gent., buried.
- 1637.—Judeth uxor Georgii Markham, Armigeri, buried 10 December.
- 1643.—July 28, Mr. Thomas Markham, Esquire, was buried.
- 1696.—May 3, Thomas, the sonn [of] Thomas Markham, Esq., was buried.
- 1698.—Thomas, son of Thomas Markham and Katheren his wife, bapt. 2 Feb.
- 1699.—George, son of same, bapt. 13 Dec.
- 1696.—Thomas son of same, born 29 March.
- 1697.—Philip, son of same, born 4 April.
- 1701.—Robert, son of same, bapt. 15, and buried 30 August.
- 1703.—John, son of same, buried 13 Novr.
- 1704.—Charles, son of same, bapt. 10 Oct.
- 1743.—Mr. Tho. Markham, Esq^r, buried May 25.

The above are all the entries of the name I found in this Register.

G. W. MARSHALL.

⁷ As a supplement to Sir Henry Barkly's interesting paper it may, perhaps, be useful to append what we may call the "bibliography" of "Kirby's Quest," so far as the Public Record Office is concerned:—

(1.) Lay Subsidies (Exchequer, Q.R.), Bundle 240, No. 251. This is a much mutilated fragment of the *original* Returns, consisting of thirty-three membranes (carefully repaired), and containing portions of the counties of York, Devon, Dorset, Salop, Kent, Oxon and Somerset. A pencil note on the "descriptive slip" runs—"Peter, bishop of Exeter is taxed [*sic*] and he lived from the 5th to the 21st year of Edward I." This fragment of "Kirby's Quest" was found by the writer in a sack of miscellaneous Subsidy Rolls in 1869.

(2.) Miscellaneous Books (Exchequer, Q.R.). No. 52. This is the "Paper Book" referred to above.

(3.) Miscellaneous Books (Chapter House). B₁²₅. On "folio 2^{mo}" of this MS. appears the following heading:—

"Feoda que tenentur de Rege in capite et aliis diversis in Comitatu Devonie secundum Inquisitionem factam coram Adam Kirkeby [*sic*] tunc Thesaurario domini Regis et sociis suis ad hoc assignatis per ipsum Regem anno regni regis Edwardi primi xxiii^{to}. Dat^r per copiam libri feod[orum] dicti domini Regis remanent' in Scaccario suo ex parte memoratoris Thesaurarii ut ibidem."

On the fly-leaf it is stated that the volume was compiled "cura et diligencia Willelmi Poulet, militis, Domini Seint John," Master of the Wards and Liveries in A.D. 1542, 34 Henry VIII. This MS. is called "Kirby's Quest" in the Library Catalogue of the Chapter House Documents, but it differs in form and substance from the Queen's Remembrancer's "Paper Book."

(4.) Miscellaneous Books (Chapter House). B₁¹. This contains at folios 24-90 the Return for the County of York.

(5.) Miscellaneous Books (Chapter House). B₂⁴. A portion of the "Quest" will be found at folio 46, d. *et seq.*

ED. GENEALOGIST.

CALENDARIUM GENEALOGICUM.

(Continued from Vol. III. New Series, p. 215.)

73. ROBERTUS FILIUS ET HERES WARINI DE INSULA *defuncti. De etate probandâ.*

[Breve deest.]

Probacio etatis Roberti filii et heredis Warini de Insula defuncti qui de domino E. quondam Rege Anglie patre Regis nunc tenuit in capite facta coram Escaetore domini Regis apud Schefford xxj. die Marci anno regni Regis Edwardi tercio per sacramentum subscriptorum.—Ricardus le Rous miles etatis l. annorum juratus et examinatus super etate Roberti filii et heredis supradicti Warini dicit quod hoc anno, videlicet, in festo sanctorum Fabiani et Sebastiani anno regni Regis E. nunc tercio fuit etatis viginti et unius anni. Requisitus qualiter hoc scit dicit quod natus fuit apud Camelton' in festo supradicto anno regni Regis E. patris Regis nunc xvj. et baptizatus in ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum ejusdem ville in crastino sequenti et idem Ric'us hoc scit quia nata fuit sibi quedam filia sua Matill' nomine eodem tempore de per quod bene recolit quod predictus Robertus est talis etatis ut dictum est.—Johannes de Conqueste miles etatis lv. annorum juratus et examinatus *etc.* quod hoc anno, videlicet in festo sanctorum Fabiani et Sebastiani anno regni Regis E. nunc tercio fuit etatis viginti et unius anni et quod idem heres [natus fuit] apud Camelton' in festo supradicto anno regni Regis E. patris Regis nunc xvj. et in crastino sequenti baptizatus fuit in supradicta ecclesia ejusdem ville et ipse Joh'es hoc scit quia eodem anno et eodem tempore intravit servicium domini Johannis de Grey et habuit officium Seneschal'.—Nicholaus de Meperteshal' etatis lx. annorum juratus *etc.* dicit quod hoc anno *etc.* fuit etatis viginti [et unius anni] et quod idem heres natus fuit apud Camelton' in festo supradicto anno *etc.* xvj. et in crastino sequenti baptizatus *etc.* Et ipse Nich's hoc scit quia eodem anno et eodem tempore Robertus filius et heres predicti Nich'i duxit in uxorem quamdam Mariam nomine que [peperit] postmodum plures filios et filias et bene recolit de etate predicti Roberti per etates predictorum puerorum et per etatem filii sui senioris.—Will' lvj. annorum juratus *etc.* dicit quod hoc anno *etc.* viginti et unius anni *etc.* Et ipse Will's hoc scit quia Thomas filius suus natus fuit de uxore sua in festo Gule Augusti proximo precedent' eodem anno qui quidem Thomas . . etatis xxij. annorum in festo Gule Augusti proximo sequenti.—Johannes de Bray de Sivelesho etatis lx. annorum juratus *etc.* dicit quod hoc anno *etc.*, viginti et unius anni *etc.* Et ipse

Joh'es hoc scit quia Alic' fil' . . Joh'is eodem anno nupta fuit Will'o de Tyville que peperit quandam filiam Isabell' nomine tempore quo Alicia mater predicti Roberti de Insula habuit purif'. . . nativitatem predicti Roberti de etate ejus agitur que quidem Isabell' jam est de etate viginti et unius anni et amplius.—Johannes Phippe etatis lx. annorum [juratus] et examinatus etc. dicit quod hoc anno etc. Et ipse Johannes hoc scit quia in nocte proxima post purificationem in Cur' de Camelton' dicte Alicie matris predicti Roberti post nativitatem predicti Roberti quedam. quandam puerum domini Ricardi de Lymesey jacentem in cunis qui quidem puer die sequenti sepultus fuit in ecclesia ejusdem ville ejus'eb . . ejusdem . . videlicet in anno nativitatis predicti Roberti per datam ejus obitus bene recolit et apparet quod predictus Robertus est etatis viginti [et unius anni] et amplius.—Walterus Blundel etatis xl. annorum Will's de Holewelle etatis xliij. annorum Will's de Meperteshal' etatis xlv. annorum W. . . . etatis l. annorum Will's Boyn[oun] etatis lx. annorum et Will's Tyville etatis l. annorum jurati et examinati super etate predicti Roberti filii et heredis . . . de Insula qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod hoc anno, videlicet, in festo sanctorum Fabiani et Sebastiani anno regni Regis E. nunc tercio predictus Robertus . . . unius anni eo quod predictus Robertus natus fuit apud Camelton' in festo supradicto anno regni Regis E. patris Regis nunc xvj. et . . . fuit in ecclesia supradicta ejusdem ville Et ipsi hoc sciunt quia Justiciarii domini Regis Itinerantes sedebant apud Bed' anno regni Regis E. patris Regis nunc . . . Robertus de etatis ejus agitur nascebatur apud Camelton' in eodem comitatu anno sequenti, videlicet, anno regni Regis E. patris Regis nunc xvj. . . . eodem anno videlicet anno nativitatis predicti Roberti quidam Will's dominus de Holewelle Re ed' suam in eodem C. . . per . . . Romesey in presencia domini Will'i de Bereford' et in presencia jur' et aliorum fidedignorum per quod bene recolunt de lapsu tanti temporis . . etatis viginti et unius anni et amplius in festo sanctorum Fabiani et Sebastiani proximo preterito.—Et Rothericus de J. . . . Joseline et Andr' de Tong' qui habuerunt custodiam terrarum et tenementorum que sunt de hereditate predicti Roberti per commissionem sufficienter quod interessent presenti probacioni etatis qui venire non curarunt nec per se nec per attorn' aliquid opponere . . rei testimonium predicti jur' huic probacioni sigilla sua apposuerunt.

Bed.'

[Vide supra n° 60, et Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. I. citra Trentam
(Portf. 7, 14), 25 Edw. I. n° 124.]

ANNO QUARTO EDW. II.

1. RICARDUS DE GREY de Saundyacre. *Inq. p.m.*
[Duo brevia data apud Berewycum super Twedam 12^{mo} Feb. 1310-11.]

Item dicunt quod dictus Ricardus de Grey tenuit manerium de Hyklinge in comitatu Nottinghamie in capite de Comite Lincolnie ad faciendum sectam Wapentach' de Plumtre per liberum socagium. Item dicunt quod Willielmus filius Ricardi de Grey de Sandiaker propinquus heres ejus est et est de etate quatuor annorum. *[Inq. capta die Jovis proxima ante festum Pasce (8^{vo} Aprilis) 1311.]* Nott.'

Ricardus de Grey tenuit die quo obiit manerium de Sutton' in Dale etc. Dicunt eciam quod tenuit die predicto unum messuagium et quindecim bovatas terre cum pertinenciis in Sandiacre de domino Rege in capite etc. Dicunt eciam quod Willielmus filius predicti Ricardi de Grey est propinquior heres ejusdem Ricardi de Grey et est etatis trium annorum et dimid'. *[Inq. capta die Martis proxima post festum Sancti Johannis de Beverlaco (11^{mo} Maii) 1311.]* Derb'.
[Vide Rot. Fin. 4 Edw. II, m. 15.]

2. WILLIELMUS DE LA CHAUMBRE de Holme juxta Pagulam. *Inq. p.m.*
[Breve dat. apud Berewycum super Twedam 1^{mo} die Junii 1311.]

Dicunt eciam quod Johannes filius dicti Willielmi de la Chaumbre propinquior heres ejus est et est etatis quadraginta annorum et amplius, *[Inq. facta apud Hedon' die Mercurii in vigilia Marie Magdalene (21^{mo} Julii) 1311.]* Ebor'.
[Vide Rot. Fin. 4 Edw. II, m. 4; 5 Edw. II, mm. 15, 21.]

3. THOMAS DE SCHILLINGFORD. *Inq. p.m.*
[Breve dat. apud Wyndes' 10^{mo} Julii 1310.]

Thomas de Schillingford nichil tenuit de domino Rege in capite die quo obiit set tenuit hamelettum de Wydecumbe de Waltero le Deneys in socag'. Et est ibidem quoddam capitale messuagium etc. Item dicunt quod idem Thomas tenuit die quo obiit hameletta de Schillingford et Ferndon' de Will'o le Speke per servcium dimidii feodi militis Et sunt etc. Item dicunt quod in Ferndon' est quoddam capitale messuagium cum quodam gardino etc. Et Radulphus filius dicti Thome propinquior heres ejus est et est de etate xij. annorum. *[Inq. capta 14^o die Augusti 1310.]* Devon.

[Vide Rot. Fin. 4 Edw. II, m. 21.]

4. ALICIA DE GOUIZ. *Inq. p.m.*

Edwardus etc. Quia Alicia de Gouiz que de nobis tenuit etc. Teste me ipso apud Westm' xij. die Julii anno regni nostri quarto [1310].

[In dorso brevis de diem clausit extremum predicti] Alicia de Gouiz de qua fit mencio in isto brevi post mortem Willielmi de Gouiz patris sui, videlicet, anno domini E. quondam Regis Anglie patris domini Regis nunc xxvij^o. inventa fuit etatis decem annorum sicut patet per inquisitiones tunc per me retornatas Et idem dominus Rex tunc vendidit domino

Johanni le Latymer custodiam terrarum et maritagium ipsius Alicie pretextu ejus vendicionis terre et tenementa que fuerunt de hereditate sua hucusque fuerunt in custodia ipsius Johannis ratione minoris etatis predictae Alicie propter quod jur' hujus inquisitionis noluerunt dicere ipsam Aliciam esse seiscitam de aliquibus terris seu tenementis die quo obiit.

Inquisicio facta coram Escaetore domini Regis apud Pudeletoune xxviij. die Julii anno regni Regis E. quarto [1310] de terris et tenementis que fuerunt Alicie de Gouiz in comitatu Dors' die quo obiit etc. Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod predicta Alicia de Gouiz nullas terras seu tenementa tenuit in dominio suo ut de feodo de domino Rege in capite nec de aliis dominis in com. Dors' die quo obiit. Dicunt etiam predicti jurati quod Johanna de Latymer uxor domini Johannis de [le] Latymer et soror predictae Alicie est ipsius Alicie heres propinquior et est etatis xxiiij. annorum et amplius. In cujus etc.

[Nota additamentum inferius in hac verba.]

Examinetur responsio brevis huic inquisitioni consuti [Vide supra].

Edwardus etc. Waltero de Glouc' Escaetori suo ultra Trentam salutem Cum celebris memorie dominus E. quondam Rex Anglie pater noster per litteras suas patentes dudum concesserit dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni le Latymer custodiam terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Will'i de Gouiz defuncti qui de ipso patre nostro tenuit in capite die quo obiit habendam usque ad legitimam etatem heredum ipsius Will'i una cum maritaggio heredum eorunden ac predictus Johannes colore concessionis predictae terras et tenementa illa nulla particione facta in Curia ipsius patris nostri seu nostra de terris et tenementis illis inter Johannam et Aliciam filias et heredes predicti Will'i quam quidem Johannam idem Johannes duxit in uxorem seu homagio aut fidelitate ab ipsis heredibus dicto patri nostro aut nobis inde facto seu etiam etate ipsarum heredum prout moris est probata quamquam ad plenam etatem suam attigerint diu est tenuerit et teneat in nostri prejudicium et exheredacionis periculum manifestum nosque jam custodiam terrarum et tenementorum prefatam Aliciam jam defunctam de hereditate predicta contingentium que ad manus nostras per mortem ejusdem et ratione minoris etatis heredis ejus devenit Alicie de Leygrave nutrici nostre concesserimus habendam usque ad legitimam etatem hered' ejusdem Alicie de Gouiz et hujusmodi exheredacionem nostram sustinere nolentes Vobis mandamus quod omnes terras et tenementa ipsam Aliciam de hereditate predicta hereditarie contingencia sine dilacione capiat in manum nostram et ea salvo custodiri faciatis donec aliud a nobis inde habueritis in mandatis Ita quod de exitibus inde provenientibus nobis respondere possitis et scire faciatis prefato Johanni quod sit coram nobis in Cancellaria nostra in quindena Sancti Michaelis proximo futura ad faciendum et recipiendum quod Curia nostra consideraverit in hac parte Et habeatis ibi

Johann in Lajmre catholice latine et in
ipsum Alia pueri regis vendidit tunc et
testamentum per interit de hereditate sua hereditas
tunc in catholice ipse Johannus testem tunc et
propter Alia regis quod in ipse Johannus testem
dicitur ipse Alia regis testem de catholice tunc et
mentis de ipse obit.

Inquisitio facta contra Johannem de ipse regis et ipse obit
xviii die Julii anno regni Regis. In quibus [1310] de testis et
testamentis per Johannem Alia de Goria in catholice tunc et
propter obit etc. Qui obit per testamentum tunc quod ipse
dicit Alia de Goria nullus testis per testamentum tunc et
dominus tunc et de testis de Johannis Regis in catholice nec de alia
dominis in eam. Tunc Alia de ipse obit. Dicitur etiam propter
facti quod Johannem de Lajmre tunc Johannem Johannem de [13]
Lajmre et eorum propter Alia est ipse Alia testis propter
propter et est etiam xviii. annorum et amplius. In eorum etc.

[Alia obit Johannem de ipse regis et ipse obit]

Examinatio regis facta in ipse Johannem de ipse obit [1310]

Examinatio facta in ipse Johannem de ipse obit tunc et
aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
Alia facta tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
dicitur et alia tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
testamentum per Johannem Will de Goria de ipse obit de
ipse facta tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
ad testamentum aliam de ipse Johannem Will tunc et aliam tunc et
hereditas tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
dicit tunc et testamentum tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
ipse facta tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
Johannem et Alia tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
propter Johannem tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
hereditas tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
nihil tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
est propter Johannem tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
est testamentum et tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
propter manifestum tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
testamentum propter Johannem Alia tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
propter contingendum tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
aliam et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
Lajmre tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
testamentum tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
testamentum tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
propter omnes tunc et testamentum tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
propter hereditas contingendum tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
mannum tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
nihil inde hereditas tunc et testamentum tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
propter hereditas tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
Johannem propter et eorum nihil in Catholice tunc et aliam tunc et
facti tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et
propter omnes tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et aliam tunc et

tunc hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Sledemere xxv. die Augusti anno regni nostri quarto [1310].

[*In dorso istius brevis*] Per Henricum Tonere militem Rogerum de Wynterburne et Will'm de Haudle scire feci Johanni le Latymer quod sit coram domino Rege in Cancellaria sua ad diem in brevi isto contentum juxta quod breve istud requirit.

[*Vide Inq. p. m. 27 Edw. I. n° 53, 28 Edw. I. n° 159; Rot. Fin. 4 Edw. II. m. 18*].

5. JOHANNES FILIUS WILLIELMI DE STIRKELAND KETEL, *nuper idiota*.
Inq. p. m.

[*Breve dat. apud Berewicum super Twedam 12^{mo} die Dec. 1310.*]

Inquisicio capta apud Stirkeland' Ketel die Lune in vigilia Purificationis beate Marie anno regni Regis Edwardi quarto [1^{mo} die Feb. 1310-11] coram Johanne de Hothum Escautore domini Regis citra Trentam *etc.* per Will'm de Gilpyn Rogerum de Kendale, *etc.* Robertum de Stirkeland' et Will'm filium Will'i de Stirkeland' juratos Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod quinque mesuagia centum acre terre sex acre prati et due solidate redditus cum pertinenciis in Stirkeland' Ketel que fuerunt Johannis filii Will'mi de Stirkeland' nuper idiote jam defuncti capta fuerunt in manum domini E. quondam Regis Anglie patris domini Regis nunc ratione fatuitatis predicti Johannis et adhuc in manu domini Regis existunt. Quesiti de quo *etc.*

Quesiti quis sit propinquior heres predicti Johannis dicunt quod Thomas filius Will'mi de Stirkeland' frater ipsius Johannis est propinquior heres ejusdem Johannis et etatis triginta et quinque annorum.

[Westmerland'.]

A WAYFARER'S BILL.

The sign-boards of ancient hostleries not infrequently notified that good entertainment was provided for "man and beast." The following small account, preserved among the Public Records, affords an unusually good specimen of the literal truthfulness of the advertisement. The bill in question is drawn up on a sheet of paper, and is, apparently, in a sixteenth-century hand :—

GRANGIA DE CRISTHALL IN COMITATU ESSEXIE—*For Segntelere charges*
—Mony layd owt for my E[x]pences in Riding vnto the said Grange from London, and from thence vnto London ageyn, as foloweth :

That is to say—

On Friday the first day of June.

Inprimis, for shoying of my horsse att Boshopes gate, before I went, w ^t now shoyes, att ij ^d the sho	iiiij ^d
Item, for my dynner at Ware the same daye, w ^t ij ^d for my horse mete	viii ^d
Item, for bayting of my horse at Backewaye, w ^t j ^d for drinke for myself	ij ^d
Item, for my supper att Heydon	iiiij ^d
Item, for my horsemēt ther alle night	iiiij ^d

— xxij^d

On Saturday the ij day of June.

Item, for my drynke in the morning	dj
Item, for my dynner att Duxworthe	v ^d
Item, for my horsemete ther	ij ^d
Item, for my Supper at Walden	vj ^d
Item, for my horsemete ther alle nyght	iiij ^d
Item, for my drynke at my going to bed	j ^d
	— xix ^d

On Sunday the iij days of June.

Item, for my brackefast in the morning at Walden,	
wt a j ^d for my horse	iiij ^d
Item, for my dynner at Haddon	vj ^d
Item, for my horsemete ther	ij ^d
Item, for my bayting my horse att Walthame, wt	
j ^d for my drinke	ij ^d
	— xiiij ^d

[TOTAL]--iiij^s vj^d
 Payed the iij^{de} of June.

Notices of Books.

SOCIETY IN THE ELIZABETHAN AGE. By HUBERT HALL, of H.M. Public Record Office. (London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co., 1886.)

In a neat preface Mr. Hall remarks that he has once more tendered his "mite of industry towards the tardy restoration-fund of historical research." His former "mite," if our memory serves, took the shape of two solid volumes, dealing with the history of the Custom-Revenue in England, a work which at once established the author's reputation as a specialist on the subject dealt with. Indeed, no less an authority than Bishop Stubbs has signified his appreciation of Mr. Hall's labours. In the present work the author breaks new ground, and appeals to a far wider circle of readers. The main object of the book, if we read it aright, is to teach the true method of studying history. This method, as illustrated in Mr. Hall's pages, is to bring before us the life of the period dealt with in its most graphic and characteristic details. With the aid of the vast collections of State papers and other public records, ready to his hand, the author has been able to build up, from contemporary and first-hand authorities, reliable "studies" of such characters as the landlord, the steward, the tenant, the burgess, the merchant, the host, the courtier, the churchman, the official, and the lawyer; these being taken as the representative components of society in the Elizabethan era. Mr. Hall's list of characters will remind many of the famous group of "pilgrims" in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." In an appendix the author deals with a most interesting and valuable series of papers known as the "Darrell Papers." How these public

documents should have remained unknown for so long a period is altogether a mystery. They furnish a complete picture of an Elizabethan household in all its most minute details, and how painfully minute some of these are the reader can ascertain for himself, if so inclined, by perusing pages 242 to 247, where the particulars of the Hungerford-Darrell divorce case (1568-70) are set out. Among the illustrations, which are excellent throughout, we must specially notice the frontispiece, a curious large coloured map of London, in which "Chancery Lane" has a delightfully countrified appearance; the plate facing page 26, "An Elizabethan Hamlet," is noteworthy; as are also the "Copyhold Tenements," at page 36. In congratulating Mr. Hall on this delightful volume we would only ask him to add to the next edition a glossary explaining the quaint items set out in the documents relating to the Littlecote household. The present edition is already provided with a good index of names and places.

CATALOGUE OF THE TOMBS IN THE CHURCHES OF THE CITY OF LONDON, A.D. 1666. By MAJOR PAYNE FISHER, B.A. Revised and Edited by G. BLACKER MORGAN. Privately reprinted. (London: Hazell, Watson and Viney, 1885.)

This interesting catalogue, we are informed on the title page, contains "most of the memorable tombes, grave-stones, plate, escutcheons, or atchievements in the demolisht or yet extant churches of London, from St. Katharines beyond the Tower to Temple-Barre, the out-parishes being included," and the original compiler modestly adds, that it is "a work of great weight, and consequently to be indulged and countenanced by such who are gratefully ambitious of preserving the memory of their ancestors." The gallant Major omitted, however, from his weighty work the names of the churches where the inscriptions were to be seen, and thus seriously detracted from its value. In the new edition the catalogue is arranged alphabetically, and the name of the church is added in most instances. Mr. Morgan furnishes, also, a Table showing the Churches within the City and Liberties of London, before and after the fire of 1666. We would specially draw attention to the admirable manner in which the printers have produced this work.

THREE NORFOLK ARMORIES. Edited by WALTER RYE. (Norwich: Goose and Co., 1886.)

The MS. which furnished the materials for this volume was purchased by Mr. Rye at the sale of Mr. D. Gurney's books. It is a transcript, made in 1753, of a manuscript by Anthony Norris, Esq., of Barton Turf, in Norfolk. Altogether the three Armories contain 1,445 Norfolk coats, of which nearly one-third were taken from a MS. of Mr. Joseph Bokenham, Rector of Stoke Ash, "in which manuscript he had collected almost all the Arms of the Gentry throughout England and Scotland, &c., the printed books of heraldry, and from 65 MSS. in Caius College Library." The editor has added two capital indexes—"Nominum" and "Rerum." The subscription list, we should add, is limited to fifty names.

THE SECOND BORGIAN MAP BY DIEGO RIBERO. Reproduced by W. GRIGGS. (Peckham : 1886.)

Mr. W. Griggs, of Peckham, with his well-known skill, has just completed a very fine chromo-lithograph of this remarkable specimen of cartography, which was apparently commenced about 1494, and finished in 1529. The original is preserved among the archives of the Propaganda, at Rome, and was most liberally allowed, by Pope Leo XIII., to be sent for exhibition in the West Indian Section of the Colonial Exhibition. It is a contemporary copy of the first Borgia map, so celebrated in history on account of the line traced across it by Pope Alexander VI. The copy under notice is drawn to a scale smaller than the original, and measures 3 ft. by 7 ft. 2 in. It gives the whole surface of the globe, with the Molucca Islands repeated at each end. It is drawn with great care and finish, and at the foot are richly illuminated coats of arms. The land portions are covered with quaint representations of animals, and the seas are crowded with Spanish ships. At one corner is a quadrant, and in the space allowed by the Pacific Ocean an astrolabe is represented. Flag-staffs, bearing the Spanish and Portuguese flags, are placed on each side of the line of division made by Alexander VI. In the four corners the winds are represented. England figures as divided from Scotland by a river, or, perhaps, a branch of the sea. Edinburgh is marked as "Edem," and the principal towns in England are Bristol, York, and "Londres." The Irish towns are written in Celtic. When the artist's information was defective he ingeniously evaded the difficulty by replacing lands unknown to him by figures of men and beasts, some of these being larger than the countries themselves. Russia and Siberia afford examples of this strange feature in the map. Jerusalem, which is about 1,500 miles out of position, has three crosses to indicate Calvary. In Africa we have the house of Prester John. The Nile is traced to its source in three lakes. The Moluccas appear, according to this geographer, to have been the great maritime centre. The reproduction is 55 in. by 22 in., it took nine colour stones to produce it; and the price, to subscribers, is one guinea. Altogether this facsimile is a most remarkable study, and students of early geographical lore should be duly grateful to Monsignor Jacobini, Secretary of the Congregation of Propaganda, through whose kindness the loan of the parchment was negotiated.

Notes and Queries.

SPURRELL ARMS (iii. N. S. 255).—I find no trace of any arms to this family of Norfolk yeomen, which was long settled at Bassingham and elsewhere in the county. No arms occur to them in my "Three Norfolk Armories" (just published), the collectors of which were not at all particular what they included, or in Blomefield, or in any other local works. I shall be glad to know of "Faulkborne's" authority for the two coats he ascribes to the name (neither of which can be traced through *Papworth*), and for his reasons for thinking the name came from Sporre.

WALTER RYE.

PARLIAMENTARY WRITS.—The following extract is from the new edition of A'Beckett's *Comic Blackstone*; I am inclined to think that "those who know" will say, that it is by no means the ridiculous nonsense it is intended to be:—"Antiquaries, who are 'nothing if not at loggerheads' with one another, have disputed—first, as to who summoned the Parliaments; secondly, whether anybody summoned them at all; thirdly, if summoned, whether they came; fourthly, whether they came without summoning; fifthly, whether they came exactly when they were summoned; and, sixthly, if the same who were summoned, or sum'un else, actually came."

YORICK.

DOMESDAY CHEST.—The following extract from a letter, written by Mr. W. Matchwick, Resident Keeper of the Bethnal Green Museum, furnishes valuable evidence as to the custody of "Doomsday" early in the present century:—

"Fifty-three years ago, and more, when working at the Chapter House, Westminster, under Palgrave, I had to make extracts from Domesday, then safeguarded there. From that time to this I have never seen the great record, but remember it vividly. The precious volumes were then kept in a wrought-iron chest, or coffer, *upstairs*, in a sort of *annexe*, connecting the Chapter House and the Abbey.

It was there where Palgrave worked, and where, of course, I made the extracts. I can see now, in memory's eye, his (Palgrave's) thin nervous fingers tenderly and lovingly pointing out to me the entries I was to transcribe."

ED. GENEALOGIST.

EARLDOM OF ROSS (*ante* p. 256).—It is necessary to correct my note at the above reference to this extent. The original petition (Parliamentary Petitions, No. 9146) has been re-examined, and on application of liquid, it turns out that the messenger from the Countess Eufemia to Edward I. was not her son "Sir W.," but a William de Culy (or Ouly), her "clerk." The document being much damaged, and the writing faint, the word formerly read "filius" is more probably "cl'icus," *i.e.* "clericus." The Earl's son, Walter, doubtless the same who fell at Bannockburn, is, however, named (*Calendar*, vol. ii., No. 1937) as having been a scholar at Cambridge in 1306, when he received 10 marks as a gift from Edward I.

THE EDITOR OF THE CALENDAR.

BISHOP STUBBS ON GENEALOGICAL STUDIES.—The following is an extract from the Bishop of Chester's inaugural address at the opening of the Winter Session of the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society last year:—Then there was the great subject of genealogy, about which everybody should know more or less; for it would seem that everybody whose ancestry didn't go away in the "Mayflower" must have come over with the Conqueror's ships. Almost all real genealogy dated from the Norman Conquest, and Cheshire was remarkably rich in matters of this kind. Where an old family could trace its genealogy back for three generations, or to the beginning of the present century, it was pretty nearly certain that it could go back to the Reformation. This was a very important matter, and interesting to those who had old family connections in Cheshire.

OWL.

THE EARL OF DORSET.—The following letter, sealed with an Earl's coronet, and the arms of Sackville, viz., *Quarterly, Or and Gules, over all a bend vair*, was found some years ago in a lawyer's desk at Lewes. It is now in the possession of Mrs. John Ballantyne, the White House, Seend, Wilts:—SIR,—I have occasion to give you this trouble, for a thing that does concerne me; and therefore I make no doubt butt that you will doe me what kindnesse you can in itt. The businesse is that the Broyle being lately granted to my sonne and me in inheritance from his Majesty; and an old claime being made to itt by one Sir John Clayton upon pretence of a grantt made to one Mr. Samuells Jones, a grocer, in the 14 yeare of King James, his reigne; I mustt desire you to lett me know what you can remember concerning my Uncle Richard in relation to thatt chace; and whether hee had nott the custody or Rangership of the sayd parke, being then stored with deere; and whether my Uncle Richard did nott enjoy the Rangership of itt in or about the 9th of King James, which was five yeares before thatt of his evidence. If you will please to send me up an writing itt will doe mee ane speciall courtesy; and therein you will oblige,

Your very loving friend,

Knoll, 4th Dec., 1671.

DORSETT.

[Addressed:] For my very loving friend, Mr. Ambrose Drayton, att Lewes.

A.S.

STROTHER FAMILY.—I have three transcripts from the Norman Rolls *temp.* Hen. V. 1418. The first constitutes Sir Richard Strother, Captain of Bayeux Castle. The second grants him the estates of John de Lenglois and Sir John de Vieux, rebels. The third grants him the estates of Nicholas Treismons, Esq., a rebel. I should be glad if any of your correspondents, who are more favourably situated for making searches than I am, would say whether this Sir Richard Strother's name is in the Agincourt Roll, or on any of the Rolls of Knights of that period. It would seem from the above rewards that his services must have been important. I have been unable to attach him to the Northumberland Strother pedigree, as the above noticed records are the only ones I have relating to him.

The Calverley MS., now Add. MS. 27423, states that William Strother, of Newton (*temp.* Hen. 8) married, first a daughter of Edmund Horsley, of Milburn Grange, (this is confirmed by the Vis. of Northumb.); secondly a daughter of Sir Roger Gray, of Horton. Sir Roger Gray's will, I find, is dated Feb., 1540, and, I believe, has been printed by the Surtees Society. I should be glad to know if the will confirms the latter alleged match, as the early part of the Strother pedigree in the Calverley MS. being most untruthful, I am unwilling to accept its unsupported

statements. In the same pedigree it is stated that William del Strother married a daughter of Walter Corbet. I should be glad if this could be proved, but fear it is only founded on the fact that Walter Corbet, grandson of the Earl of Dunbar, granted the manors of Kirknewton (then called East Newton) and Langton to William del Strother, in 1318. The Calverley MS. gives quite a number of Northumberland pedigrees compiled, or, perhaps, manufactured by one Hegge who, I believe, was a Proctor at Durham in the reign of James I.

Niagara Falls South, Canada.

A. STROTHER.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DOMESDAY BOOK.—I observe that in the specimen sheet of the "Bibliography of Domesday" which has been sent to me, the Editor has included a notice by the late Mr. Planché of Robert Fitzgerald, whom he assumes to have been the Domesday proprietor of the manor of Corfe Castle. But the "Bibliography" might as well have included Dugdale's *Baronage*, or any other genealogical work which traces a pedigree from a Domesday proprietor. Mr. Planché's paper is not a treatise on Domesday, nor does it throw any light on the great Record. It simply relates to the family and descendants of Fitzgerald, and, in fact, it is in one material point contradictory to Domesday, for the Corfe which was held by Robert Fitzgerald was certainly not the manor of Corfe Castle, but Corfe Mullen, near Wimborne. Corfe Castle was ancient demesne of the Crown, having been held by the king himself [See *Hutchins's History of Dorset*, 3rd ed., I. 488-9], and consequently could not have belonged to Fitzgerald either in chief or otherwise.

But the above is not the only evidence relating to the point in question. Corfe Mullen was held of the manor of Camel, in Somerset (*Inq. p. m. Huberti de la Vieille*, 31 Ed. I), and the late Mr. Eyton, by an ingenious interpretation of an obscure but evidently corrupt passage in Hearne's "*Liber Niger*" has shown that both Corfe Mullen and Camel came, before 1198, to William de Romara, great-grandson of Robert Fitzgerald, brother to Roger [*Key to Domesday, Dorset*, p. 130, n. 9].

On the particular point in question, therefore, there can be no doubt that Mr. Planché's essay is calculated to mislead, and there seems no reason whatever for including it in the "Bibliography of Domesday."

T. BOND.

VAUGHAN AND DANBY FAMILIES.—I am desirous of information upon the two following points of genealogy:—(1). In a pedigree of Vaughan, of Sutton, taken from St. George's Yorkshire Visitation, A.D. 1612, Henry Bromflete, Lord Vesci, is said to have married Joan, daughter of Thomas Holland, by the "Fair Maid of Kent," and to have had issue Margaret, first the wife of Lord Clifford, and secondly of Sir Launcelot Thirkeld. Is this an accepted descent? Burke gives a different version in his "*Extinct Peerage*." (2). Who were the parents of Thomas Danby, Standard-bearer to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, at Flodden. Cooke, in his *Lincolnshire Visitation*, 1592-4, states that he was son of Sir James Danby, of Thorpe Perrow, and younger brother of another Sir James, of Thorpe Perrow. This statement does not harmonize, either with the Yorkshire Visitations, Thoresby's "*Ducatus*," or Whitaker's "*Richmondshire*." From the dates, it is not probable that Thomas was son to Sir Robert Danby by the daughter of Ayslabye, though he might easily have been grandson. The daughter of Thomas married Ralph Rokeby, of Skiers, Serjeant at Law, 1553.

L.

ARTHINGTON FAMILY.—A descendant of the Arthington family (Yorks) has in his possession a pedigree showing the descent of his branch from the Arthingtons of Hallfelde, in the parish of Long Preston, Craven, according to the will of Thomas Arthington, proved Oct., 1527. He has also a Foot of Fine, 11 Hen. 4, proving that John Arthington and his wife Margaret were deforciantes in a proceeding in which Richard Arthington, plaintiff, was declared rightful owner of the manors of Flasby in Craven, and of Baroby, near Harewood. I have, also, a note from the Assize Rolls, 6 Hen. 6, which affirms that John Arthington married Margaret, the daughter of John de Grandorge, and became heiress to the manor of Baroby on the decease of her brother William, and that John and Margaret enfeoffed Richard Arthington of the manor of Baroby, except 6 acres. Thos. Arthington, 1527, was preceded at Hallfelde by John Arthington, whose will, 1518, cannot be found. Probably there was a connection by descent between the said John Arthington and Margaret his wife, and the John and Thomas Arthington of 1518 and 1527. Can anyone throw light from notes in his possession on the intervening period? R.A.

THE EARLIEST "PEDIGREE."

By J. HORACE ROUND.

On the 9th of February, 1769, that indefatigable antiquary Mr. Pegge read a Paper before the Society of Antiquaries on "the Crane as a dish served up at great Tables in England."¹ At its close will be found this passage:—

I shall only add one particular more; the word *Pedigree* meaning Genealogy, is a term of some difficulty as to its original. Skinner gives the etymology of it thus, "vel q. d. Gallicè, *grcs* seu *degres de peres*, i.e. gradus patrum; vel a petendo gradus." Junius and Lye say nothing; and Skinner is followed by Mr. Johnson. It certainly has the appearance of a French word, but, from the length and nature of it, would be liable to various methods of writing in the unsettled ages of our language. I know not what the Heralds, who are most concerned with this word, may determine about it; but in Mr. Thoroton's "Antiquities of Nottinghamshire," p. 159, it is written *Pedigree* or *Petygrewe*.² In the Appendix to Robert of Gloucester, p. 585, it is *Petegrèu*; and in a vellum MS. of 1 Henry VI. it is *Pee de crue*, in three distinct words, which seemingly must signify *the foot*, or *original of the increase or line*. But now as this should rather be *crue*, and as in the former cases we observe it written with *g* instead of *c*, quære whether the truth may not be *piè de grue*, *the crane's foot*, a pedigree of extent resembling the long foot or leg of a crane, especially where only the main line is carried down.

I have quoted *in extenso* the above passage, because, although the word has been discussed, Mr. Pegge's observations and the instance he adduces would appear to have been overlooked by all.

Having hunted up the scattered disquisitions on the subject, I am able to give what I believe to be a tolerably complete account of them. In 1865 there was a correspondence on the subject in *Notes and Queries* consequent on the adoption, in Webster's Dictionary, of the "par-degrés" derivation (see 3rd S. vol. viii, pp. 248, 466, 545). Further communications appeared in 1880 (see 6th S. vol. i, pp. 309, 365), but without any reference to the previous discussion. In 1865, the "piè de grue" (crane's foot) derivation had been, on the whole, favoured. But, in 1880, Mr H. Wedgwood urged in a learned Note, "piè de grés" as its origin, taking "piè" in the sense of 'stock' or 'stem.' While rejecting the now discarded view of Skinner (who is apparently followed by Johnson), that it was derived from "grés de pères," he admitted that the etymology was "a very puzzling one," but urged, as to the 'piè de grue' derivation, that—

¹ *Archæologia*, ii. 171.

² Mr. Pegge, I think, here refers to the old rhyming pedigree of the Stauntons, in which the word is so spelt.

"The likeness of a genealogical tree to a crane's foot (or even to a crane standing on one leg) is small indeed; and the assertion that the name of *pied de grue* was formerly applied to an heraldic genealogical tree is unfortunately quite unsupported. In the Rolls of Winchester College temp. Henry IV. is a charge for expenses incurred in hunting up the '*Pe de gre* progenitorum hæredum de Husey.' (Proc. Arch. Ins. 1848, p. 64.)"

Unfortunately, though I have specially and carefully searched through the Winchester Volume of the Institute and its *Journal*, I have been unable to verify the above reference, which must, I fear, be inaccurate. Volume viii. (1851) of the *Journal* contains some extracts from the Bursar's Rolls of the College for the period, but I cannot find any such passage there. Professor Skeat, commenting on Mr. Wedgwood's Note, hazards a conjecture, based on the old French proverb "*à pied de grue*" ("in suspense") that a 'pedigree' "was so named from its doubtfulness, in derision" (!), but pronounces that "what we most want is more evidence." The subject was next broached in the *Academy*, in 1885, when Sir James Ramsay, discussing its etymology, writes:—"The earliest instance that I have come across, so far as I can remember, is in the Parliament Rolls of 1425 quendam Rotulum voc' Peedegree." The writer adds that, in the same page, it twice occurs as "*pede grewe*," and hazards the conjecture "*pedem graduum*" (vol. xxviii, p. 413.) Mr. Wedgwood thereupon again, urged, with much learning, his "*pied de grés*" derivation, rendering it a tree of generations (*Ibid* 429.) Mr. D. Silvan Evans also wrote to point out that, in a Welsh poet who wrote from the time of Henry VI. to that of Henry VII., the word occurs as '*petigryw*,' and to urge that this suggested an earlier date for its acceptance than had been supposed (*Ibid*.) Lastly, in Mr. Skeat's valuable Dictionary, we have numerous references to its early forms:—'*pedegree*' in Minshew (1627), '*pedigrew*' in Levins (1570), '*petygrewe*' in Palsgrave (1530), '*petegrew*' in Robert of Gloucester and in the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, '*pedegrw*,' '*pedygrw*,' '*pedegrewe*,' '*petygrw*,' and '*petygrwe*.' To which we may add the above Welsh form, '*petigryw*,' with Pegge's remarkable '*pee de crue*' (1422-3), and our own '*pedicru*' (1411).

With reference to Professor Skeat's suggestion, which is gravely advanced in his Dictionary, I cannot but wonder that so eminent an etymologist should have seriously put forward so far-fetched a derivation, and one so strangely out of harmony with the spirit of that age in which the word was formed. Mr. Wedgwood's derivation, though he supports it by Lydgate's "*Pee de gree*" would surely be more suitable to a 'tree of Jesse' pedigree springing *upwards*, than to the true 'Pedigree' which stretches *downwards*. And his objection that there is no

authority for such a form as 'Pied de grue' would apply with equal force to his own 'Pied de grés.' Further, he cannot adduce a single instance of a final 's' to the word, though his derivation absolutely requires it. Moreover, the evidence, such as it is, proves conclusively that the 'u' termination is the earlier form of the two. Lastly, I do not accept his assertion that the resemblance of a pedigree "to a crane standing on one leg is small indeed." I first obtained a careful drawing of a crane in this attitude, and I then compared it with an original fifteenth century pedigree of the Kings of England which I recently discovered among the muniments of Mr. Round, M.P. I, was agreeably surprised by the striking resemblance between the two, which left no doubt in my mind as to the true derivation of the word. Mr. Wedgwood must have forgotten, or may not have been aware, that the early pedigrees were drawn out very differently to those of the present day, the branches projecting from the main line at an angle like that of the extended leg and foot of a crane.

It is probable that what must have been at first, as it were, a 'slang' term, would have been in use for some time before its formal adaption by the lawyers as a convenient designation for a new thing which had no existing name.

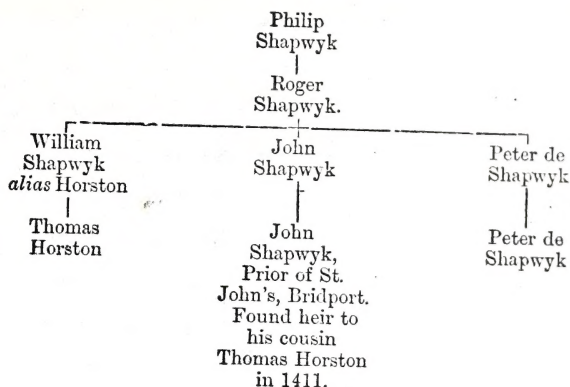
Leaving now the etymology of the word, let us turn to what I call "our earliest 'pedigree,'" that is to say, an earlier 'pedigree' than any that has been yet discovered, and it would seem, the earliest dated occurrence of the actual word itself. It was in Madox's *Formularium* that I found the document (pp. 15-16):—

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens *pedicru* pervenerit Leonardus Abbas de Nyweham in Comitatu Devonie, Nicholaus Hele Armiger, Johannes Cokesden Armiger, Johannes Vowel Clericus, salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos inquisisse tam per quam plurimas cartas, quam per examinacionem antiquorum proborum et legalium hominum de hundredo de Axemynstre in prædicto comitatu Devonie, de progenie et sanguine Johannis Shapwyk Capellani, nuper Prioris Hospitalis Sancti Johannis de Brideport; Et sic tam per examinacionem cartarum prædictarum quam inquisicionem hominum prædictorum compertum fuit, quod fuit quidam Philippus Shapwyk qui habuit filium Rogerum hæredem suum & non plures; qui Rogerus habuit tres filios; primus filius ipsius Rogeri vocabatur Willelmus Shapwyk alias Horston, qui moram traxit Londonie, qui habuit filium et hæredem suum Magistrum Thomam Horston, qui obiit sine heredibus de corpore suo; Et secundus filius prædicti Rogeri vocabatur Johannes Shapwyk, qui genuit Johannem Shapwyk capellanium, et Priorem prædictum modo viventem, hæredem prædictorum Willelmi et Thomæ pro defectu exitus; Et tercius filius vocabatur Petrus de Shapwyk, qui habuit filium Petrum de Shapwyk, qui mortuus fuit Londonie, de cujus exitu ignoratur; Et sic per examinacionem et inquisicionem prædictam consideratum est et compertum quod prædictus Johannes Shapwyk Capellanus, et nuper Prior prædicti Loci, est propinquior hæres prædictorum Willelmi et Thomæ Shapwyk, alias Horston, quia de secundo fratre ortus est. In quorum omnium testimonium nos prædicti Leonardus Abbas, Nicholaus, Johannes Cokesden et Johannes, sigilla nostra huic presentî *Pedicru* apposuimus. Datum apud Axemynstre, die Lune in Festo Purificationis B. Mariæ Virginis, Anno Regni Regis Henrici quarti duodecimo."

The 'pedicru,' it will be seen, tabulates thus:—

F²

THE EARLIEST PEDIGREE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF WEST, OR
BISHOP'S, LAVINGTON, CO. WILTS.

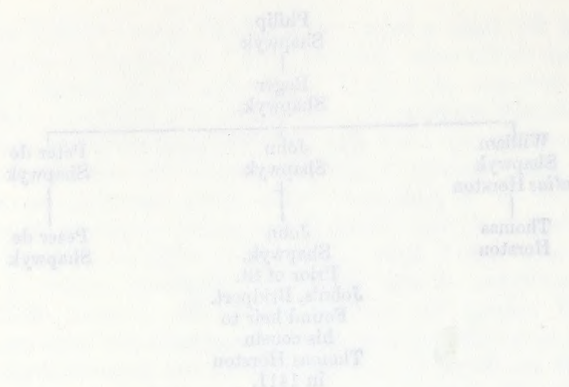
Communicated by HERBERT F. ROE, R.N.

The Registers commence in 1597, and are complete.

BAPTISMS.

1603. John the sonne of Mr Will^m Bower was privately baptised the xjth day of Aprill 1603.¹
1604. Elizabeth the daughter of Ambrose Dautesey Esquire baptised the 20 of March 1604.²
1605. Anne the daughter of Mr William Bower the younger baptised the 20 Aprill 1605.³
1606. John the sonne of Will^m Bower junior was baptised the xiiijth day of June 1606.⁴
1606. Elizabeth the daughter of Mr. Will^m Becket was baptised the 22nd of februarye 1606.⁵
1609. Elizabeth the daughter of Mr Will^m Bower junior was baptised the 7th daie of Aprill 1609.⁶
1609. Sara ye daughter of Mr Will^m Beckett gener. was baptised the ixth daie of Julie 1609.⁷
1610. Sarah the daughter of Mr Ambrose Dautesey Esquire was baptised the xjth of December, 1610.⁸

¹ See his burial 12 April, 1603.² She became the 2nd wife of Sir John Danvers, the Regicide. See her burial 11 July, 1636.³ See her marriage 10 June, 1623 to William Calley.⁴ See his burial 29 June, 1606.⁵ See burial 23 February, 1606.⁶ See her marriage 13 March, 1629 to Henry Danvers of Baynton, Wilts, who was a cousin of Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby. She married 2ndly William Yorke, of West Lavington.⁷ See burial 7 February, 1629.⁸ She married Sir Hugh Stukeley, Bart.



EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF WEST, OR BISHOP, LIVINGSTON, CO. W.VA.

Communicated by HERBERT E. BOB, R.N.

The following extracts are from the registers of the parish of West, or Bishop, Livingston, Co., W. Va., and are arranged in chronological order.

BAPTISMS

- 1802 John the son of Mr. Wm. Hunter was privately baptized the 21st day of April 1802.
- 1801 Elizabeth the daughter of Andrew Duncanson Esquire baptized the 20 of March 1801.
- 1800 Anna the daughter of Mr. William Hunter the younger baptized the 20 April 1800.
- 1800 John the son of Wm. Hunter Junior was baptized the 21st day of June 1800.
- 1800 Elizabeth the daughter of Mr. Wm. Hunter was baptized the 22nd of February 1800.
- 1800 Elizabeth the daughter of Mr. Wm. Hunter Junior was baptized the 7th day of April 1800.
- 1800 Sarah the daughter of Mr. William Hunter Junior was baptized the 16th day of July 1800.
- 1800 Sarah the daughter of Mr. Andrew Duncanson Esquire was baptized the 21st of December, 1800.

- * See his burial 12 April, 1802.
- * She became the wife of Mr. John Hunter, the husband. See her burial 11 July, 1802.
- * See her marriage 12 June, 1802 to William Collier.
- * See his burial 22 June, 1802.
- * See burial 22 February, 1802.
- * See her marriage 12 March, 1802 to Henry Hunter of Lexington, W. Va. who was a cousin of Henry Hunter, Esq. of Henry, the married Sally William Hunter of West Livingston.
- * See burial 2 February, 1802.
- * She married Mr. Hugh Stedley, Esq.

1611. John the sonne of Mr Will^m Beckett gent was baptised the 8th daie of March 1611.
1613. Annsell the sonne of Mr Will^m Beckett gent was baptised the first daie of August 1613.
1614. Fardinand ye sonne of Mr Will^m Beckett gent was baptised the 8th day of Januarie 1614.
1616. Robert the sonne of Mr Will^m Beckett gent was baptised the 26th day of May 1616.
1618. Katharine the daughter of Mr Will^m Beckett gent was baptised the xth daie of May 1618.
1619. Elizabeth the daughter of Mr Will^m Beckett gent was baptised the xjth daie of Julie 1619.
1620. Anne the daughter of Mr Will^m Beckett gent was christened the 18th daie of februarie 1620.⁹
1624. Thomas the sonne of Mr W^m Beckett gent was baptised the 6th day of August 1624.
1627. Millicent the daughter of Will^m Beckett gent was baptised the first day of Aprill 1627.
1629. Marie the daughter of Henrie Danvers Esquire was baptised ye xjth day of februarie 1629.¹⁰
1629. Jone the daughter of Willm Beckett gent was baptised the xxjth day of februarie 1629.
1630. Elizabeth the daughter of Henry Danvers Esquire was baptised the 5th day of februarie 1630.¹¹
1636. Anne the daughter of Syr John Danvers knight was baptised the xjth day of July 1636.¹²
1637. William the sonne of Henry Danvers Esquire was baptised the xxijth day of Julie 1637.
1638. Henry the sonne of Henry Danvers Esquire baptised the 4th September.¹³
1642. A civill warr betwixt ye King and Parliament began this year 1642 wh. is ye reason why many w^r not registered & for some years following.

MARRIAGES.

1593. Thomas Usher and Anne Becket were married 2 of November.
1599. William Erwood and Elizabeth Becket were married the 22th of October.¹⁴
1601. Sefton Bromwich gen. and Anne Bower were married ye xxvjth daie of October 1601.¹⁵
1601. Mr Willm Bower the younger and Anne Maton were married the xvth daie of februarie 1601.¹⁶
1605. Francis Bower and Johan Merewether widowe were married the third daie of March 1605.¹⁷
1609. Richard Baylie and — Becket were married the xxijth daie of Octobr 1609.
1623. Mr. Willm. Calley the sonne of William Calley Esqu. and Anne the daughter of Willm. Bower Esquire were married the tenth daie of June 1623.
1629. Henrie Danvers Esquior and Elizabeth the daughter of Will^m Bower Esquior were married the xij day of March 1629.¹⁸
1653. Charles Yorke gent. & M^{rs} Anne Danvers were married Septemb. 20th 1653.¹⁹

⁹ See burial 29 May, 1669.

¹⁰ Henry Danvers, of Baynton. (See also Note 6.)

¹¹ See burial 20 March, 1634.

¹² See her marriage 1 June, 1655.

¹³ See his burial 5 Sept., 1638.

¹⁴ See her burial 8 July, 1625.

¹⁵ She was the daughter of William Bower (the younger), of West Lavington, by Elizabeth, da. of Garrard.

¹⁶ See her burial 21 January 1622.

¹⁷ He was the son of William Bower (the elder), of West Lavington. See his burial 13 February 1618.

¹⁸ See Note 6.

¹⁹ He was son of William Yorke, of Basset Down, Lydiard Tregoz, Wilts, and she a daughter of Henry Danvers, of Baynton, Wilts.

1411. John the son of Mr Wmth Hobbs gent was baptised the 1st day of March 1411.
 1412. Anne the son of Mr Wmth Hobbs gent was baptised the 1st day of August 1412.
 1413. Elizabeth the son of Mr Wmth Hobbs gent was baptised the 1st day of January 1413.
 1414. Robert the son of Mr Wmth Hobbs gent was baptised the 20th day of May 1414.
 1415. Elizabeth the daughter of Mr Wmth Hobbs gent was baptised the 2nd day of May 1415.
 1416. Elizabeth the daughter of Mr Wmth Hobbs gent was baptised the 21st day of June 1416.
 1417. Anne the daughter of Mr Wmth Hobbs gent was baptised the 12th day of November 1417.
 1418. Thomas the son of Mr Wmth Hobbs gent was baptised the 10th day of August 1418.
 1419. Elizabeth the daughter of Wmth Hobbs gent was baptised the 1st day of April 1419.
 1420. Mary the daughter of Henry Drovers Esquire was baptised the 21st day of November 1420.
 1421. John the daughter of Wmth Hobbs gent was baptised the 21st day of November 1421.
 1422. Elizabeth the daughter of Henry Drovers Esquire was baptised the 21st day of November 1422.
 1423. Anne the daughter of Mr John Drovers Esquire was baptised the 21st day of July 1423.
 1424. William the son of Henry Drovers Esquire was baptised the 21st day of July 1424.
 1425. Henry the son of Henry Drovers Esquire was baptised the 1st day of September 1425.
 1426. A girl was buried in King and Parliament before this year 1426 who is the reason why many of the registers & the same years following.

MARRIAGES

1426. Thomas Esquire and Anne Hobbs were married 2nd of November.
 1427. William Esquire and Elizabeth Hobbs were married the 21st of October.
 1428. Robert Esquire and Anne Drovers were married the 21st day of October 1428.
 1429. Mr Wmth Hobbs the younger and Anne Hobbs were married the 21st day of November 1429.
 1430. Henry Drovers and John Drovers were married the 1st day of March 1430.
 1431. Elizabeth Esquire and ——— Hobbs were married the 21st day of October 1431.
 1432. Mr Wmth Hobbs the son of Wmth Hobbs Esquire and Anne the daughter of Wmth Hobbs Esquire were married the 21st day of June 1432.
 1433. Henry Drovers Esquire and Elizabeth the daughter of Wmth Esquire Esquire were married the 21st day of March 1433.
 1434. Charles Esquire and Mr Anne Drovers were married the 21st day of March 1434.

1435. See burial 23 May 1435.
 1436. Henry Drovers of Drovers (See also Note 6).
 1437. See burial 10 March 1437.
 1438. See her marriage 1 June 1438.
 1439. See his burial 3 Sept. 1439.
 1440. See her burial 3 July 1440.
 1441. She was the daughter of William Drovers (the younger) of West Lavington by Elizabeth, da. of ——— Esquire.
 1442. See her burial 21 January 1442.
 1443. He was the son of William Drovers (the elder) of West Lavington. See his burial 13 February 1443.
 1444. See Note 6.
 1445. He was son of William Esquire of Drovers Down, Lavington, Wilt and also a daughter of Henry Drovers of Drovers, Wilt.

1655. S^r Henry Lee of Ditchly in the countie of Oxon Baronet, and Anne Danvers daughter of S^r John Danvers knight deceased were married by William Yorke Esq^r one of the Justices of the peace for the Countie of Wilts. The first day of June Aⁿo Dⁿi 1655.
1655. Anthonie Golfe of the Parish of Westbury in this countie of Wilts, and Joane Becket of this parish were married by M^r Edward Michel one of the Justices of peace for this Countie. Decemb. 24: 1655.
1655. Robert Becket of this Parish & Anne Gillon of East farnham in the parish of Burfort in this Countie were married Febr 2. 1656.
1656. Memorandum that William Etwall Clerke was upon the 6th day of Aprill in the yere of our lord 1657 duly chosen parrish register of this parrish of Bishoppes Lavington *als.* West Lavington in the said County of Wilts and hath alsoe bin sworne for the due execution of that office and approved by me William Yorke Esq^r one of the Justices of the peace of the same countie according to ye forme of a late act of Parliament intituled an act touching marriages & the registering thereof and alsoe touching birthis & burials. In witnesse whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name. Willyorke.²⁰
1716. The R^t Hon^{ble} Montagu Earle of Abingdon was married to M^{rs} Mary Churchill of Dorchester in ye County of Dorset Widow on Wednesday y^e 13 of February 1716. By Dan: Fettyplace.²¹

BURIALS.

1598. Richard Dansey was buried the 21 of Julie.²²
1598. Ambrose Dansey was buried the 27 August.
1599. Johan Dansey was buried the 12 of April 1599.
1603. John the sonne of M^r Willm Bower was buried the 12th of April 1603.
1605. M^r William Becket gent buried the 26 of December 1605.
1606. John the sonne of Willm Bower junior was buried the xxixth daie of June 1606.
1606. Elizabeth the daughter of M^r William Becket was buried the 23 of februarie 1606.
1611. M^r William Bower the elder gent was buried the xvth daie of May 1611.
1612. William the sonne of M^r William Bower gent was buried the 29th daie of November 1612.
1613. Ye Ladie Anne Dauntessy ye wife of S^r John Dauntessy Knight was buried ye xvijth day of Marche 1613.
1615. M^r Ralph Dauntsey ye sonne of M^r Ambrose Dauntsey Esquire was buried ye 20th of January 1615.
1617. M^{rs} Elizabeth Bower Widowe was buryed ye third day of Januarie 1617.²³
1617. Richard Beckett gent was buried ye 19th daie of August 1617.
1618. M^r Willm Dauntsey ye sonne of Sir John Dauntsey, knight, was buryed ye 24th daie of December 1618.
1618. Francis Bower gent was buryed ye 13 day of februarie 1618.
1620. M^r John Dauntsey ye sonne of Sir John Dauntsey knight was buried ye vijth daie of December 1620.
1622. Anne ye wife of M^r Willm Bower gent was buried ye xxist daie of Januarie 1622.
1624. Margirit Dansey Widowe was buried the 8th daie of May 1624.
1624. M^r Thomas Dauntsey ye sonne of Sir John Dauntsey knight was buryed ye 18 daie of November 1624.
1625. M^r Ambrose Dauntsey Esquire, ye nephew of Sir John Dauntsey knight was buryed ye 8th day of March 1625.
1625. Elizabeth Erwood widowe (sometimes the wife of M^r Willm Beckett gent) was buryed the 8th day of Julie 1625.

²⁰. The signature is written as one word.

²¹. Montague Bertie, 2nd Earl of Abingdon, married Mary, da. of James Gould, of Dorchester, and widow of General Charles Churchill, younger brother of the 1st Duke of Marlborough.

²² I think this and the two following extracts relate to children of John Dauntsey, who died 19 May, 1559, and who had twelve children.

²³. She was the widow of William Bower, who was buried 15 May 1611.

1684 Mr Henry Lee of Bishly in the county of Oxon, Bachelor, and Anne, Widow
 daughter of St John, Knight deceased were married by William
 Jones, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Wilt. The day
 of June 1st 1684.

1685 Anthony Goble of the parish of Westbury in this county of Wilt. and Anne
 Goble of this parish were married by Mr Thomas Goble one of the Justices of
 Peace for this County. Banns 24th 1684.

1686 Robert Bockes of the parish of St Anne Gildon of Westbury in the parish of
 Bockes in this County were married Feb 2nd 1686.

1687 Memorandum that William Henry Bockes was upon the 2nd day of April in the
 year of our Lord 1687 duly chosen parish register of this parish of Bockes in the
 County of West Layton in the said County of Wilt. and hath taken the oaths
 for the due execution of that office and approved by the Wiltshire Justices
 of the Peace of the County of the same according to the Statute in that behalf
 made and also teaching faith & doctrine in witness whereof I have hereunto
 subscribed my name. Wiltshire.

1716 The R. Hon^{ble} Masters of the Bench of the High Court of Chancery
 of England in the County of Wiltshire on Wednesday 7th 18 of February
 1716 by Dan^l Popham.

DECEASED.

1688 Richard Bockes was buried the 21 of July.

1688 Anthony Bockes was buried the 23 August.

1688 John Bockes was buried the 19 of April 1688.

1688 John the son of Mr William Bockes was buried the 19th of April 1688.

1688 Mr William Bockes was buried the 19 of December 1688.

1688 John the son of William Bockes was buried the 19th day of June
 1688.

1688 Elizabeth the daughter of Mr William Bockes was buried the 23 of September
 1688.

1688 Mr William Bockes the elder gent was buried the 2nd day of May 1688.

1688 William the son of Mr William Bockes gent was buried the 29th day of
 November 1688.

1688 Ye Lady Anne Darnley 7th wife of St John Darnley Knight was buried ye
 24th day of March 1688.

1688 Mr Ralph Darnley 7th son of Mr Andrew Darnley Knight was buried
 ye 24th of January 1688.

1687 Mr Edward Bockes 7th son of Mr William Bockes was buried ye 24th day of January 1687.

1687 Michael Bockes gent was buried ye 10th day of August 1687.

1687 Mr William Bockes 7th son of Mr John Darnley Knight was buried ye
 24th day of December 1687.

1687 Richard Bockes gent was buried ye 15 day of November 1687.

1687 Mr John Darnley 7th son of Mr John Darnley Knight was buried ye 24th
 day of December 1687.

1687 Anne ye wife of Mr William Bockes gent was buried ye 24th day of January 1687.

1687 Margaret Darnley Widow was buried the 8th day of May 1687.

1687 Mr Thomas Darnley 7th son of Mr John Darnley Knight was buried ye
 15 day of November 1687.

1687 Mr Andrew Darnley 7th son of Mr John Darnley Knight was
 buried ye 24th day of March 1687.

1687 Elizabeth Bockes widow (daughter the wife of Mr William Bockes gent) was
 buried the 2nd day of June 1687.

The register is written in one word.
 Mr Thomas Bockes, son of St John Darnley, married Mary, da. of James Gould, of
 Dorchester, and widow of Edward Charles Churchill, younger brother of the late
 Duke of Marlborough.
 I think that the two following extracts relate to children of John Darnley,
 who died in 1687, and who had no children.
 "The son the widow of William Bockes was buried 15 May 1687."

1627. John Beckett gent was buried the vijth day of februarie 1627.
 1629. Sarah the daughter of Willm Beckett gent was buried the 7th of february 1629.
 1630. Sir John Dautesey knight was buried the fifth day of Januarie 1630.
 1634. Elizabeth the daughter of Henry Danvers Esquire was buried the xxth day of March 1634.
 1636. The Lady Elizabeth Danvers wife of Syr John Danvers Knight was buried the xjth day of July 1636.
 1638. Henry the sonne of Henry Danvers Esquire was buried the 5th of September.
 1644. M^r Henry Penruddock slaine by a souldier of y^e contrary p'ty, was buried Decemb : 31. 1644.²⁴
 1644. M^r William Bower Esq^r was buried febru : 13. 1644.
 1647. Mary Lady Bartlet was buried, being widdow April 2. 1647.²⁵
 1648. M^r William Becket junior buried April 7 : 1648.
 1652. M^r Willm Becket senior was buried Aprill 22th 1652.
 1654. M^r Henry Danvers son and heire to S^r John Danvers was buried Decemb. 2, 1654.²⁶
 1656. M^{rs} Elizabeth Becket widow was buried November 11 : 1656.
 1659. William Yorke was buried Aug. 13th, —59.²⁷
 1661. M^{rs} Anne Yorke widdow was buried October the first 1661.²⁸
 1669. Ann ye daughter of M^r Will : Beckett buried May 29th—59.
 1677. William Becket buried the 14th day of february.
 1691. Elleanor wife of y^e R^t Hon^{ble} James Earle of Abingdon buried June y^e 6th 1691.²⁹

CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS.

In a prefatory note to the 'New Series' of this Magazine it was stated that distinct articles would from time to time be furnished on those "classes" of the public records which afford the best materials for the genealogist, topographer, and historical student. Hitherto, however, there has been such a constant and increasing demand upon the very limited space at our disposal that it has been quite impossible to redeem our promise in the manner intended. The scheme has, nevertheless, not been abandoned, and those who took an interest in Mr. S. R. Bird's excellent account of the "Scutage and Marshal's Rolls" (N.S. i. 65), may feel inclined to read what follows.

Of all the numerous "classes" of documents preserved in the Public Record Office, there is not one which is of greater importance to the genealogist than that known by the general term of

²⁴ He was a son of Sir John Penruddocke, of Compton Chamberlayne, Wilts, and brother of Colonel John Penruddocke who headed the Rebellion on behalf of Charles II., and who was beheaded at Exeter by Cromwell's orders in 1655. According to contemporary history, he was murdered by one of Ludlow's troopers in the Becketts' house at Littleton Pagnell, West Lavington. The house and estate still belong to a descendant of the Beckett family, but he does not reside in the Parish.

²⁵ She was the da. of Sir John Dautesey, of West Lavington, and widow of Sir Thomas Bartlet.

²⁶ He was buried on the 21st anniversary of his birthday.

²⁷ He was the son of William Yorke, J.P., of West Lavington, by Elizabeth, da. of William Bower, of West Lavington.

²⁸ She was the widow of William Yorke, of Basset Down, Wilts.

²⁹ She was the eldest da. of Sir Henry Lee, Bart., of Ditchley, Co. Oxon, by Ann, da. and coh. of Sir John Danvers, of West Lavington.

1837. John Jackson was buried the 7th day of December 1837.
 1838. Sarah the daughter of William Jackson was buried the 1st of February 1838.
 1839. Sir John Dunsany knight was buried the 24th day of January 1839.
 1839. Elizabeth the daughter of Henry Dunsany knight was buried the 22nd day of March 1839.
 1839. The Lady Elizabeth Dunsany wife of Sir John Dunsany knight was buried the 27th day of July 1839.
 1839. Henry the son of Henry Dunsany knight was buried the 5th of September 1839.
 1841. Mr Henry Pennington died by a coalition of 7, contrary to 7, was buried December 31, 1841.
 1841. Mr William Dunsany died was buried March 12, 1841.
 1841. Mary Lady Dunsany was buried being widow April 2, 1841.
 1841. Mr William Jackson buried April 7, 1841.
 1841. Mr William Jackson buried April 22, 1841.
 1841. Mr Henry Dunsany and wife, nee, John Dunsany was buried December 7, 1841.
 1841.
 1841. Mr Elizabeth Jackson widow was buried November 11, 1841.
 1841. William Jones was buried Aug. 1841.
 1841. Mrs Anne Jones widow was buried October the first 1841.
 1841. Ann the daughter of Mr. Wm. Jackson buried May 20, 1841.
 1841. William Jackson buried the 14th day of February.
 1841. Elizabeth wife of J. H. Jackson buried June 20, 1841.

CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS

In a postscript note to the 'New Series' of this Magazine it was stated that distinct articles would from time to time be furnished on those "classes" of the public records which afford the best materials for the genealogist, topographer, and historical student. Hitherto, however, there has been such a constant and increasing demand upon the very limited space at our disposal that it has been quite impossible to redeem our promise in the manner intended. The scheme has, nevertheless, not been abandoned, and those who took an interest in the 'Society and Marriage Rolls' (N.S.) may feel inclined to read what follows.

Of all the numerous "classes" of documents preserved in the Public Record Office, there is not one which is of greater importance to the genealogist than that known by the general term of

- "It was a son of Sir John Pennington, of Compton, Chancery Lane, and brother of Colonel John Pennington who headed the rebellion on behalf of Charles II, and who was executed at Exeter by Cromwell's orders in 1655. According to contemporary history, he was murdered by one of his own troops in the streets of Littlehampton, West Lavington. The bones and ashes still belong to a descendant of the Pennington family, but he does not reside in the parish."
- "She was the daughter of Sir John Pennington, of West Lavington, and widow of Sir Thomas Pennington."
- "He was buried on the 11th anniversary of his birth."
- "He was the son of William Jones, J.P., of West Lavington, by Elizabeth, the daughter of William Jones, of West Lavington."
- "She was the widow of William Jones, of West Lavington, who died in 1655."
- "She was the eldest daughter of Sir Henry Jones, of West Lavington, Co. Oxon, by Ann, the daughter of Sir John Dunsany, of West Lavington."

"Chancery Proceedings." Other manuscripts help to build up the fabric of family history in a more or less complete manner, but it is only from these detailed accounts of private disputes that we can obtain those facts which enable us, so to speak, to add some little "flesh and blood" to the ordinary "dry bones" of genealogical research.

In introducing this "class" to the notice of our readers, we must, in the first instance, glance for a moment at the nature of the Court to which these "proceedings" belong. But, in so doing, it will not be necessary to enter upon the history of the Court of Chancery as one of the King's superior and original courts of justice. It will be sufficient, for our present purpose, to state that in this court, from the earliest period, there were two distinct tribunals, the one *ordinary*,¹ being a Court of Common Law, the other *extraordinary*,² which was a Court of Equity. At present we have only to consider the Court of Chancery as a Court of equitable jurisdiction.³

This Court derives its establishment from a very remote period, which it has puzzled the most learned law-writers to fix accurately; indeed, the distinction between *law* and *equity*, as administered in the various Courts of Justice, has always seemed to be a matter of considerable uncertainty. It may, however, be stated broadly that the Court of Chancery has exercised jurisdiction on points of equity from the period of the dissolution of the *Aula* or *Curia Regis*. It is now a Court of the greatest judicial importance, just as its records rank in precedence over all others in the national collections. Its peculiar province is to give relief in cases not remediable by the ordinary jurisdiction of the common law. Three things, says Lord Coke, are to be adjudged in a Court of Equity:—1. All covins, frauds, and deceits, for which there is no remedy by the ordinary course of law. 2. Accidents, as when a servant, obligor or mortgagor is to pay money on a certain day, and they happen to be robbed in going to pay it. 3. Breaches of trust and confidence.⁴

¹ The *Ordinary Court* holds pleas of recognizances acknowledged in the Chancery, writs of *scire facias* for repeal of letters patent, writs of partition, &c., and also of all personal actions, by or against any officer of the court; and, by Act of Parliament, of several offences and causes. All original writs, commissions of bankrupt, of charitable uses, and other commissions, as idiots, lunacy, &c., issued out of this court, for which it is always open; and sometimes a *supersedeas*, or writ of privilege, hath been here granted to discharge a person out of prison. A *habeas corpus* prohibition, &c., may be had from this in vacation; and here a *subpoena* may be had to force witnesses to appear in other courts, when they have no power to call them.—Tomlin's *Law Dictionary* (ed. 1810).

² The *Extraordinary Court*, or Court of Equity, proceeds by the rules of equity and conscience, and moderates the rigour of the common law, considering the *intention* rather than the words of the law. Equity being the correction of that wherein the law, by reason of its universality, is deficient.—Tomlin's *Law Dictionary* (ed. 1810).

³ On this subject the reader is referred, for further information, to Sir Thomas Hardy's *Introduction to the Close Rolls*, (folio), p. xxiii.

⁴ *1 Inst.*, 84.

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This Court derives its establishment from a very remote period, which it has passed the most learned law-writers to its accurately; indeed the distinction between law and equity as administered in the various Courts of Justice has always seemed to be a matter of considerable uncertainty. It may, however, be stated broadly that the Court of Chancery has exercised jurisdiction on points of equity from the period of the greatest judicial wars in Great Britain. It is now a Court of the greatest judicial importance, but as its records rank in precedence over all others in the national collection, its peculiar province is to give relief in cases not amenable to the ordinary jurisdiction of the common law. Three things says Lord Coke are to be adjudged in a Court of Equity:—1. All covins, frauds, and debts, for which there is no remedy by the ordinary course of law. 2. Accidents, as when a servant, obligor or mortgagee is to pay money on a certain day, and they happen to be robbed in going to pay it. 3. Breaches of trust and confidence.

The Ordinary Court takes place of recognition acknowledged in the Chancery writs of habeas corpus, for removal of persons, writs of prohibition, &c., and also of all personal actions, by or against any officer of the court; and by Act of Parliament of several offences and crimes. All original writs commenced at instance of charitable uses, and other commissions as their names are, issued out of the Court, for which it is always open; and sometimes a request, or writ of privilege, shall have been granted to discharge a person out of prison. A request shall be made by Act from this Court; and here a request may be had to force witnesses to appear in other courts, when they have power to call them.

—Thomas's Law Dictionary (ed. 1810).

The Chancery Court is a Court of Equity, presiding in the rules of equity and conscience, and maintaining the rights of the common law, considering the intention rather than the words of the law. Equity being the correction of that which the law, by reason of its rigidity, is deficient. —Thomas's Law Dictionary (ed. 1810).

On this subject the reader is referred for further information to Sir Thomas

But, to the genealogical explorer among the records of this ancient Court its precise antiquity and the exact points of which it takes cognizance are of slight moment. All he requires to know is that the extant Proceedings date from the reign of Richard the Second, and that from this early period to the present day, the vast accumulations of these records, dealing with every variety of subject which could give rise to litigation, are now carefully preserved within the fire-proof chambers of the Public Record Office. The bulk of these collections of centuries is, as can be readily conceived, something enormous, but, this notwithstanding, it is quite possible for the enthusiastic and determined pedigree-hunter to make a fairly exhaustive examination of the contents of the thousands of bundles of Bills and Answers, with the aid of the various printed and MS. Calendars, Lists, Bill Books,¹ and Six Clerks' Books.

And here it becomes necessary to attempt something more than a mere general description of these documents. To all it will be a matter of considerable convenience to have precise details as to the periods covered by these manuscripts, and at the same time to be informed how to get at their contents.

For this purpose the following grouping of the collections will be found worthy of careful attention.

1. *First Group*.—Early Chancery Proceedings. RICHARD II. to PHILIP and MARY. This collection is noticed on pages 38 to 45 of the second appendix to the fifth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. The arrangement as set out in the 5th Report has since been considerably improved.²

2. *Second Group*.—Miscellaneous Chancery Proceedings. HENRY VI to JAMES II. These are referred to by *Indices Nominum* in three MS. volumes. There is also an *Index Locorum* in a separate volume.

3. *Third Group*.—Bills and Answers, Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. A Calendar of the Proceedings for the reign

¹ "These books [156 MS. vols. ranging from 1673-1852] contain entries of all the Bills filed in Chancery, arranged alphabetically, year by year, according to the names of the plaintiffs. In the margin are given the names of the respective Six Clerks (and of their sworn clerks) who had the conduct of each suit. The Bill Books thus enable the searcher to refer to the division in which the records are indexed, and also to the *Clerk in Court's Book or Record*, which is kept at the Record and Writ Clerk's Office, and which gives the dates of the various proceedings in each suit, with the names of the Solicitors, &c. The Bill Books from 1673 to 1713 are imperfect and the marginal references useless, but from 1714 to 1842 the series is complete, and the names of the Six Clerks, &c., are given in full. After 1842 the Bill Books contain, instead of the names of the Six Clerks, numerical references to the files of pleadings, and give in the margin the names of the *Vice-Chancellors*."—*Deputy Keeper's 41st Report, App. II.*

² Many of the early Bills afford good specimens of the quaint English of the period. Several examples of these documents, given *in extenso*, will be found prefixed to the first and second volumes of the printed Calendar of Chancery Proceedings for the reign of Elizabeth.

But to the genealogical explorer among the records of this ancient Court its precise antiquity and the exact points of which it takes cognizance are of slight moment. All he requires to know is that the extent of its proceedings date from the reign of Richard the Second, and that from this early period to the present day, the vast accumulation of these records, dealing with every variety of subject which could give rise to litigation, are now carefully preserved within the three great chambers of the Public Record Office. The bulk of these collections of contents is, as can be readily conceived, something enormous, but this notwithstanding it is quite possible for the enthusiastic and determined pedigree-hunter to make a fairly exhaustive examination of the contents of the thousands of bundles of Bills and Answers, with the aid of the various printed and MS. Calendars, like Bill Books, and Six Clerk's Books.

And here it becomes necessary to attempt something more than a mere general description of these documents. To do this will be a matter of considerable convenience to have precise details as to the periods covered by these manuscripts, and at the same time to be informed how to get at their contents.

For this purpose the following grouping of the collections will be found worthy of careful attention.

- I. First Group.—Early Chancery Proceedings. Richard II. to Philip and Mary. This collection is bound on pages 32 to 45 of the second appendix to the 11th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. The arrangement as set out in the 11th Report has since been considerably improved.
2. Second Group.—Miscellaneous Chancery Proceedings. Henry VI. to James II. These are referred to by Index Volume in three MS. volumes. There is also an Index Volume in a separate volume.
3. Third Group.—Bills and Answers, Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. A Calendar of the Proceedings for the reign

1. "These books (150 MS. vols. ranging from 1573-1582) contain entries of all the Bills filed in Chancery arranged alphabetically, year by year, according to the names of the plaintiffs. In the margin are given the names of the respective Six Clerks (and of their several clerks) who had the conduct of each suit. The Bill Books thus enable the searcher to refer to the division in which the records are indexed, and also to the Clerk in Charge, which is kept at the Record and Writ Clerk's Office, and which gives the dates of the various proceedings in each suit, with the names of the petitioners. The Bill Books from 1573 to 1715 are indexed and the numbered entries, but from 1714 to 1745 the index is complete, and the names of the Six Clerks, &c., are given in full. Since 1842 the Bill Books contain, instead of the names of the Six Clerks, extended references to the files of pleadings and give in the margin the names of the Vice-Chancellors.—*Index Volume* and *Index*, page VI.

2. Many of the early bills afford good specimens of the quaint English of the period. Several examples of these documents given in extenso, will be found printed in the first and second volumes of the printed Calendar of Chancery Proceedings for the reign of Elizabeth.

of Elizabeth was printed by the Record Commission in three folio volumes. This calendar furnishes concise abstracts of the subject matter of the suits, and has full indexes of names and places. It should, however, be particularly noted that there is also a MS. Index of Bills and Answers for the same period, which contains references to some additional documents which were not considered of sufficient importance to be included in the printed Calendar. The indexes to the Chancery Proceedings for the remaining two reigns are in manuscript. They are simply lists of the suits with the references to the original documents. A specimen of the volume for James I. is given below (Topham's Index).

4. *Fourth Group*.—Bills, Answers, &c., 1649 to 1842. The Indexes are contained in fifty-nine manuscript volumes called "Six Clerks' Books."¹

5. *Fifth Group*.—Bills, Answers, &c., 1842 to 1869. These are referred to by means of an alphabetical "Index to the Pleadings," under the plaintiffs' names.²

6. *Sixth Group*.—Depositions. ELIZABETH to the present time. Prior to the year 1714 these documents form a distinct class, and are referred to by separate MS. Indexes:—(1) Eliz. to Chas. I. (one vol.); (2) Seven vols. lettered "Dep." part of "Group 4" mentioned above.³

¹ The following note as to these Books is taken from the Forty-first Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, and may be read with profit:—

"After the appointment of the Six Clerks of the Court of Chancery, the records were treated to a great extent as documents falling under the immediate control of these officers individually, and consequently fell into six divisions, each division bearing the name of one of the Six Clerks. The first thirty-three volumes of the Six Clerks' Books contain the records from 1649 to 1714, with a few earlier dates, arranged in the six divisions above named, and to some extent in alphabetical and chronological order; but to the greater portion no further clue to the date is given than is contained in the like "Bills, &c., filed before 1714," so that in most cases in order to find a bill filed between the years 1649 and 1714 it is necessary to search the whole of the thirty-three volumes covering that period, as well as the three volumes of Miscellaneous Chancery Proceedings from Henry VI to James II. From 1714 to 1842 the proceedings are somewhat better arranged, though still in six divisions.

They are entered in the Six Clerks' Books under the dates at which they were taken from their respective studies (generally after the expiration of six Terms), and are arranged alphabetically, according to the plaintiffs' names, under the heads of "Pleadings," "Single Bills," "Study Matters," or "Depositions." It frequently happens that the several proceedings in a suit are entered in the Six Clerks' Books at different times. Thus the bill may appear in one bundle, and each of the answers in bundles of other dates. The title of the suit is also often varied, according to the name of the defendant making answer. The Six Clerks' Books since the year 1714 are in three sets, extending respectively from 1714 to 1758, 1758 to 1800, and 1800 to 1842. The name of the clerk, in whose division search is to be made, may be obtained from the "Bill Books." (See note on p.73).—*Deputy Keeper's 41st Report, Appendix II., pp. 10-11.*

² Since the abolition of the Six Clerks in 1842, the whole of the proceedings in Chancery suits are filed together and arranged alphabetically year by year.

³ There are also depositions of Eliz., Jas., and Chas., indexed in the following "Six Clerks' Books," viz., vol. 6, "Bridges' Depositions;" vol. 10, "Collins' Depositions," vol. 32, "Whittington Depositions."

of Elizabeth was printed by the Record Commission in three folio volumes. This calendar furnishes concise abstracts of the subject matter of the suits and has full indexes of names and places. It should, however, be particularly noted that there is also a MS. Index of Bills and Answers for the same period, which contains references to some additional documents which were not considered of sufficient importance to be included in the printed Calendar. The indexes to the Chancery Proceedings for the remaining two reigns are in manuscript. They are simply lists of the suits with the references to the original documents. A specimen of the volume for James I. is given below (Topham's Index).

4. Fourth Group—Bills, Answers, &c., 1649 to 1842. The indexes are contained in fifty-nine manuscript volumes called "Six Clerk's Books."

5. Fifth Group—Bills, Answers, &c., 1842 to 1868. These are referred to by means of an alphabetical "Index to the Proceedings," under the plaintiff's names.

6. Sixth Group—Depositions. ELEANOR to the present time. Prior to the year 1714 these documents form a distinct class, and are referred to by separate MS. Indexes:—(1) Bills to Chas. I. (one vol.); (2) Seven vols. labeled "Dep." part of "Group 4," mentioned above.

The following note as to these Books is taken from the Forty-first Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records and may be read with profit:—

"After the appointment of the Six Clerks of the Court of Chancery, the records were treated to a great extent as documents falling under the immediate control of those officers individually, and consequently fell into six distinct volumes of the Six Clerk's Books. The first thirty-three volumes of the Six Clerk's Books contain the records from 1549 to 1714, with a few earlier dates arranged in the six divisions above named, and in some extent in alphabetical, and chronological order; but to the greater portion an further date to the date is given than is contained in the title. Thus, for example, the date 1714 is given in order to find a bill filed between the years 1649 and 1714, so that in most cases in whole of the thirty-three volumes covering this period, as well as the three volumes of Elizabethan Chancery Proceedings from Henry VI. to James II. From 1714 to 1812 the proceedings are somewhat better arranged, though still in six divisions. They are entered in the Six Clerk's Books under the dates at which they were taken from their respective studies (generally after the expiration of six terms), and are arranged alphabetically, according to the plaintiff's names, under the heads of "Landings," "Single Bills," "Single Petitions," or "Depositions." It frequently happens that the several proceedings in a suit are entered in the Six Clerk's Books at different times. Thus the bill and answer in one bundle, and each of the answers in bundles of other dates. The title of the bill is often entered according to the name of the defendant making answer. The Six Clerk's Books since the year 1714 are in three new, extending respectively from 1714 to 1742, 1742 to 1800, and 1800 to 1812. The name of the clerk in whose division search is to be made may be obtained from the "Bill Books." See note on p. 125—Deputy Keeper's 41st Report, Appendix A, pp. 10-11.

Since the abolition of the Six Clerks in 1812, the whole of the proceedings in Chancery suits are filed together and arranged alphabetically year by year. There are also deposited of Bills, Answers, and Petitions, entered in the following "Six Clerk's Books," viz. vol. 1, "Bills, Depositions," vol. 10, "Collins, Depositions," vol. 11, "Barrington Depositions."

These six groups represent, broadly, this vast collection of records, but it must be remembered, that they appertain, only and solely, to the High Court of Chancery. The Duchy of Lancaster,¹ and the Palatinates of Chester,² Durham³ and Lancaster⁴ have, each and all, their separate and peculiar Courts of Equity, and as such, their distinctive collections of Chancery Proceedings. These are proportionately voluminous and afford a splendid store of collected information, bearing on the jurisdictions which they embrace.

Such is a rapid survey of the entire class of "Chancery Proceedings" which include all Bills, Pleas, Answers, Depositions, Replications, Rejoinders and Demurrers filed in the Court of Chancery. The official title of the documents should sufficiently indicate their nature, though perhaps, it may be as well to inform some readers who are, happily, unacquainted with the forms and technicalities of legal phraseology, that the *Bills* above referred to are not the terrible *Bills of Costs*--the inevitable and unpleasant result, which awaits the unfortunate litigant who ventures to risk the uncertainties of the law.

The Bill of Complaint, addressed to the Lord Chancellor, forms the starting point in the pleadings. It contains the wrong the complainant has suffered by the party complained of, the damage thereby sustained, and petition of process against the defendant for redress. The following short example will, however, more clearly explain the nature of a Bill in Chancery, and at the same time shew the value of these documents to the genealogist :—

*To the moste reuerent ffather
in God Thomas, Archebissshop
of Yorke, Cardinall Legate
and Chaunceler of England.*⁵

En humblye wise complaynen and shewen to yo^r goode grace yo^r feithfull Oratours Thomas Boleyn and Nicholas Carewe, knightes, John Newdylgate, serjaunt at lawe, Roger Copley and Richard Devenyssh, esquiers, that where Kyng Edward the first by his letteres patentes, dated the xxth daye of Januarie in the xxiiij yere of his reigne [A.D. 1295-6] gave the Manor of Okley wth the appurtenaunces, in the Countie

¹ The "Pleadings" among the records of the Duchy of Lancaster, from Hen. VII. to 45 Eliz., are calendered in three folio volumes entitled "Ducatus Lancastria." From 1 James I. to 1832 they are referred to by six MS. indexes in which the bills are apparently indexed under the plaintiffs' names, the answers being entered in the names of the defendants.

² See Appendix to the Twentieth Report of the Deputy Keeper, pp. 160-183. A list of the indexes to the "Bills and Answers" for Chester and the Welsh Circuits is given on p. 8 of the App. II. to the Forty-first Report of the Deputy Keeper.

³ See Appendix to the Thirtieth Report of the Deputy Keeper, pp. 73-82, "Registrar's Records."

⁴ See Appendix to the Thirty-fifth Report of the Deputy Keeper—*Bills*, Hen. VII. to 1853 (p. 42); *Answers*, 1474-1858 (p. 43); *Interrogatories*, *Depositions* and *Examinations*, 24 Eliz. to 1853 (p. 45); *Replications*, *Demurrers*, *Exceptions*, &c., 1601 to 1846 (p. 47); *Bill Books*, Edw. IV. to 1648 (p. 48).

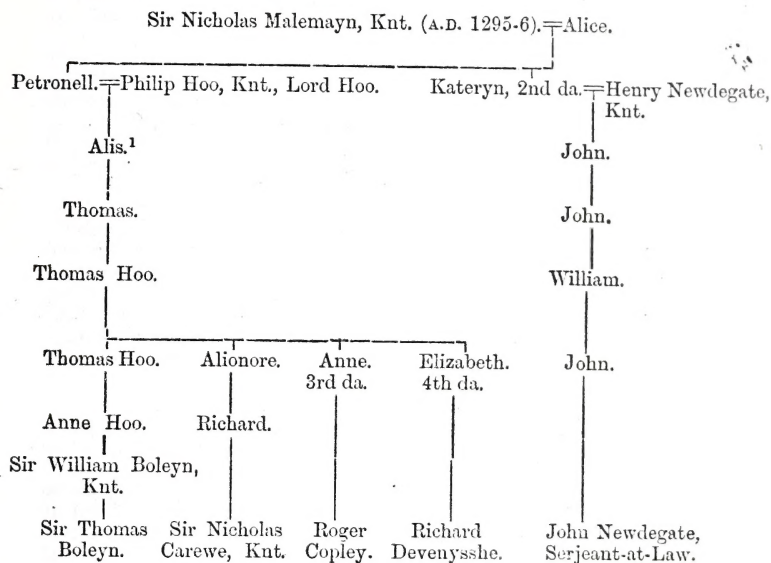
⁵ Thomas Wolsey, appointed Cardinal Legate 17 May, 1518. This Bill is, therefore, after 17 May 1518 and before 17 Oct. 1520.

of Surr., amonge other manors, londes and tenementes to Nicholas Malemayn knyght, and to Alice his wif and to th'eires of their bodies lawfully begoton, and for lacke of suche issue to the right heires of the sayd Nicholas ; by force whereof the sayd Nicholas and Alis were of the premisses seased in their demene as of fee taill and hadde issue one Petronell and Kateryn, and died, after whose dethe the premisses descended unto the foresayd Petronell & Kateryn as daughters and heires of the bodies of the sayd Nicholas and Alis lawfully begoton : by force whereof thei entred into the sayd Manor and therof was seased in their demene as of fee taill, by force of the gift aforesayd. And after, the sayd Petronell toke to her husbond one Philip Hoo, knyght, Lorde Hoö, and the sayd Kateryn toke to her husbonde one Henry Newdegate, knyght, by reason whereof they entred into the premisses and therof were seased in the right of their sayd wyves in their demene as of fee taill ; and after, the sayd Petronell & Philip Hoo died, and the sayd Henry Newdegate & Kateryn his wiff [dyed], after whose deceases the sayd Manor w^t the appurtenaunces descended and of right owe to descende to yo^r sayd besechours as cosyns and heires to the sayd Petronell and Kateryn, that ys to saye, one moyte therof, devyded in iiij partes, descended and of right owe to descende in manour & forme folowyng, that is to saye, one part of the sayd moyte, devyded in iiij partes, descendyd and of right owe to descende to the sayd Sir Thomas Boleyn as to one of the cosyns and heires to the sayd Petronell, that is to saye, son of Sir William Boleyn, knyght, son of Anne Hoo, one of the daughters of Thomas Hoo, son to Thomas Hoo, son of Thomas, son of Alis, daughter of the sayd Petronell, one of the daughters and heires to the said Sir Nicholas and Alis his wif, of their bodies lawfully begoton. And the ij^{de} part of the sayd iiij partes of the sayd moite, devyded in iiij partes, descended and of right owe to descende to the sayd Sir Nicholas Carewe as to one other cosyn and heire of the bodye of the sayd Sir Nicholas Malemayn and Alis his wif lawfully begoton, that is to saye, son of Richard, son of Alionore, one other of the daughters & heires of Thomas Hoo, son of Thomas, son of Ales, daughter of Petronell, one of the daughters and heires to the sayde Sir Nicholas Malemayn & Alis his wif, of their bodies lawfully begoton. And the iij^{de} part of the sayd moyte of the sayd Manor, devyded in iiij partes, descendyd & of right owe to descende to the sayd Roger Copley as to one other cosyn & heire to the sayde Nicholas Malemayn and Alis his wif, that is to saye, son of Anne, the iij^{de} daughter & heire to Thomas Hoo, son of Thomas, son of Alis, daughter of Petronell, one of the daughters and heires to the sayd Nicholas Malemayn and Alis his wif of their bodies lawfully begoton. And the iiijth part of the sayd moite of the sayd Manor, devyded in iiij partes, descendyd & of right owe to descende to the sayde Richard Devenyshe as to one other cosyn and heire to the sayd Nicholas Malemayn and Alis his wif of their bodies lawfully begoton, that is to saye, son to Elizabeth, the iiij daughter and heire to the sayd Thomas Hoo, son of Thomas, son of Alis, daughter to Petronell, one of the daughters and heires to the sayd Nicholas Malemayn and Alis his wif. And the other moyte of the sayd Manor enter descended and of right owe to descende to the sayd John Newdegate as to one other cosyn and heire of the bodies of the sayd Nicholas Malemayne and Alis his wif lawfully begoton, that is to saye, son of John, son of William, son of John, son of John, son of Kateryn, the ij^{de} daughter of the sayd Sir Nicholas Malemayn and Alis his wif of their bodies lawfully begoton. The Evidences, Charters, Court Rolles, Bokes of Accomptes and Mynymetes of whiche Manor w^t th'appurtenaunces bene comon to th'ondes & possession of one Richard Colpeper, esquier, the nombre or certente wherof bene to your sayd besechours onknowen, ne they knowe not whether they bene conteigned in bagge, boxe or cheste, lockyd or unlocked, by reason of havyn of whiche Evidences the sayd Richard Colpeper hath conveyed unto hym diverse estates of the premisses, of whiche Evidences, Charters & Mynymetes yo^r sayd besechours have not onely required delyverance but also have desired the sayd Colpeper to make unto them estate accordyng unto their true title. All whiche premisses to doe the sayde Colpeper utterly refusith, ageyn' all right & goode conscience, wherof yo^r sayd besechours have noe remedye by course of the Comen Lawe. That it maye therfor plesse yo^r goode Grace to graunte to yo^r sayd besechours a Writte *sub pena* to be directed to the sayd Richard Colpeper, commandyng hym by the same to appere before the Kyng in his Court of Chauceery at a daye by yo^r grace to be lymetel, to answer to the premisses & theryn further to be ordered as shall accorde w^t right and goode conscience. And yo^r sayd besechours shall dayly praye to God for the preservacion of yo^r noble estate in Joye longe to endure.

JOHN NEWDEGATE.

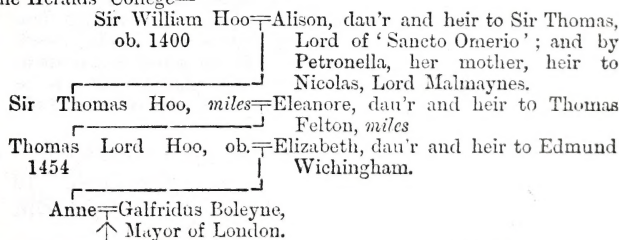
In a brief answer, Culpepper says that the above Bill is "incerteyn and insufficient and the matter therin conteyned aparauntly determynable att the Comon Lawe" and therefore prays that it may be dismissed, with his reasonable costs, for his wrongful vexation sustained in this behalf.

From this Bill we are able to construct the following sketch pedigree covering a period of more than 200 years,



Again, as an illustration of some *curiosa* contained in this "class" we are enabled, by the courtesy of our valued contributor

¹ We are indebted to 'York Herald' (Alfred Scott Gatty, Esq.) for another version of part of this pedigree, which is given by Vincent (121, folio 141) in his collections at the Herald's College—



It will be seen that it does not quite agree with the Chancery proceeding statement. Query—which is right? Vincent also states (129, fo. 127) that "William Newdegate" was father of Henry N., Kut., "anno 4 Hen. 3."

Mr. James Greenstreet, to print the ensuing five excerpts from his well-filled professional note-books :—

I.

The complainant, described as : " your pore bedewoman Agnes Terry, the doughter of John Terry late of flarendon in the Counte of Berk." She narrates her grievances thus : " Ferthermore, your seid besecher was carried and ladde a way free flarendon aforesaid by the seid Maister John [Bicombe, nowe persone of the Town of Hatford in Berkeshire] vnto a Towne that is called Bokelond, to his suster house, and there kept in a Chambre by the space of xl wokes and more, that noe man ne woman shulde speke me, ne knowe where your seid besecher was, safe he and his seid suster, to that entent that he wold marye me, your seid besecher, to his entent ; " &c., " by the whiche kepyng your seid besecher ys soe enfeblissed in brayne that atte summe tyme shoe is not alder beste disposed. And soe after the seid xl wokes he carried your seid besecher vnto Hampshire be nyght in a pages clothyng ; and then by the seid Maister John your seid besecher was married vnto suche a man that was after his fantasie. And after the mariage made him to be bounde vnto him in a Reconisaunz before the Meare of Oxenford in a C. li., that he shuld abyde his awarde, rule and iugement," &c., of the which acquitaunce my seid housbond neuer confessedh it tille he laye in his dethe bedde," &c.—*Bundle xix (temp. Hen. VI), membr. 265.*

II.

One document preserves an early monumental inscription in the following manner : *Item* the same Thomas [Assheburnham] shewed also furth in the seid Chauncerie a scripture made and writen in copur vpon the Tovmbe and beriel of John Assheburnham in the Chirche of Mari Mawdelen atte Bermondese, the whiche scripture followeth in these wordes : "*John Assheburnham, Esquier, qy Morutt le xxij ior de Nouembr' lan due q^{ce} Mill'imo ccccxxij Gist icy dieux de sa alme eyt Mercy. Amen.*"—*Bundle xix (temp. Hen. VI), membranes 280 to 290.*

III.

The suppliant, Thomas Glasebroke, of the Toun of Westminster, co. Middlesex, was with King Henry V. in France in the Wars, and had a "quarell hede" in his "nekke bone," which was extracted. Afterwards wounded by a spear thrust between the elbow and shoulder, and Master Thomas, of Conynghope Lane, "heled vp the Wounde." Had a commission to "gedir almons." The commission stolen from him, and the thief now imprisoned at Maidstone.—*Bundle xvi, (temp. Hen. VI), membr. 389.*

IV.

In an inventory, taken A^o 22 Hen. VI, occurs the following, which names some of the books of the period : " j yron bounde cheste I-whiche w^t bookes therynne lying, & thervpon a prician in maiori et minori ; a boke called *piers dys* thervpon ; a *legenda sanctorum* ; a *pratum florum* ; bokes of sophistrie & logyke ; a boke called *Mylverley & Sommes of Sophestrie* ; a boke of *Pers Heremyte*."—*Bundle xix, membr. 397.*

V.

Three clergymen complain of an assault made upon them : "Your pore Chapellayns and Oratours, Sir Nicholas Whyte, Sir Martyn Darcy, and Sir Robert Brennan, Prestis, that where as they, on fridday nyght last past, a bowte vij of the clock, sat in an honest house, called the rose, in ye old Jury, at London, drynkyng a penyworth of ale, they thynkyng no harm, and were in goddes pease, and the Kynges."—*Bundle xlv, membr. 15.*

To another friend we are indebted for the following specimen of "Topham's Index" referred to above. On the fly-leaf of the MS. the history of its compilation is given thus :—

"The Bills and Answers, &c., in the Reigne of King James ye jst were sorted and placed in the White Tower and this Alphabet thereof made in the tyme and by the direction of RICHARD TOPHAM, ESQ., Master of this Office. Anno D'ni 1707."

TOPHAM'S INDEX TO CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS.

James 1. (1603—1625).

Dna. = Domina. *Dns.* = Dominus. *mil.* = miles. *als.* = alias. *et al.* = et alii.
R = Responsio. *vid.* = vidua. *&c.* = et cæteri. *per gar.* = per gardianos.

Bundle A 1

1. Anwill	<i>contra</i>	Anwill.	35. Asby	"	Osborne
2. Astry	"	Taylor <i>et al.</i>	36. Acton	"	Cooke &c.
3. Anderson	"	Eppes	37. Archbald	"	Hunter
4. Alston	"	Alston	38. Archer	"	Kitchin, &c.
5. Arundel	"	Cressey <i>et al.</i>	39. Anson	"	Anson
6. Arundel	"	Dawkins	40. Alcock	"	Marwood &c.
7. Awbrey	"	Lewis <i>et al.</i>	41. Alberey	"	Catlet R
8. Atkinson	"	Platt <i>vid.</i>	42. Addington	"	Sompner
9. Acton	"	Whittocke	43. Atwood	"	Kirrey
10. Acton	"	Southwell	44. Andrews	"	Hutchins
11. Abergavenny	"	Engham <i>et al.</i>	45. Atkins	"	Norman <i>als.</i>
	<i>dns. et al.</i>				Norborne
12. Adwicke	"	Kirke	46. Armstrong	"	Thompson &c.
13. Anderson	<i>mil.</i>	Dakins <i>mil.</i>	47. Anderson	"	Page
14. Atye	"	Dormer <i>mil. &c.</i>	48. Aldin	"	Parman &c.
15. Archbold	"	Watkins &c.	49. Aldburgh	"	Popeley
16. Allen	"	Travis	50. Adams	"	Yorke
17. Aldred	"	George <i>als.</i>	51. Abney	"	Farmer &c.
		Cutting &c.	52. Ashby	"	Noon
18. Ashmore	"	Elwys &c.	53. Alington	"	Yarner &c.
19. Ailmere	"	Downing	54. Asherwell	"	Goddard
20. Amys	"	Barbor <i>als.</i>	55. Andrews	"	Hutchins
		Grigg	56. Allen	"	Hunt
21. Abbot	"	Sheilord	57. Archer	"	Gelson
22. Allen	"	Scrivener &c.	58. Awdly &c.	"	Edwards
23. Arnold &c.	"	Hardinge	59. Ailwin	"	Holl
24. Ayliff	"	Filkins	60. Alnewick	"	Stonor <i>mil.</i>
25. Alcocke	"	Cooper &c.	61. Alexander	"	Meldrum
26. Ardes	"	Pecke &c.	<i>mil.</i>		
27. Adams	"	Mortymer	62. Anton	"	Leicester Comi-
28. Anthony	"	Shipdham			tissam
29. Ambler	"	Rogers R	63. Acres &c.	"	Cock &c.
30. Adams	"	Carenden	64. Ausson	"	Thacker
31. Abel	"	Devereux &c.	65. Agard	"	Walker &c.
32. Atworth &c.	"	Steward &c.	66. Alexander	"	Segrowe
33. Abergavenny	"	Gerrard &c.	67. Arblaster	"	Herbert &c.
	<i>dns.</i>		68. Alchin	"	Nevil
34. Ayscough	"	Ayscough &c.	69. Astel	"	Cantuar' Arch-
					iepiscopum

80 INDEX TO CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, JAMES I.

70. Ask &c.	„	Sunderland &c.	76. Atkins	„	Morris &c.
71. Austen	„	Poor &c. B.	77. Astry	„	Pearles
72. Alexander	„	Dowe	78. Agard	„	Turner
73. Atkinson	„	Atkinson	79. Archer	„	Archer
74. Athill	„	Chapman &c.	80. Abbatson	„	Leak &c.
75. Adams	„	Broughton			

Bundle A 2

1. Awbrey <i>contra</i>	Wilkes &c.	44. Alston	„	Harris <i>et al.</i>
2. Arrowsmith	„	45. Archdale	„	Williams
3. Allen &c.	„	46. Afford	„	Afford
4. Abbot	„	47. Allyn	„	Boston <i>et al.</i>
5. Abraham	„	48. Adams	„	Sothorne <i>et al.</i>
6. Aspin	„	49. Ayer	„	Gascoigne <i>mil.</i>
7. Aysheewood	„	50. Almond	„	Rolleston
8. Arderne	„	51. Addington	„	Clarke
9. Aldred	„	52. Amcotts	„	Amcotts <i>et al.</i>
10. Ashley	„	53. Abney	„	Langton <i>et al.</i>
11. Aske	„	54. Abney	„	Rosse
12. Allison D.D.	„	55. Aylmer	„	Aylet
13. Ashfield	„	56. Aislaby	„	Beverley
14. Allen	„	57. Allen	„	Garrard <i>mil.</i>
15. Allen	„	58. Andrew	„	Head
16. Ayshe	„	59. Albon	„	Latham
17. Achym	„	60. Acton	„	Colborne <i>et al.</i>
18. Ambler	„	61. Allington	„	Hebbewhite
19. Apleton	„	62. Allington	„	Nickson B.
20. Allen	„	63. Allen	„	Long
21. Asty	„	64. Altridge <i>et al.</i>	„	Woodsworth
22. Allen	„	65. Arscot	„	Davy
23. Alley	„	66. Aylmer	„	Cracknell
24. Arscot	„	67. Ambler	„	Ambler
25. Andrew	„	68. Adams	„	Cobbold
26. Alexander	„	69. Adwick	„	Wilbore
27. Armorer	„	70. Amery	„	Tilliar <i>et al.</i>
28. Askew	„	71. Asheton	„	Slacke <i>et al.</i>
29. Acton	„	72. Arscot	„	Trevilian <i>et al.</i>
30. Alsop <i>et al.</i>	„	73. Allen	„	Calley <i>et al.</i>
31. Ashley	„	74. Adderley	„	Adderley
32. Apletree	„	75. Aske	„	Gomersa.
33. Ashfield	„	76. Allen	„	Rogers
34. Adams	„	77. Ashefeild	„	Holmead
35. Agard	„	78. Acton	„	Woodward
36. Armery	„	79. Archer	„	Leared <i>et al.</i>
37. Anderson	„	80. Atkinson	„	Bland
38. Aleff	„	81. Anne	„	Brock
39. Atkinson	„	82. Ansel	„	Pigot <i>et al.</i>
40. Ayreton	„	83. Alstone	„	Curd <i>et al.</i>
41. Arnold	„	84. Awbrey	„	Holt <i>et al.</i> B.
42. Allen	„	85. Agard	„	King
43. Ashley	„			

70. Ask &c	"	Southland &c	75. Ask &c	"	Morris &c
71. Ask &c	"	Port &c B	77. Ask &c	"	Pentice
72. Ask &c	"	Dove	78. Ask &c	"	Tanner
73. Ask &c	"	Alkman	79. Ask &c	"	Ascher
74. Atall	"	Chapman &c	80. Atall	"	Task &c
75. Adams	"	Atkinson			

Part A 2

1. Awhney	"	Willis &c	44. Allen	"	Harris &c
2. Awhney	"	Nelson	45. Atchell	"	Williams
3. Allen &c	"	Atchell	46. Atchell	"	Atchell
4. Atchell	"	Stidman	47. Atchell	"	Hoskins &c
5. Atchell	"	Nase	48. Atchell	"	Seaborn &c
6. Atchell	"	Gage	49. Atchell	"	Gardner &c
7. Atchell	"	Stoddard	50. Atchell	"	Holliston
8. Atchell	"	Atchell	51. Atchell	"	Clark
9. Atchell	"	Johnson &c	52. Atchell	"	Amos &c
10. Atchell	"	Oxley	53. Atchell	"	Langton &c
11. Atchell	"	Shapton &c	54. Atchell	"	Hess
12. Atchell D.J.	"	Shapton	55. Atchell	"	Ayley
13. Atchell	"	Lee	56. Atchell	"	Beverly
14. Atchell	"	Cardwell	57. Allen	"	Garnett &c
15. Atchell	"	Turner &c	58. Atchell	"	Hess
16. Atchell	"	Willis	59. Allen	"	Tatham
17. Atchell	"	Butler &c	60. Atchell	"	Colborne &c
18. Atchell	"	Leah	61. Atchell	"	Holliston
19. Atchell	"	Leah	62. Atchell	"	Nicholson J.
20. Allen	"	Lawson &c	63. Allen	"	Long
21. Atchell	"	Gibson &c	64. Atchell	"	Woodward
22. Allen	"	Stubb &c	65. Atchell	"	Barry
23. Atchell	"	Twiss	66. Atchell	"	Cracknell
24. Atchell	"	Atchell	67. Atchell	"	Atchell
25. Atchell	"	Henson &c	68. Atchell	"	Colborne
26. Atchell	"	Lambert &c	69. Atchell	"	Willis
27. Atchell	"	Atchell	70. Atchell	"	Thur &c
28. Atchell	"	Morgan	71. Atchell	"	Sticks &c
29. Atchell	"	Southwell	72. Atchell	"	Trevillan &c
30. Atchell &c	"	Hamberton	73. Allen	"	Calley &c
31. Atchell	"	Chatter &c	74. Atchell	"	Atchell
32. Atchell	"	Stanton	75. Atchell	"	Gomes
33. Atchell	"	Byar &c	76. Allen	"	Rogers
34. Adams	"	Dove	77. Atchell	"	Holmes
35. Agard	"	Allen &c	78. Atchell	"	Woodward
36. Atchell	"	Emley	79. Atchell	"	Leach &c
37. Atchell	"	Anderson	80. Atchell	"	Blair
38. Atchell	"	Allen	81. Allen	"	Brook
39. Atchell	"	Monahan	82. Atchell	"	Pigot &c
40. Atchell	"	Atchell	83. Atchell	"	Carr &c
41. Atchell	"	Stoughton	84. Atchell	"	Holt &c
42. Allen	"	Leah	85. Atchell	"	King
43. Atchell	"	Leah			

Bundle A 3

1. Aldyn <i>contra</i>	Ledham <i>et al.</i>	43. Adwick	"	Pinder
2. Anderson	" Cope	44. Ayer	"	Barny &c.
3. Allibon &c.	" Walker	45. Apsley	"	Ridley &c.
4. Allen	" Cornel &c.	46. Arundel	"	Carleton &c.
5. Allen	" Dockwra	47. Allen	"	Prentice &c.
6. Andrew	" Ball	48. Austen	"	Tompkin
7. Ardley	" Martin	49. Aldington	"	Goodlake &c.
8. Austen	" Lotte	50. Adington	"	Benyon &c.
9. Armiger	" Dawtery &c.	51. Apletree	"	Wilkinson
10. Abbot	" Dupper	52. Andrews	"	Sheires
11. Attfeild	" Attfeild	53. Ambler	"	Williamson
12. Arnold	" Morgan	54. Ayleway	"	Tench &c.
13. Alger	" Jellowes &c.	55. Astley	"	Pywell
14. Abraham	" Brogden	56. Alsop &c.	"	Wheler
15. Awcher &c.	" Fryth &c.	57. Andrews	"	Andrews
16. Adams	" Weedon &c.	58. Arundel Co-	"	Birlbeck &c.
17. Angel &c.	" Jackson	mitissa		
18. Adams	" Audley &c.	59. Atwood	"	Evans
19. Andrew	" Benson &c.	60. Anderson	"	Monye
20. Allen	" Ward &c.	61. Atkys	"	Hunt &c.
21. Atwood	" Strangeways	62. Adyn	"	Reynolds &c.
22. Atkinson &c.,	" Wivel	63. Allen	"	Manning
23. Alsop	" Palmer	64. Atkinson	"	Brown
24. Androwes	" Androwes	65. Armstrong	"	Huchinson &c.
25. Acheton	" Young &c.	66. Arundel	"	Trehawke &c.
26. Anyon	" Harrison &c.	67. Aysecoughe	"	Mountague
27. Aston	" Bolton	68. Ashfeild	"	Ridgway &c.
28. Austen &c.	" Okenden	69. Aldwell	"	Stileman
29. Awdley	" Fish	70. Aerell	"	Wright &c.
30. Ashwell	" Watson	71. Astell	"	Astell
31. Angrome	" Steward	72. Arundel &c.,	"	Waltham &c.
32. Anyon D.D.	" Davison	73. Allen	"	Manning
33. Astwick	" Packinton &c.	74. Attee	"	Denham
34. Austen	" Osborne	75. Arundel &c.	"	Symes &c.
35. Angel	" Ingram	76. Abington	"	Colston
36. Awborne	" Godday	77. Arwaker	"	Reader
37. Argent	" Heath &c.	78. Ameris	"	Stanford &c.
38. Atkinson	" Hagthorpe	79. Atkins &c.	"	Duddeley &c.
39. Alden	" Gardner <i>mil.</i>	80. Arscot	"	Brook
40. Atwood	" Tynte &c.	81. Anton	"	Stanley <i>dnam.</i>
41. Awstwick	" Hartley	82. Ashby	"	Wathe &c.
42. Adwick	" Middleton			

Bundle A 4

1. Alexander <i>contra</i>	Wiseman	6. Awstell &c.	"	Pitt &c.
2. Angel	" Foster	7. Atkise	"	Rand &c.
3. Allanson &c.,	" Bathurst	8. Adams	"	Crisp
4. Ayloff,	" Smith	9. Alsop &c.	"	Knowles &c.
5. Allen	" Barrow &c.			

Books A 3

1. Alder	2. Alder	3. Alder	4. Alder	5. Alder	6. Alder	7. Alder	8. Alder	9. Alder	10. Alder	11. Alder	12. Alder	13. Alder	14. Alder	15. Alder	16. Alder	17. Alder	18. Alder	19. Alder	20. Alder	21. Alder	22. Alder	23. Alder	24. Alder	25. Alder	26. Alder	27. Alder	28. Alder	29. Alder	30. Alder	31. Alder	32. Alder	33. Alder	34. Alder	35. Alder	36. Alder	37. Alder	38. Alder	39. Alder	40. Alder	41. Alder	42. Alder																
43. Alder	44. Alder	45. Alder	46. Alder	47. Alder	48. Alder	49. Alder	50. Alder	51. Alder	52. Alder	53. Alder	54. Alder	55. Alder	56. Alder	57. Alder	58. Alder	59. Alder	60. Alder	61. Alder	62. Alder	63. Alder	64. Alder	65. Alder	66. Alder	67. Alder	68. Alder	69. Alder	70. Alder	71. Alder	72. Alder	73. Alder	74. Alder	75. Alder	76. Alder	77. Alder	78. Alder	79. Alder	80. Alder	81. Alder	82. Alder	83. Alder	84. Alder	85. Alder	86. Alder	87. Alder	88. Alder	89. Alder	90. Alder	91. Alder	92. Alder	93. Alder	94. Alder	95. Alder	96. Alder	97. Alder	98. Alder	99. Alder	100. Alder

Books A 4

1. Alder	2. Alder	3. Alder	4. Alder	5. Alder	6. Alder	7. Alder	8. Alder	9. Alder	10. Alder	11. Alder	12. Alder	13. Alder	14. Alder	15. Alder	16. Alder	17. Alder	18. Alder	19. Alder	20. Alder	21. Alder	22. Alder	23. Alder	24. Alder	25. Alder	26. Alder	27. Alder	28. Alder	29. Alder	30. Alder	31. Alder	32. Alder	33. Alder	34. Alder	35. Alder	36. Alder	37. Alder	38. Alder	39. Alder	40. Alder	41. Alder	42. Alder	43. Alder	44. Alder	45. Alder	46. Alder	47. Alder	48. Alder	49. Alder	50. Alder	51. Alder	52. Alder	53. Alder	54. Alder	55. Alder	56. Alder	57. Alder	58. Alder	59. Alder	60. Alder	61. Alder	62. Alder	63. Alder	64. Alder	65. Alder	66. Alder	67. Alder	68. Alder	69. Alder	70. Alder	71. Alder	72. Alder	73. Alder	74. Alder	75. Alder	76. Alder	77. Alder	78. Alder	79. Alder	80. Alder	81. Alder	82. Alder	83. Alder	84. Alder	85. Alder	86. Alder	87. Alder	88. Alder	89. Alder	90. Alder	91. Alder	92. Alder	93. Alder	94. Alder	95. Alder	96. Alder	97. Alder	98. Alder	99. Alder	100. Alder
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82 INDEX TO CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, JAMES I.

10. Attewell <i>als.</i> , Wells	Baker &c.	41. Asby	Osborn
11. Audley	Scott &c.	42. Allen	Smyth
12. Atree &c.	More R.	43. Avery	Woolford
13. Ardern	Greenfield &c.	44. Ardyn	Waymant &c.
14. Adyn	Badd &c.	45. Aybmer &c.	Mennel &c.
15. Androwe	Penrose	46. Atkinson &c.	Mannyn &c.
16. Anketill	Still	47. Andrew	Mervyn
17. Auncell	Hammond	48. Albery	Gibbes &c.
18. Andrewe	Andrew	49. Allen	Sympson
19. Allen	Michel	50. Adams	Langford &c.
20. Adams &c.	Menlove	51. Ancel &c.	Parham
21. Audley	Blythe	52. Aidworth	Baber
22. Addams <i>per</i> <i>tutor</i>	Heyward	53. Alworth	Chadwell
23. Armstrong	Wilson &c.	54. Atkinson	Bland &c.
24. Allen	Shanck &c.	55. Allen &c.	Griffin &c.
25. Austyn	Bellott &c.	56. Aske	Robinson &c.
26. Audley &c.	Freeman &c.	57. Armitage	Otes &c.
27. Ashe	Beanes	58. Apsley	Apsley &c.
28. Anderson	Dickenson	59. Appleby	Vaughan
29. Aspinall	Shawe	60. Asheford	Asheford
30. Asgill	Kebble	61. Anthony	Howson
31. Adams	Oswell <i>als.</i>	62. Androsse	Parham
32. Alabaster	Haswel	63. Apleton &c.	Cage
33. Andrews	Cragg &c.	64. Archer	Fayrebrother
34. Allen	Cook &c.	65. Atwood <i>als.</i>	Wheeler
35. Adyn	Greaves	66. Austen	Cranley
36. Ayer	Vincent	67. Archer	Lapy
37. Adams &c.	Thorogood &c.	68. Ayshe	Clifton
38. Adams	Smith D. D.	69. Awdley &c.	Pate
39. Andrews &c.	Searle	70. Albone	Sewster
40. Aucher	Stokes &c.	71. Andrew &c.	Davies &c.
	Wilkes	72. Aldred	Pepys

Bundle A 5

1. Askum <i>contra</i>	Wheatley &c.	14. Ashe	Clifton
2. Alee	Mayne	15. Argall	Laurence &c.
3. Ayloff	Parker D. D. &c.	16. Adcock	Edwards
4. Appleyeard	Wilson	17. Andrewes	Dobbs &c.
5. Aylett	Barnard	18. Adington	Benyon &c.
6. Armitage	Brook	19. Audley	Papworth &c.
7. Alfry	Alfry &c.	20. Alleyn	Scott
8. Aylwyn	Grey &c.	21. Ascombe	Wilde
9. Aller	Mohun &c.	22. Ashby	Noon
10. Ansley	Ansley	23. Astley <i>contra</i>	Towers &c.
11. Atye	Gillinge	24. Archbould	James &c.
12. Abraham &c.	Tooker	25. Arscott	Thorne
13. Aishe	Muttlebury &c.	26. Androse	Parham

10. Atwell &c	"	41. Aspy	"	Osborn
11. Audley Wells	"	42. Allen	"	Smyth
12. Ayres &c	"	43. Ayres	"	Wentland
13. Ayden	"	44. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
14. Ayer	"	45. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
15. Ayres	"	46. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
16. Ayres	"	47. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
17. Ayres	"	48. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
18. Ayres	"	49. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
19. Ayres	"	50. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
20. Ayres	"	51. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
21. Ayres	"	52. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
22. Ayres	"	53. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
23. Ayres	"	54. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
24. Ayres	"	55. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
25. Ayres	"	56. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
26. Ayres	"	57. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
27. Ayres	"	58. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
28. Ayres	"	59. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
29. Ayres	"	60. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
30. Ayres	"	61. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
31. Ayres	"	62. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
32. Ayres	"	63. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
33. Ayres	"	64. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
34. Ayres	"	65. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
35. Ayres	"	66. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
36. Ayres	"	67. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
37. Ayres	"	68. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
38. Ayres	"	69. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
39. Ayres	"	70. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
40. Ayres	"	71. Ayres	"	Wentland &c
	"	72. Ayres	"	Wentland &c

Part A 5

1. Ayres	"	14. Ayres	"	Chilton
2. Ayres	"	15. Ayres	"	Chilton
3. Ayres	"	16. Ayres	"	Chilton
4. Ayres	"	17. Ayres	"	Chilton
5. Ayres	"	18. Ayres	"	Chilton
6. Ayres	"	19. Ayres	"	Chilton
7. Ayres	"	20. Ayres	"	Chilton
8. Ayres	"	21. Ayres	"	Chilton
9. Ayres	"	22. Ayres	"	Chilton
10. Ayres	"	23. Ayres	"	Chilton
11. Ayres	"	24. Ayres	"	Chilton
12. Ayres	"	25. Ayres	"	Chilton
13. Ayres	"	26. Ayres	"	Chilton

27. Adowne &c.,,	Parsons &c.	51. Abbott	West &c.
28. Aston	Savage	52. Aylway	Dawe
29. Austen	Robins &c.	53. Allyn	Fynke
30. Anderson	Austen &c.	54. Atkinson &c.,	Okeley &c.
31. Atkinson	Briggs	55. Anderson	Clarke
32. Astry	Hampton	56. Addiscott	Horsham &c.
33. Aslaby	Taylor &c.	57. Alcock	Bachelor
34. Andrewes	Allen &c.	58. Anthony	Savage
35. Andrews	Pritchard &c.	59. Allen	Foxley
36. Anglesey	Astry &c.	60. Adams	Adams
37. Alexander	Whorwood	61. Aldington	Townsend
38. Austyn	Pettie	62. Aston, mil.	Mounson
39. Altham &c.	Frankish	63. Apleford	Gilmore
40. Aylmer &c.	Blomfield &c.	64. Archer	Dalby
41. Atye	Marwood &c.	65. Alford	Chaffe
42. Aylmer	Shipwith &c.	66. Arblaston	Barlow
43. Aynesworth	Norton	67. Allen	Blomfield
44. Axtel	Bateman &c.	68. Askwith	Wharton
45. Alcock &c.	Lea &c.	69. Agland	Hill &c.
46. Atye	Marcrosse &c.	70. Arden	Askrigg &c.
47. Abington	Whiting	71. Adams	Chock &c.
48. Awdley	Megges	72. Ashebye	Longvil &c.
49. Abel &c.	Grew	73. Aldington	Green &c.
50. Alysander	Machett &c.		

Bundle A 6

1. Arundel <i>contra</i>	Coryn	24. Atkinson &c.,	Hagthorpe
2. Avarel	Knight	25. Adams	Kettillbie
3. Awbrey &c.	Huntley &c.	26. Alport &c.	Williamott &c.
4. Andrews	Richers &c.	27. Aldworth	Pigot
5. Aldrich	Molyns &c.	28. Allyn	Toppes
6. Aileworth	Aileworth &c.	29. Alborne	Alborne
7. Allen	Townsend	30. Aldersey	Titley &c.
8. Ainsley	Telbie &c.	31. Aske	Broman
9. Addis	Smith	32. Alder	Dew &c.
10. Andrews &c.,	Dayrel &c.	33. Andrewe	Allen
11. Alport	Cotton &c.	34. Ashley	Rogers &c.
12. Arnold	Bartlet	35. Ayloffe	Milton
13. Adie	Walshe &c.	36. Aldridge	Horobyn &c.
14. Adwick	Walker	37. Alder	Bullock
15. Aston	Gibson	38. Alston	Alston
16. Allen	Peckham &c.	39. Arundel	Walker &c.
17. Alsop	Durant &c.	40. Awsten	Ingrey
18. Alcott	Trewman &c.	41. Arundell	Sanford
19. Alsop	Johnson &c.	42. Andrews	Hazard
20. Allyn	Martyn	43. Aleffe	Knight
21. Androes	Slatyer	44. Ashfeild	Gill &c.
22. Annyson	Michel	45. Alsop	Clarke &c.
23. Alexander	Gravit &c.	46. Allen	Hale

West &c	"	Parsons &c	51. Abbott	27. Aikens &c	"
Town	"	Savage	52. Aylmer	28. Aiton	"
Pyke	"	Robins &c	53. Aylmer	29. Aitken	"
Osley &c	"	Austen &c	54. Aylmer &c	30. Anderson	"
Clark	"	Beggs	55. Anderson	31. Aitken	"
Horsham &c	"	Hampden	56. Aitken	32. Aitken	"
Hascher	"	Taylor &c	57. Aitken	33. Aitken	"
Savage	"	Allen &c	58. Aitken	34. Aitken	"
Forster	"	Allen	59. Allen	35. Aitken	"
Adams	"	Allen	60. Allen	36. Aitken	"
Townsend	"	Allen	61. Allen	37. Aitken	"
Manning	"	Allen	62. Allen	38. Aitken	"
Gilmore	"	Allen	63. Allen	39. Aitken	"
Daly	"	Allen	64. Allen	40. Aitken	"
Chase	"	Allen	65. Allen	41. Aitken	"
Howe	"	Allen	66. Allen	42. Aitken	"
Bonfield	"	Allen	67. Allen	43. Aitken	"
Went	"	Allen	68. Allen	44. Aitken	"
Hill &c	"	Allen	69. Allen	45. Aitken	"
Asking &c	"	Allen	70. Allen	46. Aitken	"
Chock &c	"	Allen	71. Allen	47. Aitken	"
Longwell &c	"	Allen	72. Allen	48. Aitken	"
Green &c	"	Allen	73. Allen	49. Aitken	"
		Allen		50. Aitken	"

Brattle A 6

Highgate	"	Cory	31. Aitken &c	1. Aitken &c	"
Kettles	"	Knight	32. Adams	2. Aitken	"
Williamson &c	"	Knapp &c	33. Aitken &c	3. Aitken &c	"
Piper	"	Richards &c	34. Aitken	4. Aitken	"
Toppes	"	Majors &c	35. Aitken	5. Aitken	"
Albans	"	Albans &c	36. Aitken	6. Aitken	"
Tilly &c	"	Townsend	37. Aitken	7. Aitken	"
Joan	"	Tilly &c	38. Aitken	8. Aitken	"
Dow &c	"	Smith	39. Aitken	9. Aitken	"
Allen	"	Davies &c	40. Aitken	10. Aitken &c	"
Hogers &c	"	Cotton &c	41. Aitken	11. Aitken	"
Milton	"	Burton	42. Aitken	12. Aitken	"
Horsby &c	"	Webster &c	43. Aitken	13. Aitken	"
Hall	"	Walker	44. Aitken	14. Aitken	"
Alston	"	Gibson	45. Aitken	15. Aitken	"
Walker &c	"	Peckham &c	46. Aitken	16. Aitken	"
Ingrey	"	Durant &c	47. Aitken	17. Aitken	"
Sanford	"	Townsend &c	48. Aitken	18. Aitken	"
Hastings	"	Johnson &c	49. Aitken	19. Aitken	"
Knight	"	Murray	50. Aitken	20. Aitken	"
Gill &c	"	Stetson	51. Aitken	21. Aitken	"
Clark &c	"	Mitchell	52. Aitken	22. Aitken	"
Hale	"	Grant &c	53. Aitken	23. Aitken	"

47. Andrew	<i>contra</i>	Chichester &c.	58. Allen	"	Cowper <i>als.</i>
48. Agard	"	Fild			Butcher &c.
49. Arnold	"	Fawcett &c.	59. Andrew	"	Ward
50. Avenon	"	Feild &c.	60. Ainsworth	"	
51. Austen	"	South	&c.	"	Gooderous &c.
52. Arnal	"	Codington &c.	61. Atwood	"	Parker
53. Arscott	"	Rockey	62. Arundel &c.	"	Coryn
54. Aplegath	"	Belcher	63. Arscott	"	Yeo
55. Aisgough &c.	"	Southcote	64. Alcock	"	Catcher &c.
56. Alder	"	Collingwood	65. Alkins	"	Whittington
57. Abel &c.	"	Hanworth	66. Allanson	"	Jeweller &c.

Bundle A 7

1. Adyn	<i>contra</i>	Mody <i>et al.</i>	33. Andrewe	"	Slater
2. Avery	"	Lashmere	34. Austen	"	Cheine &c.
3. Alanson	"	Wooder	35. Adams	"	Talcott
4. Apsley	"	Wyborne	36. Arpe	"	Cornwallis &c.
5. Allen	"	Biddle <i>et al.</i>	37. Aldredge	"	Hunter &c.
6. Awbrey	"	Richard	38. Arscott	"	Mutice
7. Archer	"	Hodge <i>et al.</i>	39. Arscott	"	Pecke
8. Austyn	"	Martyn <i>et al.</i>	40. Arscott	"	Vigors &c.
9. Astley	"	Gibbes	41. Andrewes	"	Bonner
10. Andrewes <i>als.</i>	"	Cope <i>mil.</i>	42. Austen	"	Sheppard &c.
Playdell			43. Aubigny	"	Walden
11. Aldridge	"	Thompson <i>et al.</i>	<i>Dnus.</i>		
12. Aske	"	Robinson	44. Aberly	"	Bate
13. Almon	"	Kirby	45. Awsten	"	Wyrley &c.
14. Ashurst	"	Perin	46. Alfrey	"	Payne
15. Argent	"	Humfrey <i>et al.</i>	47. Astlowe	"	Hauchett &c.
16. Ashurst	"	Perin <i>et al.</i>	48. Alden	"	Procter <i>et al.</i>
17. Aldridge	"	Strangman	49. Arden	"	Biddolphe <i>et al.</i>
<i>et al.</i>			50. Adams	"	Webley
18. Arbarrowe	"	Arbarrowe	51. Awdley	"	Sowthcot <i>et al.</i>
19. Abel	"	Draper <i>et al.</i>	52. Allen	"	Gifford
20. Arundel <i>et al.</i>	"	Coryn	53. Amont	"	Hillersdon <i>et al.</i>
21. Austyn	"	Ravenscraft <i>et al.</i>	54. Ainesworth	"	Elmhirst
22. Andrews &c.	"	Orpwood &c.	55. Arram <i>et al.</i>	"	Aylberton <i>et al.</i>
23. Awbrey	"	Williams &c.	56. Ashewell	"	Coo
24. Arnold	"	Greene &c.	57. Apsley	"	Hygate
25. Abrahall	"	Bradshaw &c.	58. Allen <i>et al.</i>	"	Fulwood <i>et al.</i>
26. Anno	"	Smith	59. Atkinson	"	Atkinson
27. Atkinson	"	Reresby &c.	60. Austyn	"	Hickes <i>et al.</i>
28. Allenson	"	Dewes	61. Ansley <i>et al.</i>	"	Osbaston <i>et al.</i>
29. Ashmore	"	Fenne	62. Auporte	"	Lingarr <i>et al.</i>
<i>per gar.</i>			63. Ashcombe	"	Gostelow
30. Adye	"	Drake	64. Arnolde	"	Frauen
31. Aston	"	Wilson &c.	65. Anguish	"	Judd <i>et al.</i>
32. Alport	"	Seabrooke	<i>et al.</i>		

Bundle A 8

1. Askey <i>contra</i>	Stripplehill <i>et al.</i>	2. Arundell	"	Bonython <i>et al.</i>
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47. Andrew	contra	Chichester &c.	55. Allan	"	Gowper &c.
48. Agard	"	Yild	56. Andrew	"	Bateman &c.
49. Arnold	"	Fawcett &c.	57. Ainsworth	"	Ward
50. Avenon	"	Fell &c.	58. Ainsworth	"	Goodman &c.
51. Avelin	"	South	59. Ainsworth	"	Parter
52. Avelin	"	Collington &c.	60. Ainsworth	"	Corry
53. Avelin	"	Rockey	61. Ainsworth	"	Yon
54. Avelin	"	Bateman	62. Ainsworth	"	Catcher &c.
55. Avelin	"	Boulton	63. Ainsworth	"	Whittington
56. Alder	"	Collington	64. Ainsworth	"	Jewell &c.
57. Abel &c.	"	Haworth	65. Ainsworth	"	

Bundle A 7

1. Alyn	contra	Moly &c.	33. Andrews	"	Slater
2. Avery	"	Lashmore	34. Andrews	"	Chalmers &c.
3. Aynon	"	Wooler	35. Aynon	"	Thelott
4. Aynon	"	Wooler	36. Aynon	"	Comwall &c.
5. Allen	"	Biddle &c.	37. Aynon	"	Hunter &c.
6. Aynon	"	Biddle	38. Aynon	"	Martin
7. Archer	"	Hodges &c.	39. Aynon	"	Parker
8. Aynon	"	Martin &c.	40. Aynon	"	Vigors &c.
9. Aynon	"	Gibbs	41. Aynon	"	Bonnet
10. Andrews &c.	"	Cope &c.	42. Aynon	"	Sheppard &c.
11. Aynon	"	Thompson &c.	43. Aynon	"	Walden
12. Aynon	"	Robinson	44. Aynon	"	Bate
13. Aynon	"	Kirby	45. Aynon	"	Wright &c.
14. Aynon	"	Pain	46. Aynon	"	Lynn
15. Aynon	"	Hunter &c.	47. Aynon	"	Hassell &c.
16. Aynon	"	Pain &c.	48. Aynon	"	Proctor &c.
17. Aynon	"	Stanger	49. Aynon	"	Hidolph &c.
18. Aynon	"	Aynon	50. Aynon	"	Woolley
19. Aynon	"	Hunter &c.	51. Aynon	"	Boulton &c.
20. Aynon	"	Cory	52. Aynon	"	Gifford
21. Aynon	"	Ratcliffe &c.	53. Aynon	"	Hillman &c.
22. Aynon	"	Oppenheim &c.	54. Aynon	"	Thomson
23. Aynon	"	William &c.	55. Aynon	"	Aylmer &c.
24. Aynon	"	Grove &c.	56. Aynon	"	Coo
25. Aynon	"	Boulton &c.	57. Aynon	"	Hyslop
26. Aynon	"	Smith	58. Aynon	"	Enwood &c.
27. Aynon	"	Rodney &c.	59. Aynon	"	Aikinson
28. Aynon	"	Dewes	60. Aynon	"	Hicks &c.
29. Aynon	"	Tenn	61. Aynon	"	Osherson &c.
30. Aynon	"	Dale	62. Aynon	"	Lingard &c.
31. Aynon	"	William &c.	63. Aynon	"	Gustave
32. Aynon	"	Seaton	64. Aynon	"	Town
			65. Aynon	"	Judd &c.

Bundle A 8

1. Aynon	contra	Seaton	2. Aynon	"	Boulton &c.
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3. Allen	<i>contra</i>	Kempe <i>et al.</i>	34. Allen	"	Vachel &c.
4. Ashworthe	"	Purefey <i>et al.</i>	35. Awdeley &c.	"	Dynham <i>et al.</i>
5. Aldington	"	Toumesend	36. Amond	"	Bramstone &c.
6. Andrew	"	Marriot &c.	37. Aldham	"	Veer <i>mil.</i>
7. Atkinson	"	Haywood	38. Anderson	"	Wyatt &c.
8. Atkinsone	"	Busfell	39. Andrews	"	Justice &c.
9. Aldburgh	<i>et al.</i>	Thornton	40. Abdy	"	Trench
10. Awdeley	"	Kidman &c.	41. Alderson	"	Alderson
11. Anthony	"	Whitgift R	42. Archer	"	Tither &c.
12. Astley	"	Wilcox &c.	43. Aspinall	"	Ashton
13. Agard	"	Sayes &c.	44. Armstrong	"	Thornburgh
14. Abel	"	Devereux &c.	45. Astwicke	"	Pakington &c.
15. Anson	"	Read &c.	46. Alsoppe	"	Gilbert &c.
16. Arden <i>et al.</i>	"	Rysbrooke <i>et al.</i>	47. Avery	"	Dunnall
17. Alestree	"	Potter &c.	48. Andrewes	"	Leyborne
18. Austyn	"	Apline	49. Allonson	"	Bailey &c.
19. Atkinson	"	Gee <i>dn.</i>	50. Apleton	"	Constable &c.
20. Awsiter <i>et al.</i>	"	Oxenbregge &c.	51. Astel	"	Adams &c.
21. Awdley	"	Ferrar &c.	52. Andrews &c.	"	Austen &c.
22. Alfrey	"	Weekes	53. Abbe	"	Terry
23. Andrew	"	Baugh	54. Amyes	"	Amyes
24. Astrey	"	Miller	55. Adams	"	Moore &c.
25. Atkins M. D.	"	Chester <i>Bart.</i>	56. Amon	"	Holdipp
26. Ashburne-	"	Thinn <i>mil.</i> &c.	57. Allen	"	Scrivener
ham			58. Albone	"	Hamond &c.
27. Abon	"	Smith	59. Agard	"	Partridge
28. Abrahall	"	Walrond &c.	60. Alsoppe &c.	"	Morley &c.
29. Ayleway	"	Wintle &c.	61. Adys	"	Pell <i>mil.</i>
28. Arys	"	Philips	62. Allen	"	Kempe <i>et al.</i>
29. Ayleway	"	Langley	63. Atkey	"	Voysey <i>et al.</i>
30. Abdy	"	Bromley &c.	64. Ashenhurst	"	Mouncey <i>et al.</i>
31. Adams	"	Lockyer	65. Asplin	"	Buck <i>et al.</i>
32. Abraham	"	Bowridge &c.	66. Adams	"	Smith <i>et al.</i>
33. Aumbler	"	Barwick	67. Amcotts	"	Amcotts <i>et al.</i>

Bundle A 9

1. Askewe	<i>contra</i>	Fen <i>als.</i> Ven	15. Ankettle &c.	"	Pope
2. Arnold <i>et al.</i>	"	Gibbes &c.	16. Andrew	"	Thinne &c.
3. Archer	"	Dalby R	17. Avery	"	Reinel <i>mil.</i>
4. Alsoppe	"	Zouch	18. Allen	"	Yeveley
5. Allen	"	Goodwin	19. Andrews	"	Stanford &c.
6. Atmeare	"	Cage	20. Arthure	"	Crouch
7. Ashley	"	Walrond &c.	21. Allen	"	Cubitt
8. Atree &c.	"	Moore	22. Arscott	"	Hele <i>dn.</i> &c.
9. Alwinle	"	Taylor	23. Annesley	"	Annesley &c.
10. Argoll	"	Warre <i>dn.</i>	24. Anderson	"	Liddell &c.
11. Atwood	"	Clement	25. Addiscot	"	Harris &c. R
12. Atmere	"	Atmere &c.	26. Allyn &c.	"	Guibon &c. R
13. Anger	"	Daniel	27. Anderson	"	Ingram &c.
14. Allen &c.	"	Smith	28. Arden	"	Hodges

29. Abbingdon <i>contra</i>	Pinny	53. Ambler	Powell
30. Alpe	Dw	54. Anthony	Whitgift
31. Atthill	Athill &c.	55. Archer	Mason
32. Arundell	Blewit &c.	56. Arundel &c.	Coryn
33. Adams	Adams	57. Appleyard	Berry M. D.
34. Arnold	Shenton	58. Ameredeth	Edwardes
35. Austen	Thirwhit &c.	59. Austin	Burgen &c.
36. Aspal	Aspal &c.	60. Annett &c.	Haynes
37. Athill	Ashley	61. Andrew &c.	Rowe
38. Agard	Agarde	62. Awecester &c.	North <i>dum.</i>
39. Allan	Allan &c.	63. Adams	Mawdicke &c.
40. Argall	Garnett	64. Atkinson	Atkinson
41. Aldridge	Stevinson &c.	65. Appletree	Elliot
42. Allyn	Smith	66. Abbott	Foster
43. Anguish &c.	Judd &c.	67. Abbott &c.	Hilton
44. Aldworth	Heming	68. Atkinson	Butterfield
45. Atwill	Ware	69. Aylaffe	Durning
46. Aston	Joye &c.	70. Addams	Vallence
47. Arnold	Ramsey	71. Ayleworth	Hicks <i>mil.</i> &c.
48. Allen	Hars <i>als.</i> Dan &c.	72. Allen	Sowthcote <i>mil.</i>
49. Arundel <i>Comes</i>	Jodrel	73. Averel	Gore &c.
50. Anderson	Ledgiard	74. Avery	Lashmore
51. Atkins	Atkins	75. Adam	Hamond
52. Allin	Kerchvall &c.		

Bundle A 10

1. Aylway <i>contra</i>	Murch &c.	24. Atkinson &c.	Watson
2. Ainisley	Mainston	25. Aylmer	Foster
3. Arnall &c.	Colby &c.	26. Arden	Hodges
4. Anthony	Doddridge	27. Aliston	Crosse &c.
5. Arundell	Purser &c.	28. Arscott	Arscott
6. Adcock	Nutting &c.	29. Anderson	Chamberlyne &c.
7. Anton	Cumberland	30. Angram	Walton
	<i>Comit.</i>	31. Ambler &c.	Blount
8. Abel	Fulwood	32. Aldworth	Tirrold
9. Arnall	Widnall	33. Ashworth	Sanders &c.
10. Acton	ood &c.	34. Apsley	Kington &c.
11. Ailworth	Parks	35. Alexander	James &c.
12. Andrewes	Brooke &c.	36. Allen	Allyn &c.
13. Arscott	Arscott.	37. Allen <i>als.</i>	Whitehurst
14. Abercromby	Wood &c.		Kymber <i>per gar.</i>
15. Angell	Cherrington &c.	38. Ayres	Ayres
16. Anthony	Hollacombe	39. Atkinson	Gilpin &c.
	<i>als.</i> Maynard &c.	40. A Berrie	Guldeford
17. Aborn	Thelwall &c.		Major &c.
18. Anton	Essex <i>Com.</i>	41. Audley &c.	Babington &c.
19. Arundell <i>dns.</i>	Edwards &c.	42. Ashley	Middleton
20. Anderson	Markinfield	43. Ayers	Stefens &c.
21. Armesley	Cletheroe	44. Abraham	Collins &c.
22. Allen	Calton &c.	45. Aggas	Meigne
23. Ansley	Burton	46. Allington &c.	Thirne &c. R.

47. Armine	"	Berry	65. Aylett	"	Lufkyn
48. Averell	"	Hopegood &c.	66. Arundell	"	Sprye &c.
49. Aspal	"	Kynson	67. Abbott D. D.	"	Aldworth &c.
50. Audley	"	Heath	68. Angles	"	Angles &c.
51. Alleyn	"	Hunt &c.	69. Allen	"	Allen
52. Apsley <i>mil.</i>	"	Golding	70. Allen <i>als.</i>	"	Hills
53. Anglesday	"	Holmes			Tallow
54. Argale <i>dua.</i>	"	Lane &c. B	71. Astrye	"	Threele &c.
55. Aston	"	Dixon	72. Adams	"	Adams &c.
56. Argale	"	Denton <i>mil</i>	73. Amory	"	Pepper
57. Allen	"	Cay	74. Ansel	"	Duning
58. Ayling	"	Till &c.	75. Asheley	"	Pulham
59. Anderson &c.	"	Wooddy	76. Atree &c.	"	Moore
60. Abbott &c.	"	Paine &c.	77. Anley	"	Drewce &c.
61. Astell	"	Whitguift	78. Aldem <i>als.</i>	"	Lyng &c.
62. Adams	"	Wogan <i>mil.</i>			Bellenger
63. Allen &c.	"	Whistler	79. Atkinson	"	Boulton &c.
64. Adam	"	Oliver	80. Atkinson &c.	"	Watson

Bundle A 11

1. Ambrey <i>contra</i>	"	Holt &c.	29. Alexander	"	Moody
2. Astrey	"	Striblehill &c.	30. Asheby	"	Brownell
3. Allen	"	Yevely	31. Atmerr	"	Sturgeon &c.
4. Addys	"	Symonds	32. Arundell	"	Prideaux
5. Arundell	"	Coryton &c. B	33. Aylyard	"	Howell
6. Abbott	"	Dawe	34. Amye &c.	"	Harbyn &c.
7. Armitage	"	Woodward <i>mil</i>	35. Arton	"	Arton &c.
8. Ambler	"	Crofte	36. Ayerst &c.	"	Scott
9. Allerton	"	Dighton	37. Axford	"	Pears
10. Abell	"	Devereux &c.	38. Ashburnham	"	Beaumont &c.
11. Ashley	"	Middleton	39. Arnold	"	Hayne
12. Ansell	"	Foanes &c.	40. Aldworth &c.	"	Buckler
13. Anderson	"	Dakins <i>mil.</i>	41. Aisgill	"	Coxe
14. Ashwell	"	Ashwell &c.	42. Ashfeild	"	Carew &c.
15. Aske	"	Westoby &c.	43. Andrew <i>et al.</i>	"	Muxworthy &c.]
16. Ancketill	"	Dewry	44. Aynge &c.	"	Bromley &c.
17. Andrew	"	Martyn	45. Alexander	"	Seagrove
18. Albony <i>mil.</i>	"	Husband &c.	46. Amcotts	"	Amcotts
&c.			47. Avery	"	Harrys
19. Aldam A. M.	"	Jennings &c.	48. Ancell	"	Verey
<i>per Ford</i>			49. Amcotts	"	Amcotts
20. Astell	"	Mayberrie	50. Alley	"	Chirt R
21. Aldridge	"	Stevinson	51. Abbott	"	Almond &c.
22. Adams	"	Stonham	52. Aylwey &c.	"	Baucroft &c.
23. Arneway	"	Ap. David	53. Artson	"	Woolferton
24. Aylworth	"	Farrand	54. Alderne	"	Cook &c.
25. Adams &c.	"	Goodwyn &c.	55. Allen	"	Ripington &c.
26. Allen	"	Belgrave	56. Ashfeild &c.	"	Ashfeild &c.
27. Alured	"	Markeham	57. Adams	"	Cordell &c.
28. Arden	"	Lawnce	58. Alexander	"	Turnor

47. Arpin	"	Henry	55. Aylen	"	Lafay
48. Averell	"	Hopwood &c	56. Averell	"	Spay &c
49. Ashland	"	Kynoon	57. Awhell II.	"	Whitwell &c
50. Audley	"	Illeth	58. Archer	"	Angus &c
51. Allay	"	Ilum &c	59. Allen	"	Allen
52. Apley w/c	"	Golding	60. Allen w/c	"	Hills
53. Anglesby	"	Holmes	61. Allen	"	Tinsle &c
54. Anglin dec	"	Isaac &c Jr	62. Adams	"	Adams &c
55. Aston	"	Dixon	63. Adams	"	Tupper
56. Argate	"	Benton w/c	64. Adams	"	Thompson
57. Allen	"	Coy	65. Adams	"	Tollidge
58. Ayling	"	Thi &c	66. Adams &c	"	Alston
59. Anderson &c	"	Woody	67. Adams	"	Brown &c
60. Abbott &c	"	Lain &c	68. Adams	"	Lyng &c
61. Adell	"	Wright	69. Adams	"	Boston &c
62. Adams	"	Wogan w/c	70. Adams	"	Watson
63. Allen &c	"	Whitler	71. Adams	"	
64. Adam	"	Olver	72. Adams	"	

Reshte A 11

1. Ambury estate	"	Holt &c	23. Alexander	"	Moody
2. Amey	"	Stubblehill &c	24. Ashby	"	Brownell
3. Allen	"	Fayely	25. Atmore	"	Stungon &c
4. Ashby	"	Symonds	26. Arundell	"	Tridoux
5. Arundell	"	Coyten &c Jr	27. Ayshill	"	Hewell
6. Abbott	"	Isaac	28. Ayre &c	"	Harby &c
7. Armitage	"	Woodward w/c	29. Ayton	"	Atton &c
8. Ambler	"	Croft	30. Ayres &c	"	Scott
9. Allerton	"	Dighton	31. Ayshill	"	Leas
10. Atoll	"	Doveren &c	32. Ashburnham	"	Donnison &c
11. Ashley	"	Middleton	33. Ayshill	"	Hayne
12. Aswell	"	Forbes &c	34. Althorpe &c	"	Duckton
13. Anderson	"	Lekins w/c	35. Ayshill	"	Coxe
14. Ashwell	"	Ashwell &c	36. Ashwell	"	Carew &c
15. Ashe	"	Westoby &c	37. Ashwell &c	"	Maxworthy &c
16. Anskethill	"	Dewy	38. Ayre &c	"	Bromley &c
17. Andrew	"	Martyn	39. Alexander	"	Seayroo
18. Albury w/c	"	Husband &c	40. Annetts	"	Annetts
19. Adam A.M. per Ford	"	Jennings &c	41. Avery	"	Harvey
20. Anell	"	Meyerton	42. Anell	"	Verry
21. Albridge	"	Stinson	43. Annetts	"	Annetts
22. Adams	"	Stonham	44. Alby	"	Chist R
23. Amey	"	de Bouch	45. Abbott	"	Almond &c
24. Aylmorth	"	Fennell	46. Ayrey &c	"	Hammet &c
25. Adams &c	"	Goodman &c	47. Atton	"	Woolston
26. Allen	"	Idgrave	48. Ashfield &c	"	Cook &c
27. Alford	"	Markham	49. Adams	"	Hippington &c
28. Arden	"	Lewes	50. Alexander	"	Conch &c
					Turner

59. Awstyn	„	Compton &c.	71. Ashefeild	„	Acton &c.
60. Allyn	„	Justice	72. Andrew	„	Lane <i>mil.</i>
61. Aylwey	„	Aylwey	73. Ashton	„	Mason
62. Aslaby	„	Hoyle	74. Agard	„	Brown
63. Asheling	„	Smith	75. Armitage	„	Awburne &c.
64. Atkinson	„	Crakell	76. Apleby	„	Story
65. Appleton	„	Twynn	77. Aldersey	„	Bostock &c.
66. Ayleworth	„	Brennadlucke	78. Androwse	„	White &c.
&c.	„	&c.	79. Atkinson	„	Welcombe
67. Askewe	„	Lawe &c.	80. Atkins M. D.	„	Hampden &c.
68. Allen	„	Hunt D. D.	81. Andrews &c.	„	Abbingdon
69. Adwick	„	Usher			Hosp. governors.
70. Addison	„	Addison &c.			

Bundle A 12

1. Arnēway	<i>contra</i>	Ap David	36. Axford	„	Flood
2. Atkinson	„	Watson	37. Arnold &c.	„	Bunter
3. Armorer	„	Payne	38. Aman D. D.	„	Ingram &c.
4. Austen	„	Penson &c.	39. Austen	„	Juell
5. Austen	„	Green &c.	40. Andrews	„	Peyton
6. Atkinson	„	Speedy	41. Aylard	„	Blome
7. Allen	„	Cocke &c.	42. Astrey	„	Miller
8. Arundell	„	Walker &c.	43. Austin	„	Poore &c.
9. Artson	„	Wolfertson	44. Adams	„	Symonds
10. Atkinson	„	Wilkinson	45. Ashbie	„	Spencer &c.
11. Arundell	„	Warmington	46. Archer &c.	„	Millard
12. Aylwyn	„	Payne	47. Adames	„	Child &c.
13. Atkins <i>et al.</i>	„	Pye &c.	48. Awbrey	„	Hoult
14. Archer	„	Adams	49. Adderley	„	Davis &c.
15. Armorer	„	Graye <i>mil.</i>	50. Adam	„	Jane
16. Alldise	„	Jacob &c.	51. Aylwynne	„	Lawne &c.
17. Alden &c.	„	Westwray	52. Anton	„	Oxford <i>Comitem</i>
18. Aldersey	„	Shurley &c.	53. Aylmer <i>mil.</i>	„	Sell &c.
19. Aylett	„	Moore	54. Albery	„	Hannynghton
20. Allen	„	Wheatley &c.	55. Ambler	„	Lacon
21. Anger &c.	„	Baron &c.	56. Andrew	„	Harewoode
22. Augood &c.	„	Fippe	57. Angles	„	Ludlowe &c.
23. Armyn <i>mil.</i>	„	Rooper	58. Allyn	„	Arcott
24. Ayscough	„	Alsopp &c.	59. Allam	„	Bate
25. Adcock	„	Whittle &c.	60. Alman	„	Goldsmith
26. Archer	„	Dalby	61. Atnel	„	Bidgood &c.
27. Anderson	„	Crassey &c.	62. Allen	„	Estwick
28. Achin	„	Fulford &c.	63. Andrews	„	Fryer
29. Ayrey	„	Tennande &c.	64. Aylard	„	Blome
30. Asheals. Eshe.,	„	Gill	65. Ancketill &c.	„	Storke
31. Adams	„	Lockyer &c.	66. Atkins	„	Box
32. Ashton	„	Smith	67. Ayre	„	Grafton
33. Anwick	„	Pakeman &c.	68. Angwyn	„	Strackley
34. Alibaster	„	Kellam	69. Alford	„	Furse
35. Allen	„	Brabye	70. Ashton	„	Mandy

71. Adams	"	Browne &c.	84. Austen	"	Saxby &c.
72. Alexander	"	Denton	85. Aldersey	"	Baskerville &c.
73. Ashley &c.	"	Walrond	86. Alford	"	Pepwell
74. Allen	"	Halley &c.	87. Addams	"	Palmer
75. Atbys	"	Owen &c.	88. Adams	"	Cordell &c.
76. Ashley	"	Hill	89. Ayscough	"	Peake &c.
77. Anthony	"	Tawman	90. Allworth	"	Allworth
78. Awbrey	"	George	91. Apsley	"	Apsley &c.
79. Austen	"	Gibbon &c.	92. Abbott &c.	"	Grove &c.
80. Atkinson	"	Magley	93. Arundell	"	Beckell
81. Abbot	"	Abbot &c.	94. Ashton	"	Bushye
82. Ayloff <i>mil.</i>	"	Delafountain	95. Armitage &c.	"	Prockter &c.
83. Ashburnham	"	Ognoll			

Bundle A 13

1. Alley	<i>contra</i>	Watts &c.	12. Arnolnold	"	Deverel &c.
2. Abdy	"	Abdy &c.		<i>incole</i>	
3. Aberkerney	"	Wagstaffe &c.	13. Angliſſea	"	Snagg
	<i>dnus.</i>		14. Archer et Cre.,	"	Gregory
4. Awbrey &c.	"	Wood &c.		<i>d^{rs} Gregory</i>	
5. Archer	"	Archer	15. Amaund	"	Mitford
6. Adwick	"	Fletcher		<i>Viccom.</i>	
7. Allen	"	Allen	16. Archer &c.	"	Faldo &c.
8. Ayscough	"	Mounſon <i>mil.</i>	17. Allington	"	Moore
9. Ardee <i>Baro</i>	"	Moore &c.		<i>(Eaſt) incole</i>	
10. Animarum	"	Aſtill	18. Albery &c.	"	Dabridgecourt
	Omnium Coll.		19. Alſop	"	Juniver &c.
11. Abbe	"	Terry	20. Armiger &c.	"	Dawtrev &c.

End of Letter "A."

INGELRAM DE COUCY, EARL OF BEDFORD.

(Complete Peerage, p. 292.)

Having lately had occasion to study some part of the Earl's career, perhaps "G.E.C." will allow me to make these observations in supplement of his own. He says that when Ingelram came to England in 1360 as one of the hostages for John King of France, "the English King shewed great favour to him, restoring him to lands in Lancashire, &c., to which he had claim through descent from the family of Balliol" [Lindsay]. This touches a point in the history of the De Coucys that has been somewhat overlooked. Enguerrand or Ingelram (V.), de Guines, Sire de Coucy in right of his mother, married, in 1285, Cristiana, only child and heiress of Sir William Lindsay, of Lamberton, Windermere, Kendal, &c., by Ada, eldest sister of John Balliol, afterwards King of Scotland. This Sire de Coucy died in 1321, and was succeeded by his son William, evidently named after his Lindsay grandfather. William (I.), by his wife,

71. Adams	"	Boone &c	81. Adams	"	Saxby &c
72. Alexander	"	London	82. Alderson	"	Hastings &c
73. Ashby &c	"	Widmore	83. Allen	"	Powell
74. Allen	"	Idley &c	84. Ashby	"	Idley
75. Ashby	"	Owen &c	85. Ashby	"	Idley
76. Ashby	"	Idley	86. Ashby	"	Idley
77. Ashby	"	Idley	87. Ashby	"	Idley
78. Ashby	"	Idley	88. Ashby	"	Idley
79. Ashby	"	Idley	89. Ashby	"	Idley
80. Ashby	"	Idley	90. Ashby	"	Idley
81. Ashby	"	Idley	91. Ashby	"	Idley
82. Ashby	"	Idley	92. Ashby	"	Idley
83. Ashby	"	Idley	93. Ashby	"	Idley
			94. Ashby	"	Idley
			95. Ashby	"	Idley
			96. Ashby	"	Idley
			97. Ashby	"	Idley
			98. Ashby	"	Idley
			99. Ashby	"	Idley
			100. Ashby	"	Idley

Part A 13

1. Alley	"	Went &c	12. Ansell	"	Dove &c
2. Alley	"	Went &c	13. Ansell	"	Dove &c
3. Alley	"	Went &c	14. Ansell	"	Dove &c
4. Alley	"	Went &c	15. Ansell	"	Dove &c
5. Alley	"	Went &c	16. Ansell	"	Dove &c
6. Alley	"	Went &c	17. Ansell	"	Dove &c
7. Alley	"	Went &c	18. Ansell	"	Dove &c
8. Alley	"	Went &c	19. Ansell	"	Dove &c
9. Alley	"	Went &c	20. Ansell	"	Dove &c
10. Alley	"	Went &c	21. Ansell	"	Dove &c
11. Alley	"	Went &c	22. Ansell	"	Dove &c
			23. Ansell	"	Dove &c
			24. Ansell	"	Dove &c
			25. Ansell	"	Dove &c
			26. Ansell	"	Dove &c
			27. Ansell	"	Dove &c
			28. Ansell	"	Dove &c
			29. Ansell	"	Dove &c
			30. Ansell	"	Dove &c

End of Letter "A"

INGELRAM DE CONCY, EARL OF BEDFORD.

(Complete Record, p. 222.)

Having lately had occasion to study some part of the Earl's career, perhaps "G.E.C." will allow me to make these observations in supplement of his own. He says that when Ingelram came to England in 1300 as one of the hostages for John King of France, "the English King showed great favour to him, restoring him to lands in Lancashire, &c. to which he had claim through descent from the family of Balliol" [Lindsay]. This touches a point in the history of the De Concys that has been somewhat overlooked. Ingelram de Concys (V.) de Guines, Sir de Concy in right of his mother married, in 1285, Christiana, only child and heiress of Sir William Lindsay of Lancashire. Whence, Kendall, &c. by Ada eldest sister of John Balliol, afterwards King of Scotland. This Sir de Concy died in 1321, and was succeeded by his son William, evidently named after his Lindsay grandfather. William (I.) by his wife,

Isabeau de St. Pol, had a son Euguerrand (VI.), who, by his wife, Catherine of Austria, was the father of Euguerrand (VII.), the future Earl of Bedford. But the Earl's grandfather, William (I.), had a son William, who has been rather put on one side by the annalists of the family.¹ William (II.) was evidently the second son, and it would seem that while Euguerrand (VI.), Bedford's father, was head of the house in France, William, his next brother, received the Lindsay estates from his father and became an English subject. The elder William made over his Lancaster and Westmoreland estates to him, c. 1335, by a deed confirmed by Edward III. (*Pat. Rolls.*) And in that year there is an original writ of Privy Seal, which I have seen, granted by Edward III., then in possession of the southern counties of Scotland, in favour of William de Coucy, *junior*, for the Barony of Lindsay, in Berwickshire, and lands in five other counties, which had all been conveyed to him by William de Coucy, *senior*, his father, who died shortly after. There is also, in the Inquisitions *post mortem*, one of 21 Richard II., which gives the exact date of the death of William de Coucy, *junior*, viz., Wednesday after Candlemas, 16 Edw. III. (6 Feb. 1341-42). It is there found that Ingelram de Coucy, no doubt his elder brother (who was then living and died c. 1347) was his next heir in one half of the manor of Ulverston, held by knight's service of the Abbot of Furness. Edward III. was there said to have granted it for their lives, with many others of these Lindsay fees, to John de Coupland (the captor of King David II.) and his wife Johanna (del Strother), widow of William de Coucy *junior*, who died *s.p.* William's nephew and eventual heir, the Earl of Bedford, probably got little benefit from them, as Johanna del Strother outlived her second husband Coupland for many years, dying, as the inquisition states, on Wednesday before Easter, 49 Edw. III. (18 April, 1375), and the Earl, as "G.E.C." says, resigned his earldom and English honours to Richard II. in 1377, to devote himself to France. "G.E.C." adds that the Coucy "inheritance" passed with Joanna, only daughter of the Earl's eldest daughter Marie Duchess of Bar, to the family of Luxembourg, and thus to the Bourbons and Henry IV. of France. In the pedigree of the de Coucys drawn out by the late Alexander Sinclair, and printed by Lord Crawford in the *Lives of the Lindsays*, the Duchess of Bar is said to have had a son Robert de Bar, Count of Merle and Soissons, whose daughter Jeanne de Bar, Countess of Merle and Soissons, married Louis of Luxem-

¹ He is not even named, though other sons and daughters are, in a very interesting French work, *The History of the town and Lords of Coucy*, by Maximilian Melleville (Laon, 1818, 8vo.); which gives information about them and their junior branches that I have not seen elsewhere, and appears very correct on most points.

Isabeau de St. Pol, had a son Enguerrand (VI), who by his wife Catherine of Austria was the father of Enguerrand (VII), the future Earl of Bedford. But the Earl's grandfather, William (I), had a son William who has been rather put on one side by the annalists of the family. William (II) was evidently the second son, and it would seem that while Enguerrand (VI), Bedford's father, was head of the house in France, William, his next brother, received the Lindsey estates from his father and became an English subject. The older William made over his Lancaster and Westmorland estates to him, c. 1337, by a deed confirmed by Edward III. (Pat. Rolls). And in that year there is an original writ of Privy Seal, which I have seen, granted by Edward III. then in possession of the southern counties of Scotland, in favour of William de Concy, justice for the Bannockburn in 1314, in Berwickshire, and lands in five other counties, which had all been conveyed to him by William de Concy, senior, his father, who died shortly after. There is also, in the Inquisition post mortem one of St. Richard II, which gives the exact date of the death of William de Concy, junior, viz. Wednesday after Candlemas, 16 Edw. III. (c. Feb. 1341-42). It is there found that Ingelram de Concy, no doubt his elder brother (who was then living and died c. 1347) was his next heir in one half of the manor of Elvington, held by knight's service of the Abbot of Furness. Edward III. was there said to have granted it for their lives with many others of these Lindsey lands to John de Coupland (the captor of King David II.) and his wife Johanna (del Strother), widow of William de Concy junior, who died c. 1347. William's nephew and eventual heir, the Earl of Bedford, probably got little benefit from them as Johanna del Strother outlived her second husband Coupland for many years, dying as the Inquisition states, on Wednesday before Easter, 40 Edw. III. (18 April 1375) and the Earl, as "G.E.C." says, resigned his earldom and English honours to Richard II. in 1377, to devote himself to France. "G.E.C." adds that the Concy "inheritance" passed with Joanna, only daughter of the Earl's eldest daughter Marie Duchess of Bar to the family of Luxembourg, and thus to the Bourbons and Henry IV. of France. In the pedigree of the de Concy's drawn out by the late Alexander Sinclair, and printed by Lord Crawford in the *Lives of the Lindseys*, the Duchess of Bar is said to have had a son Robert de Bar, Count of Hainaut and Salinas, whose daughter Jeanne de Bar, Countess of Hainaut and Salinas, married Louis of Luxembourg.

It is not even named, though other sons and daughters are in a very interesting French work, *Le Histoire de la ville et Comté de Luxembourg* (Mellville (Louv. 1813, 2 vols.), which gives information about them and their issue. I have not seen elsewhere, and appear very correct on most points.

bourg, Count of St. Pol, through whose descendants it passed to the Bourbons. But Melleville (*History ut supra*) says that the Duchess of Bar (Marie de Coucy) sold the domain of Coucy in 1411, to Louis Duke of Orleans. "G.E.C." states she died in 1404. Putting aside these minor points, perhaps the word "inheritance" signifies the representation of the Coucys, not their domain, and thus those conflicting statements are reconcileable.

JOSEPH BAIN.

FIRST BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

(Continued from Vol. II. New Series, p. 275.)

Reginald fitz-Joceline,

consecrated 23 June 1174; elected to Canterbury 27 Nov. 1191; died before consecration 26 Dec. 1191.

34

1174.—*The farm of the see of Bath is accounted for, prior to delivery to the bishop-elect.*

EPISCOPATUS DE BADA.

Idem vicecomes reddit Compotum de xxij. li. et xxij. d. de veteri firma, Episcopatus de Bada antequam daretur preter xix. li. et xvij. s. et iij. d. qui remanserunt anno preterito super feriam et super Archidiaconatus et super redditus Salinarum.

De firma ejusdem Episcopatus remanserunt xxvij. li. super Thomam Archidiaconum de Bada et Johannem Cumin de pluribus annis preteritis ut idem vicecomes dicit. De quibus xxj. li. sunt super Thom. Arch. et vj. li. super Johem Cum'.

[*Pipe Roll*, 20 Hen. II. Rot. 3 dorso.]

35

1174, May 5.—*Letter of Reginald, bishop-elect of Bath, to king Henry the Second reporting the consecration of Richard, archbishop of Canterbury.*

Henrico illustri Anglie regi etc. carissimo domino suo, Reginaldus Dei gratia Batoniensis electus, salutem in Eo Qui dat salutem regibus. Noverit vestre prudentia majestatis, nos etc.

[*Roger de Hoveden* (ed. Stubbs), ii. 59.]

36

[1175, Oct. 12—Nov. 25.]—*Reginald, bishop of Bath, is a witness to the charter of Henry II. made to Christ Church, Canterbury.*

CARTA ECCLESIE CHRISTI CANTUAR'.

H. Dei gracia Rex Anglie etc. proavus meus Rex Willielmus et Rex H. avus meus eidem ecclesie concesserunt etc. Testibus R[icardo] Winton' G[alfrido] El[isiensi] J[ocelino] Saresh' H. Baioc' R. Baton' A[dam] Sancti Asaph' episcopis Joh'e decano Sar' etc. apud Merleberg'.

[*Carte Antiquæ*, T. 5.]

¶ Printed in *Monasticon*, i. 105.

37

[1184-5.]—*Reginald, bishop of Bath, is a witness to the charter of Hen. II. made to the canons of Butley.*

CARTA CANONICORUM DE BUTTELEYA.

Henricus Dei gracia rex Anglie etc. Sciatis me concessisse etc. Deo et ecclesie S. Marie de Butteleya et canonicis etc. Testibus B[aldewino] Cant' electo Wigorn'

episcopo J. Norwic' G. Elyen' H. Dunelm' R. Bathon' S. Cycestr' episcopis etc. apud Westm'.

[*Cartæ Antiquæ*. W. 13.]

38

[1184].—*Reginald, bishop of Bath, witnesses (with others) a charter of Henry II. granted to Glastonbury.*

H. Dei gracia Rex Anglie dux Norm' Aquit' et Comes Andeg' Archiepiscopis Episcopis etc. salutem Quum que seminauerit homo, hec et metet, ecclesie Glaston' etc. Testibus Eraclio patriarcha etc. Bald' Archiepiscopo Cant' Ric' Winton' episcopo Barth' Exon' episcopo Regin' Bathon' episcopo Will'mo comite de Mandeville Randul de Glanville et multis aliis apud Westmostier'.

[*Hart. MS.* 358, f. 25 (51).]

39

1186-1187.—*Letter to the bishop of Laon from Reginald, bishop of Bath, and the archdeacon of Wells, touching a cause committed to them by Pope Urban III.*

ABBAYE DE MONTEBOURG, DIOCESE DE COUTANCES.

Venerabili fratri et amico karissimo Dei gratia Laonie episcopo R. eadem gratia Bathonensis episcopus et archidiaconus Wellensis Salutem in vero Salutari Noverit discretio vestra quod cum causa etc. super representationem clerici ad capellam Paucratii nobis a Summo Pontifice Urbano tertio terminanda esset commissa etc. Valet in Domino.

[*Normandie (MS.)*, ii. 141*.]

40

1174-1189.—*Henry II. grants licence to Reginald, bishop of Bath, that he may use dogs for the chase throughout the whole of Somerset.*

Hemricus rex etc. Sciatis me concessisse Reginaldo Dei gratia Bathon. episcopo ut habeat canes suos ad fugandum sicut predecessores sui melius habuerunt per totam Sumerset. et ideo prohibeo ne quis eum disturbet etc.

[*Hart. MS.* 6968, f. 6 d.]

¶ See n° 49.

41

1189, Sept. 3.—*Reginald, bishop of Bath, assists at the coronation of Richard the First.*

Deinde venit Ricardus dux Normannie; et Hugo Dunelmensis episcopus ibat a dextris illius et Reginaldus Bathoniensis episcopus a sinistris ibat, et quatuor barones etc.

[*Roger de Hoveden* (ed. Stubbs), iii. 10.]

42

1189, Sept. 7.—*Reginald, bishop of Bath, is a witness to the charter of Richard I made to Vaudey Abbey.*

CARTA DE VALLE DEI.

Ricardus Dei gracia rex Anglie etc. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de valle Dei et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus locum ipsum in quo etc. Testibus R. Baton' episcopo Hugone Cestr' episcopo Will'o comite Albemar' Will'o Marese' Baldewino Wac Walkelino de Ferers etc. Dat' per manum Will'i de Longo campo cancellarii nostri primo anno regni nostri septimo die Septembris apud Sanctum Albanum.

[*Cartæ Antiquæ*. W. 6.]

¶ Printed in *Monasticon*, v. 490.

43

1189, Sept. 7.—*Reginald, bishop of Bath, is a witness to the confirmative charter of Richard the First, granted to the Abbey of Holy Trinity at Caen.*

ABBAYE DE SAINTE TRINITE A CAEN.

Ricardus Dei gratia rex &c. Testibus Waltero archiepiscopo Rothomagensi etc. R. Bathonensi et Hugone Coventrensi episcopis etc. Data per manum Willielmi de Longo campo Cancellarii nostri die vii. Septembris anno primo Coronationis nostre apud Sanctum Albanum.

[*Normandie (MS.)*, iii. 201.

44

1189, Sept. 16.—*Reginald, bishop of Bath, is a witness to the charter of Richard the First, granted to Ford Abbey.*

CARTA ABBACIE DE FORDE.

Ricardus Dei gracia rex Anglie etc. Sciatis nos concessisse etc. in perpetuam elemosinam abbacie de Forde et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus ecclesiam de Thornecumba in cuius parochia predicta abbacia sita est etc. Testibus B[aldewino] archiepiscopo Cant' et G. episcopo Rofen' et R. episcopo Baton' et Hug' episcopo Dunelm' et Willielmo de Mandaville comite etc. Dat' per manum Willielmi de Longo campo cancellarii nostri anno primi [primo] regni nostri xvj die Septembris apud Gadint[on].

[*Cartæ Antiquæ*, S. 21.]

¶ Printed in *Monasticon*, v. 382.

45

1189, Sept. 17.—*Reginald, bishop of Bath, is a witness to the charter of Richard I. made to the Hospitalers.*

CARTA HOSPITALARIORUM.

Ricardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie etc. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et sancto Johanni Baptiste et fratribus sancti Hospitalis Jer'l'm etc. Testibus B[aldewino] Cantuariensi archiepiscopo H. Linc' H. Dunelm' R. Bathon' J. Norwic' etc. episcopis J[ohanne] fratre nostro etc. Dat' apud Gaitint[on] xvij die Septembris primo anno regni nostri.

[*Cartæ Antiquæ*, T. 39.]

46

1189, Sept. 18.—*Reginald, bishop of Bath, is a witness to the charter of Richard I granting Sedberge to the See of Durham.*

Ricardus Dei gratia rex etc. Hiis testibus: Baldewino Cantuariensi, Waltero Rothomagensi, Johanne Dublinensi archiepiscopis; Reginaldo Bathoniensi, Hugone Lincolniensi etc. episcopis; domino Johanne etc. Datum anno primo regni nostri xviii^o die Septembris apud Gatington etc.

[*Roger de Hoveden* (ed. Stubbs), iii. 14.]

47

1189, Sept. 20.—*Reginald, bishop of Bath, is a witness to the charter of Richard I made to the bishop of Worcester.*

CARTA WYGORNIENSIS EPISCOPI.

Ricardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie etc. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie Wigor' et Will'o ejusdem loci episcopo etc. pro anima patris nostri Regis Henrici et pro salute Alianore matris nostre etc. Testibus B[aldewino] Cantuar' archiepiscopo Hugone Linc' et Reg' Bathon' episcopis Hugone Coventr' episcopo comite Willielmo de Maundevile etc. Dat' apud Gaidentone xx^{mo} die Septembris primo anno regni nostri per manum Willielmi de Longo campo cancellarii nostri.

[*Cartæ Antiquæ*, RR. 15.]

48

1189, Nov. 26.—*Richard the First confirms to Reginald, bishop of Bath, and his successors, the grants made by former kings.*

Ricardus rex etc. Sciatis nos etc. confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beati Petri de Bathon' et Rainaudo Bath' episcopo et ejus successoribus omnes subscriptas donaciones etc. quas Willielmus rex et Henricus rex frater ejus et Rex Henricus pater noster fecerunt etc. episcopis Bathon' per cartas suas quas de verbo ad verbum fecimus annotari. Willielmus rex Angl' etc. Quare volumus quod prenomatus Rainaudus Bath' episcopus et [ejus] successores habeant et teneant omnia predicta bene et in pace etc. Dat' 26 Nov. anno regni nostri primo.

[*Harl. MS.* 6968, f. 7.]

49

1189, Nov. 26.—*Richard the First grants that Reginald, bishop of Bath, and his successors may chase with dogs throughout Somerset.*

Ricardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie etc. salutem Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta

nostra confirmasse Rain[aud] Dei gracia Bathon' Episcopo et ejus successoribus in perpetuum canes suos ad fugandum per totam Sumerset' sicut ipse vel aliquis antecessorum suorum umquam melius vel liberius habuit videlicet ad capiendum omnes bestias preter cervam et cervam et damum et damam Voluimus etc. Dat. per manum W. Eliensis Electi Cancellarii nostri xxvj die Novembris apud Cantuariam anno regni nostri primo.

¶ See n° 40.

[Harleian Charter. 83, C. 10.]

50

1174—1189.—*Reginald, bishop of Bath, confirms the nomination to the church of Charlton Canvill made by the prior and convent of Kenilworth.*

Rainandus, Dei Gratia, Bathoniensis Episcopus. karissimis in Christo fratribus et amicis, Roberto Priori et Conventui de Kenillwrda, Salutem in vero salutari. Quia vos sincere diligimus etc. audivimus siquidem a venerabili fratre nostro, R. Wintoniensi Episcopo, et a latore presentium Magistro Hugone, quod Ecclesiam de Cherleton etc. prefato Hugoni sub annuo duarum marcarum canone concessistis Hanc itaque concessionem etc. ratam habemus et gratam; volentes etc. Hiis testibus, Ricardo Decano Wellensi, Thoma Archidiacono Wellensi, Rogero Archidiacono Wintoniensi, Magistro de Lechelade, Jocelino capellano, Willielmo de Sancta Fide.

[Cartulary of Kenilworth, p. 161 (quoted by Hearne—Domesday, i. 295.)]

51

1190, March 30.—*Grant by Richard I. to Gilbert (son of Richard) Talebot of the Manor of Linton.*

Ricardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie etc. Testibus B[aldewino] Cantuar' Waltero Rothom' archiepiscopis H. Salesberien' R. Batonien' episcopis W. comite de Arundell' etc. Dat' per manum Will'i Eliensis episcopi cancellarii nostri apud Gisortium xxx die Marci.

[Cartæ Antiquæ. T. 12.]

52

1189—1190.—*The bishop of Bath is charged on the Pipe Roll.*

DE PLACITIS EORUNDEN¹ IN SUMERSETA.

Episcopus Bathon' [blank] C. li. pro Proprest[ura] Minar[um] et pro Canibus habitis contra ass[isam].

[Pipe Roll, 1 Ric. I. Rot. 9, membr. 2.]

53

1190—1191.—*Reginald, bishop of Bath, renders his account to the Eschequer.*

DORSETA ET SUMERSETA.

De novis promissis et veteribus debitis.

Regin[aldus] Episcopus Bathon' reddit Computum de C. li. pro Proprestura Minar' et pro Canibus habitis contra assisam. In Pardon' per breve Regis Ipsi Episcopo C. li. Et Quietus est.

Idem Episcopus debet CC. marcas pro Manerio de Nordeuri habendo integre et Advocacione Ecclesie ejusdem ville ad opus Ecclesie sancti Andree de Well' inperpetuum. Sed reddidit inde Computum in Sudhante Scr' et totum predictum debitum in thesauro solvit.

[Pipe Roll, 2 Ric. I.]

54

[1189—1191.]—*Ordinance of Reginald, bishop of Bath, that seven churches belonging to Glastonbury shall be free from outer archidiaconal jurisdiction.*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos &c. Reginaldus Dei gratia Bathoniensis episcopus Salutem in Domino. Pium est et rationi consentaneum singulis ecclesiis, in diocesi nostra constitutis, quietem et tranquillitatem providere et conservare. Inde etc.

¹ i.e. Hugonis Bardolf et Sociorum ejus.

Hiis testibus Domino Hugone Dunelmense, Domino Hugone Cestrense episcopis, Hugone Bardulf, Willelmo Briwere, etc.

[*Domerham* (ed. Hearne), ii, 345.]

† Printed in *Monasticon*, i. 28, from a MS. in Bodleian Library (*Wood*, i. f. 20). Here, after the greeting clause, "*Primum est et rationi consentaneum*" etc.

55

[1189—1191.]—*Simon Bozun grants to Reginald, bishop of Bath, the churches of Karentun to be for ever a prebend of Wells.*

Universis etc. Simon Bozun salutem Noverit universitas vestra me etc. dedisse deo et sancto Andree de Well' et Reginaldo Bathon' episcopo ecclesias de Karentun in perpetuum Wellensis ecclesie prebendam etc. Salvo quod tota vita mea Canonici idoneus in eis ad voluntatem meam recipiatur et post decessum meum, faciant episcopi Bathon' sicut de aliis prebendis suis etc. Hiis testibus Savar. Archidiacono Norhampton' etc.

Ista donacio confirmatur per Reginaldum Bathon' episcopum Testibus Savarico Archidiacono Norhampton' et Alex. Decano Well. Thoma Well. magro Roberto¹ et magistro Godefrido¹ Bathon' Archidiacono.

[*Harl. MS.* 6968, f. 11.]

56

[1189—1191.]—*Henry, abbot of Glastonbury, grants to Reginald, bishop of Bath, and his successors, the church of Pilton.*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quos presens Carta pervenerit, Henricus, Dei gratia, abbas Glaston. et ejusdem loci conventus, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra, nos, divine pietatis intuitu, dedisse et concessisse Deo, et ecclesie beati Andree in Wellia, et venerabili patri nostro Reginaldo, Bath. episcopo, et ejus successoribus in perpetuum, ecclesiam de Piltun cum omnibus pertinentiis, etc. Hiis testibus, Domino Hugone Dunelm. Domino Hugone Cestr. episcopis. Reg. Well. i. fol. 23.

[*Domerham* (ed. Hearne), i. 233.]

57

1186—1191.—*During the pontificate of Reginald, bishop of Bath, Joscelin de Tresminettes gives the church of Aulescombe to be for ever a Prebend of the church of Wells.*

Omnibus etc. Jocelinus de Tresminettes salutem Noverit universitas vestra me etc. dedisse Deo et sancto Andree de Well' et Rain. Bathon' episcopo ecclesiam de Aulescumba in perpetuum Well' ecclesie prebendam etc. Testibus Waltero Priore de Berlich' Ric. Const. Archidiacono Rogero fratre suo Jocelino capellano etc.

Hec donatio confirmatur per Johannem Episcopum Exon' teste Thoma Precentore Exon'.

[*Harl. MS.* 6968, f. 99.]

58

1191.—*Reginald, bishop of Bath, is elected by the monks of Canterbury to the Archbishopric.*

Invitati igitur ad celebrandam ex more futuri metropolitani electionem Cantuarienses, Bathensem episcopum sollempniter elegerunt.

[*Wm. of Newburgh* (ed. Howlett), i. 345.]

59

[1174—1191.]—*Bishop Reginald appoints Richard Ford hundred-man (houndremanum), and (with the assent of the monks of Bath and the whole chapter of Wells) grants to him a virgate and half of land.*

Rainaldus divina miseratione Bathon' Episcopus omnibus hominibus clericis et laicis presentibus et futuris per Episcopatum Bathon' constitutis salutem in Domino Noveritis quod quando venimus ad Episcopatum Bathon' etc.

[*Reg. Bath Abbey*, p. 14.]

¹ Robert de Guildford is said to have been Archdeacon of Bath in *Fasti*, i. 163.

60

[1189—1191.]—*Reginald, bishop of Bath, grants to the Convent of Glastonbury two marks yearly for ever.*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens carta pervenerit Reginaldus Dei gracia Bathon' Episcopus salutem in Domino Cum pastoralis nos ammonet sollicitudo non solum ut bona ecclesiarum nobis commissa illesa et illibata conservemus verum etiam ut ea ampliare et dilatare curemus unde etc.

[*Reg. Bath Abbey*, p. 40.]

61

1191, Dec. 26.—*Death of Reginald, archbishop-elect of Canterbury, and late bishop of Bath.*

REGINALDUS.

VII. Cal. Januar. Obiit pie recordationis Reginaldus Episcopus Batontensis, quondam Electus Cantuariensis; pro quo fiet servitium in Conventu, sicut pro uno Archiepiscopo.

[*Dies Obituales Archiep. Cant.* in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, i. 57.]

Sabaric' de Bohun,

consecrated 30 Sept. 1192; died 8 Aug. 1205.

62

1193, Sept. 30.—*Savaric, bishop of Bath, witnesses the confirmation of Richard I. granted to the burgesses of Beverley.*

Ricardus Dei gracia rex Angl' dux Norm' comes And' archiepiscopis etc. salutem Sciatis nos concessisse etc. burgensibus de Beverlaco omnes libertates et omnes liberas consuetudines quas etc.

Testibus S. Bath' et H. Coventr' episcopis etc. Dat. per manum Will'i de Longo campo Elyen' episcopi cancellarii nostri apud Wormatiam xxx die Septembris anno v^o regni nostri.

[*Cartæ Antiquæ*, R. 17.]

63

[1193-4, Feb. 4.—*The bishop of Bath is one of the hostages for Richard I. on his release from prison.*

Igitur rex Anglorum etc. mense tandem Januario sollemniter relaxatus est, relictisque apud imperatorem loco obsidum Rothomagensi archiepiscopo, Batoniensi episcopo, et nobilibus plurimis etc.

[*Wm. of Neuburgh* (ed. Howlett), i. 404.]

64

1195.—*The bishop of Bath renders account of Scutage for the King's (Richard I.) ransom.*

DE SCUTAGIO MILITUM DE DORSETA ET SOMERSETA AD REDEMPTIONEM
DOMINI REGIS.

Episcopus Bathon' reddit compotum de xx. li de Scutagio suo. In thesauro xix. li. et xxii. d.

Et debet xviii. s. et ii. d.

[*Pipe Roll*, 6 Ric. I. Rot. 11 d.]

¹ Rather *Savary*, as the name ought to be written. You do not say *Henric* or *Alberic*, but Henry and Aubrey. Dugdale by writing *Savaric* in his notice of "Bohun" (*Baronage*, i. 187, 188), set an evil example which we have all followed. So far as I know, only one other person (out of the *Bohun family*) bore this Christian name; and he is universally called *Savary* de Mauléon (*Malo leonc*). Even Dr. Luard indexes this person as Savary de Mauléon (*Matth. Paris. Chronica Majora*, vii.); although, of course, he enters this bishop as "Savaric" under "Bath." Further, you have the surname *Savory* (Savory and Moore), and *Savery* of Slade in the county of Devon. See also n^o 65, where M. d' Auisy writes "*Savary*."

65

[1193—1200.]—*Savaric, bishop of Bath, grants to the abbot of S. Michel (in Normandy) fifteen marks yearly from the church of Merthoc (Martock).*

CHARTRE DE SAVARY EVEQUE DE BATH.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Savaricus divina miseratione Bathon' episcopus Salutem in Domino Noverit universitas vestra nos divine pietatis intuitu concessisse abbati Montis sancti Michaelis de periculo maris et ejusdem loci conventui in perpetuum xv. marcas argenti de ecclesia de Merthoc annuatim percipiendas etc. Testibus Ricardo Cancellario archidiacono, Baldwino Saresb' cancellario, Roberto de Viereio, Radulfo Avalo et aliis.

[*Normandie (MS.)*, ii. 296.]

¶ M. d'Anisy has here made a most careful drawing of the seal attached to this charter. *Vesica* form; the bishop standing erect, vested and mitred, his right hand lifted in the act of benediction, his left holding a pastoral staff with crook turned towards the figure. Legend—✠ SAVARICVS . DEI . GRA . BAT . . . S . EPS

66

1199—1200, Feb. 22.—*Henry, bishop of Exeter, during the absence abroad of Savaric, bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, institutes a clerk to a Prebend in the church of Wells.*

Johannes de Thinening institutus in ecclesia de Aulescumba per Henricum episcopum Exon' ad presentationem Decani et Capituli Well' et Officialis domini S. episcopi Bath' et Glaston' dicto episcopo in partibus transmarinis agente nomine prebende Wellensis ecclesie. Dat. VIII. Kal. Mar. pontificatus sexto dicti episcopi Exon'.

[*Harl. MS.* 6968, f. 99 d.]

67

1200, Nov. 28.—*Savaric, bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, witnesses the charter of king John made to the church of Holy Trinity, Norwich.*

J. Dei gracia etc. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis de Norwico et episcopo ejusdem loci etc. Testibus W. London et S. Bathon' et Glaston' episcopis G. filio Petri comite Essex' etc. Dat. etc. apud Geytinton' xxviii. die Novembris anno regni nostri secundo.

[*Rotuli Chartarum*, i. 166.]

¶ An original charter of Hen. III, which recites and confirms this charter of John, has been printed by Rev. Joseph Hunter in *Ecclesiastical Documents* (Camden Soc. 1840), 64.

68

1203, Oct. 6.—*Decree of Savaric, bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, that all prebends of Wells should be henceforth free from Archidiaconal exactions.*

Omnibus etc. Savaricus [Dei gracia] Bath' et Glaston' episcopus etc. Cum ad regimen Wellensis ecclesie fuisset assumpti invenimus plerasque prebendas ipsius ecclesie in ecclesiis parochialibus constitutas jurisdictioni Archidiaconorum contra morem aliarum prebendarum subjectas etc. Acta sunt hec in capitulo Well' anno 1203 in Octabis sancti Michaelis.

[*Harl. MS.* 6968, f. 15 d.]

69

[1200—1205.]—*Savaric, bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, confirms the charter of Reginald, bishop of Bath, which made an Archdeaconry of seven churches belonging to Glastonbury.*

Universis Christi fidelibus, &c. Savaricus, divina permissione Bathoniensis et Glastoniensis episcopus, æternam in Domino Salutem. Quæ dicimus veritati etc. Unde cum ex debito, inter cetera, teneremur, archidiaconatum in septem ecclesiis priori et conventui Glastoniensis ecclesie confirmare, quæ bonæ memoriæ Reginaldus, Bathoniensis episcopus, prædecessor noster, Henrico, venerabili quondam abbati Glastoniensi, et ejus successoribus, concesserat et confirmaverat, præfatum archidia-

62

[1192-1200]—*General Bishop of Bath, seems to be the same as the Bishop of Bath (see p. 1192).*
After much search from the Bishop of Bath (see p. 1192).

CHARTER OF BISHOP BATHON

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[1192-1200] (see p. 1192)

F. M. D'Amby has been made a most careful drawing of the seal attached to the charter of Bishop Bathon; the drawing shows a seated figure, facing left, with a sword in his right hand, and a crozier in his left hand. The figure is wearing a mitre and a long robe. The drawing is a most careful one, and is a most valuable addition to the history of the Bishop of Bath.

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64

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[1200, Nov. 28] (see p. 1192)

65

[1200, Oct. 8]—*General Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, seems to be the same as the Bishop of Bath (see p. 1192).*
After much search from the Bishop of Bath (see p. 1192).

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[1200, Oct. 8] (see p. 1192)

66

[1200-1202]—*General Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, seems to be the same as the Bishop of Bath (see p. 1192).*
After much search from the Bishop of Bath (see p. 1192).

General Bishop Bathon, Bishop of Bath, seems to be the same as the Bishop of Bath (see p. 1192).
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[1200-1202] (see p. 1192)

conatum in subscriptis septem ecclesiis priori, quicumque fuerit, et conventui etc. Quæ concessio et confirmacio nostra, [ut] firma et stabilis in posterum perseveret, eam præsentis scripti munimine duximus roborandam.

[*Domerham* (ed. Hearne), ii. 347.]

70

[1200—1205.]—*Grant of the church of Strete made to the monastery of Glastonbury by Savaric, bishop of Bath and Glastonbury.*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Savaricus divina permissione Bathonie et Glastonie episcopus eternam in Domino salutem. Ad universitatis vestre noticiam etc. concessisse karissimis in Christo filiis nostris priori et conventui Glastonie ecclesiam de Strete etc. Hiis testibus magistro Petro de Inchesham; Willelmo de Ayssebury capellano; Hamelino de Columbeio; Galfrido de Wellia; Willelmo de Ludyngtone et multis aliis.

[*Monasticon*, i. 27.]

71

[1208—1205.]—*Savaric, bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, grants to the Abbey of S. Michel in Normandy a perpetual pension of twenty marks to be received by the vicars of their church of Mertoek (Martock).*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presentem cartam cernentibus. Savaricus divina permissione Bathon' et Glaston' episcopus eternam in Domino salutem. Ex commissio nobis cure pastoralis officio commodis et utilitatibus virorum religiosorum etc. ea propter attendentes religionem pariter et honestatem dilectorum nostrorum Abbatis et Conventus sancti Michaelis de periculo maris etc. concessimus in ecclesia sua de Mertoek annuatim nomine perpetue pensionis viginti marcas percipiendas per vicarios nobis nostrisque successoribus ab eisdem presentandos etc. Hiis testibus Ricardo abbate Mucheln'; Benedicto abbate Atheling'; Magistro Rogero de Winesham cancellario Wellensi; Magistro Johanne de Calne; Roberto de Cinnoch; Philippo persona de Articumbe; Willelmo de Cerda et aliis.

[*Normandie* (MS.) ii. 297.]

¶ See n° 65.

(To be continued.)

NOTES FROM SOME EARLY LONDON DEEDS.

Communicated by WALTER RYE.

While looking over some East Anglian deeds at Brome Hall, Lady Caroline Kerrison drew my attention to a parcel which was said to contain the "title deeds of the Brome Hall Estate." It proved to be something very much more interesting, namely, a batch of documents, many with very beautiful seals, ranging in date from 1272 to 1489, relating to property once held in London by the Cornwallis family before they settled in Suffolk. Of their genealogical value there could be no doubt, so I roughly analyzed them and append the results. Several of the coats of arms seem as yet undescribed.

"Le Eldeforde apud le Popeler" may be Old Ford and Poplar, but I speak under correction. Mr. Stahlschmidt informs me, that the Potters, who occur in these deeds were bell-founders, and I

might venture to suggest that the reading of "Fridaidrestrete" in No. 5 gives a hint to a reasonable derivation of Friday Street.

The "withdraughts" in No. 45 seem to be rooms and not the common "wydraughts." Can they have been with—drawing rooms? The repairing covenant is No. 42, is the oldest I have ever seen.

1.

1272.

Letter Patent under the seal of The Dean of the Blessed Mary de Arcubus of London, being probate of the will of Richard de Exemue citizen of London. His body to be buried in the Churchyard, or in the Church of the Holy Trinity 'juxta Allegate,' London. Various charitable legacies—Ingeleyse his mother—and his house at Marleberg—Alice his wife to find a chaplain to celebrate in the Church of St. Dunstan 'versus Turrim.' *Endorsed*: "Test'u Ric'i Exennye *Oval Seal (broken)* :...ecanu (?) de Arc..."¹

2

14 Edw. I.
Monday before the
Feast of St. Dun-
stan. (Registered
in the Hustings'
Court).

Richard the son of Richard de Exemue, formerly citizen of London, grants to John de Cantuar', citizen of London, all that land with houses and "schop" in the parish of St. Dunstan 'versus Turrim,' London, which were of Robert de Garscherche, between the tenement of Adam de Blakeneye towards the E. and the lane of St. Dunstan toward the W "et vicos Regios" on the N. and S. To hold for ever at the yearly rent of a rose at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and 5 marks of silver to the chaplain celebrating for the soul of his father, and 4 shillings a year to the monks of Bermondeseye, and one penny to Robt. the son of Robt. de Garscherche. The consideration 50 marks of silver. *Witnesses*: [Dominus Ralph de Sandwich, then custos of London, Walter le Blond, and John Wade, then Sheriffs], Wm. de Hade-stoke then Alderman of that Ward, Martin Box, Wm. de Cumbe, Adam de Blakeneye, Hy. Box, Elyas de Bristol, Robt. le Treyere, Gilbert le Barber, John de Vinetera and others. *Seal*: A man's side face looking at a bird on a spray. *Inscription*.....

3.

32 Edw. I.
Wednesday next
before the Feast of
St. Dionisius.

Wm. son of Reginald de Suler, "alutarius," [shoemaker or tawyer] and Johanna his wife grant to Wm. Wastel, citizen and before the Feast of "alutarius" of London, a tenement in the parish of St. Botolph 'extra Alegate,' situate between the tenement of John Hervi, clerk, and the garden of Edmund Trentemars and the tenement of Thos. Percival, and extending from the King's Highway towards the W. "Et quicquid ibidem habuimus (ut in lignis, lapidibus, longitudine, latitudine, altitudine, profunditate, sine ullo retenemento vel diminutione." The consideration being "quandam pecunie summam præmanibus, in gersumam, unde bene contenti sumus." *Witnesses*: John le Blund, mayor, Thos. de Paris and John de Lincoln, sheriffs, Edmund Trentemars, Galfridus le mason, John Hervi, Ralph le Poter, Alan le Poter, Walter Cape, John le Poter, Thos. le Bedel, Wm. Clericus, and others.

4.

7 Ed. II.
Feast of St. Michael
the Archangel.

Edmund Trentemars, citizen of London, grants to his son Edmund 7 acres of arable land in Stebbenethe, in the field called 'Gundesfelde,' lying between the land of Walter In the Hale and the land of Hugh Faucos; to hold to him and his heirs in tail. *Witnesses*: Alan le Ferour, Walter in the Hale, Walter Morys, Richd. Canon, John Canon, John Fleg, and others. *Seal*: a double cross (?) *Inscription*: "Sigillum Wal[teri ?] de Newelod."

5.

13 Edw. II.
Sunday before the
Nativity of St.
John the Baptist.

Walter, son and heir of Edmund Trentemars, grants to Agnes, widow of Richard de Dunlegh, of Suthwerk, 2 parts of a curtilage in 'Estsmethefeld' in the parish of St. Botolph 'extra Algate,' lying between the tenements of Richd. Swetyng and of Johanna the widow of the said Edmund Trentemars (which she held in dower), and abutting on the King's Highway on the N., together with 6 acres and 3½ roods in Stebenheth, lying in the field called le Breche. Also the

¹ Noted in margin 'Berners.'

reversion to 1rd of the said Curtilage in 'Estsmethefeld.' Also the reversion to 3¹/₂ acres in Stebenheth, in 'le Breche,' also held in dower by the said Johanna. *Witnesses*: Walter Crepyng, John de Munden, Robt. Bourne, John le Tollere, Robt. le Forester, Walter in the Hern, Hugh de Hechham, John de Fridairstrete, Richd. Swetyng, Walter le Taylur, John de Sondon, Simon de Stowe, & others. *Seal*: A merchant's mark. *Inscription*: "Sigillum Edmundi Trentemars."

6.

14 Edw. II. Deed by which Isabella Estm(in?)ar lends to Godefridus le Webbe, butcher of London, £20 sterling, and as a security he mortgages a tenement he had from Walter de Legh, citizen of London, in the parish of St. Mary Matefeloun, outside the bar of 'Alegate,' of which he had enfeoffed her by a separate deed. *Witnesses*: Robert de Bourne, Robert le Forester, Robert le Bakere, Alan Underwode, John le Chayer, John de Mundene, Walter Crepyng, Wm. de Chepenham, John de Waletone, Ralph Clericus, & others. *Seal*: a stag's head cabossed, within its horns a cross patée. *Inscription*: ?

7.

14 Edw. II. Walter, son and heir of Edmund Trentemars, grants to Simon Tuesday next after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula. de Abyndon, citizen of London, 12 acres in Stebenhith, in a Croft called 'Gyesfeld,' lying between the land of the said Simon and the King's Highway, next the land of the Bishop of London, which leads towards 'Byshopesgrove' and abutting on the lane called 'Theveslane' towards the E. and the land which his mother Johanna held in dower on the W. Also, the reversion to 6 acres lying next and on the W. of the said 12 acres which the said Johanna held in dower. *Witnesses*: John de Mondere, Walter Moriz, John Moriz, Robert de Bourne of Stebenhith, Robt. le Forester of the same place, Wm. Fremman of Hakeneye, Richd. atte Pyry of the same place and others. No seal.

8.

17 Edw. II. John de Causton, citizen of London, and Eva his wife, who Sunday next after the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope. was the wife of Simon de Abyndon, formerly citizen and clothier of London, grant to Alice dau. of Walter Trentemars of London all Eva's right to dower in 12 acres which Simon bought of Walter Trentemars in 'Gyesfeld' in Stebenhithe. *Witnesses*: Henry de Combemartyn, Wm. de Athelby, Richd. Ascelin, citizens of London, John de Stebenhithe, Walter Moriz, John Moriz, John de Munden, Robt. de Bourn, and others. *Seals*: (1) a fess dancetté between two (?) lions passant. *Inscription*: "Sigillum Eve de Abindune (?) (2) A chevron between 3 crosses patée. *Inscription* :

9.

18 Edw. II. 1325. Will [Probate] of Wm. Hastel, of the parish of St. Botulph Sunday next after the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle. 'extra Alegate.' Mentions his wife Johanna, and his messuage and garden in the parish of St Botulph, situate upon "le Tourdich," which he leaves to his wife for life with remainder to his daughter Margery. *Witnesses*: Walter de Ichhall or Jehhull (?) and William Wastel, the apprentices of testator.

Proved before the Archdeacon of London 11 Kal. Aug. 1325. Enrolled in the Hustings Court, 3 Edw. III.

10.

18 Edw. II. Ascelina, formerly the wife of Walter of Kensington, brewer Sunday next after the Feast of the Elevation of the Holy Cross. of London, grants to Estmar Hose butcher of London, and Cristina his wife, all that butcher's shop which she had from the feoffment of Cristina, dau. of Reginald 'Tegulator,' her mother, in the parish of St. Botulph 'extra Alegate,' lying between the house of Wm. Wastel and the tenement of Wm. de Bosenham—to hold at the rent of "unum clavum gariofli" to the grantor and a wax candle of the price of 6d to be burnt before the altar of the Blessed Mary of the Church of St. Botolph. *Witnesses*: [Hamo de Chigwelle, mayor, Adam de Salesbiri and John de Oxon, sheriffs] D'nus Richard de Wynbysh, Prior of ... Holy Trinity of London, then alderman of the Ward, Nichs. Berman, John Kobbe, Wm. Clericus, Walter Wyn-

bysh, Stephen Talp, Wm. Godefrey, Hamo de Copton, Simon le Hodere, then serjeant of the ward, John Clericus, and others. *Seal*: a fleur de lis. *Inscription*: S. Christine Pottere(?)."

11.

4 Edw. III. Richd. de Gloucester, son and heir of Richd. de Gloucester Monday on the late citizen and draper of London, grants to Wm. Haunsard the Assumption of the citizen and fishmonger of London, 13 acres of meadow lying B.V.M. next 'Cracheggesmulle' in the county of Middlesex [on endorsement called "medū at ye towyr hyll"] *Witnesses*: Richard de Hackeneye, Henry Combemartyn, John de Mokkyngge, Wm. de Newenham of the parish of the Hospital of St. Giles without London, John Andrew of the same place, Nigel Clericus of the same place, and others. *Seal*: 3 bendlets. *Inscription*: "S. Ricardi de Gloucester."

12.

4 Edw. III. Similar grant with a warranty. *Seal* as last. Wednesday after the Assumption of the B.V.M.

13.

6 Edw. III. Edmund Crepyn, brother and heir of Ralph Crepyn, son and Wednesday next heir of Walter Crepin, formerly Citizen of London, grants to after the feast of Wm. Haunsard, citizen and fishmonger of London, 4 acres of St. Laurence Mar- meadow in 'le Eldeford' called the 'Bolemad,' as enclosed etc., tyr. bounded by lands of John Moris, John de Stebenhuthe, Wm. de Bumstede, John de Causton and Nichs. Forester. *Witnesses*: Walter Morice, John Mow, John Hevede, John de Stebenhuthe, junior, Nichs. Pyke, citizens of London and others. *Seal*: on a bend cotised 3 mullets. *Inscription*: "Sigillum Edmundi Crepin."

14.

Same date. Edmund Crepyn appoints Nichs. de Causton "vallettum meum" his attorney to deliver seisin of the land. *Seal*: as the last.

15.

3 Edw. III. Agreement between Richard, son and heir of Richd. de Gloucester, formerly citizen of London, and Wm. Haunsard, citizen Monday on the & fishmonger, by which Richd. sold and granted to Wm. 13 Morrow of the Assumption of the acres lying next 'Crescheggesmill,' in the county of Middlesex, B.V.M. for 9 years from Midsummer 7 Edw. III. *Witnesses*: Richard de Hakeneye, Henry de Combemartyn, John de Mokkyng, Wm. de Newenham of the parish of St. Giles without London, John Andrew of the same place, Nigel clericus, and others. *Seal* as Nos. 11 and 12.

16.

Same date. Deed of feoffment of above. Same witnesses and Seal.

17.

12 Edw. III. Robert de Cantuar', carpenter, and Margeria his wife, by a Sunday after the certain charter of feoffment, granted to Wm. Haunsard, citizen Feast of the An- and fishmonger, a garden in the parish of St. Botolph without nunciation. By present deed this is admitted to be a mortgage only, to secure 4 marks of silver to be paid to Wm. at his house in the parish of St. Dunstan 'versus Turrim Londini.' *Witnesses*: Henry Darcy, then mayor, Walter Idel and Nichs. Crane, then Sheriffs, Alexr. Cobbe, Thos. Cobbe, Walter Cobbe, John Elyot, John de Romeneye, Peter in le Lane, & others.

18.

Same date. To the feoffment mentioned in the last deed. *Witnesses*: the same. *Seals*: (1) An estoile of 6 points; (2) on a chevron between 3 dolphins embowed 3 plates(?)

19.

18 Edw. III.
Wednesday next
before feast of St.
Martin in the Win-
ter.

clericus, and others.

Maria, who was the wife of Edmund Crepyn, son of Walter Crepyn, formerly citizen of London, being in pure widowhood, etc., grants to Wm. Haunsard, senior, her dower in land in the parish of Stebbenheth, St. Mary Matefeloun, and elsewhere, in Middlesex. *Witnesses*: Walter Turk, Thos. Morice, John de Tripe, Nigel de Hakeneye, Wm. de Morden, Nichs. de Harwedon,

20.

22 Edw. III.
Monday on the
Morrow of St. An-
drew the Apostle.

Wm. Haunsard, senior, citizen and fishmonger of London, grants to Henry le Vanner, citizen and vintner of London, and Johanna his wife, 4 acres of meadow, called 'le Bolemad,' at 'le Eldeford,' which he had had of the feoffment of Edmund Crepyn; abuts on John de Colewell, John Morice, Sir John de Pulteneye, John de Causton, Nichs. le Forester and a croft called 'Bagelicroft.' *Witnesses*: Walter Turk, Thos. Morice, Nichs. atte Wyk, Nichs. le Forester, John May, John Spire, Robert Spire and others. *Seal*: a fish (not a dolphin) in fess between 3 escallop shells (?). *Inscription*: "Sigillum Will. Haunsard."

21.

23 Edw. III.
Sunday before the
Annunciation of
the B.V.M.

Wm. Haunsard, senr., citizen and fishmonger of London, grants to Henry le Vanner and Johanna his wife, the daughter of the said William, a tenement, with a curtilage adjoining, in the parish of St. Botolph 'extra Alegate,' "cum acciderit," after the death of Wm. Haunsard, junr., his son, and Alice his wife, daughter and heir of Walter Trentemars; which tenement he had of the gift of the said Wm. and Alice.

Also the reversion of 86 acres of arable and 12 acres of meadow, after the same lives, in the parish of Stebenheth; which he had of the same gift; of which 40 acres lie in the field called 'Homfeld,' 20 acres in a field called 'Waleysfield,' 20 acres in the field 'Gyesfeld,' and 6 acres in the field called 'Longemed,' 10 acres of meadow lie next "le Poplar," and 2 at the Eldeford, and abut on "la Leye." *Witnesses*: Walter Turk, Wm. de Rothingge, John de Triple, John May, Edmund Crepyn of the parish of Stebenhith, John de Romeneye, Simon de Hatfield, Simon atte Corner, Robt. Fissher, brasier, and others. *Seal* as last.

22.

28 Edw. III.
Sunday next after
Feast of St. Dun-
stan.

Richard Smelt and Peter Fyge, citizens & fishmongers of London, and John Mile, "capellanus," confirm to Johanna, widow of Henry le Vanner, late citizen and vintner of London, for life, all the mortgages, etc., wh: they had for the gift of feoffment of the said Henry and Johanna in the parish of St. Botolph without Alegate, London, "apud le Eldeford," "apud le Popelar," and elsewhere in the parish of Stebenheth, and after her death to the right heirs of the sd. Henry. *Witnesses*: Henry de Stodeye, John de Triple, Nichs. atte Wyk, Thos. de Petresfeld, Wm. Underwode, Thos. Croucheman, John de Norton, John Bass and others. *Seals* (1) On a bend between two fishes [smelts?] 3 mullets. *S. 3PE. 3C.* (2) A woman, on her left a catherine wheel.

23.¹

33 Edw. III.
20 January.

Robert de Kyngham, son of Robt. de Kyngham, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Wm. Wastel, grant to Thos. Cornewaleys, citizen and vintner of London, all their right in a messuage, with a garden adjoining, which the sd. Thomas had of the feoffment of Adam Pope of Guldeford, spicer, and Margaret his wife, in the parish of St. Botolph without Alegate. *Witnesses*: John de Wendore, Wm. Gamen, Thos. Crouchman, Robt. Grey-lond, Nichs. Cobbe, and others. *Seal*: on 2 bars, 5 nondescript objects.

24.

33 Edw. III.
Thursday next af-
ter Feast of St.
Gregory the Pope.

Agnes Turkes grants to Wm. de Essex, citizen and girdler of London, all that tenement which was of Peter de Weston, citizen and 'potter' [ollarius], & Matilda his wife, in the parish of St. Botolph without Alegate, abutting on Simon de Bosenham, ... Margery Wastel. *Witnesses*: Walter Cobbe, John Cobbe, Wm. le Brewer, John Ferthyng, John 'Clericus,' and others. *Seal*: A woman's full face.

¹ Query, should come after 25.

25.²

33 Edw. III. Adam Pope of Guldeford, spicer, and Margery his wife, the Sunday after the dau : of Wm. Wastel, grant to Thomas Cornwaleys, citizen and Feast of St. Hilary. vintner of London, a messuage in the parish of St. Botolph without Alegate formerly belonging to Margery's father William.

Witnesses as in No. 23. Seals : (1) a Pegasus (?); (2) a bird.

26.

34 Edw. III. William de Essex, citizen and girdler of London, grants to Sunday after the Thos. Cornwaleys, citizen and vintner of London, all that tene- Feast of St. Barna- ment in the parish of St. Botolph 'extra Alegate' which he had- bas the Apostle. of the feoffment of Agnes Turkes and which came to her after the death of Peter de Weston, formerly citizen and 'potter' of London, and Matilda his wife [as described in 24]. *Witnesses :* John de Wendovre, Thos. Croucheman, Robt. Greyland, Hugh Gillyng, Wm. Ferthyng, and others. *Seal :* A grotesque figure of a man between the letters J. S. L.

27.

42 Edw. III. Indenture between Thos. Cornwaleys and Johanna his wife, Wednesday after on the one part, and Hy. son of Hy. Fauner, of the other part, the Feast of St. whereby the latter grants to the former for their lives all messua- John the Evange- ges, land, etc., which the said Johanna had of the gift of Richard- list. Smelt, Peter Fige [of] London, and John Mile 'capelanus,' in the parish of St. Botolph Alegate, at Eldeforde, "le Popelar" and elsewhere in the parish of Stebenheth. *Witnesses :* John Wendover, John Tripe, John Gosebourne, Wm. Underwode, John Perekok, John Smelt, Mōrice de Caxton, & others. *Seal :* . . . a fess between 3 roses. *Inscription :* Sigillum Henrici Fauneri.

28.

43 Edw. III. Adam de Bures, "dictus canoun," citizen of London, grants to Thursday on the John de Bures and Wm. Fykelden, citizens of London, the Feast of the Inven- the messuage with 3 shops and gardens in the parish of St. Botolph- tion of the Holy without Alegate in the suburbs of London, abutting on Thos. Cross. Vannere, Nichs. Cobbe, &c.; which messuages he recently bought of John Ratford, glover, and Johanna his wife, 41 Ed. III., Simon de Morden being then Mayor, and Adam Wymundham and Robt. Gurdilere sheriffs. *Witnesses :* Richd. atte Celer, Nichs. Longe, Wm. atte Halle, John Norton, Robt. Greyland, and others. *Seal :* Two bars between 5 cross crosslets, 2 in chief, 2 in fess, and 1 in base.

29.

44 Edw. III. Thos. Chesthunte, citizen and goldsmith of London, John 23 March. Gravesende, citizen and "clothier" of London, and Dionisia his wife, grant to Richd. de Ty, chaplain, and Robt. son of Robt. Vanner, all the right in the lands, etc., which he had of the gift of John Hiltoft in the parish of St. Martin of Bermanchirche abutting on Henry Vanner . . . the lane of 'Brodelane' . . . the ward called 'Tamyestrete' . . . the waters of Tame. *Witnesses :* Robt. de la More, Thos. Gysors, [] Brembre, Roger Longe, Wm. Kyng, & others. *Seals :* (1) gone. (2) the letter G. with a staff rising out of it. (3) 2 birds.

30.

7 Rich. II. Fine between John Cornwaleys, plt., and Thos. Cornwaleys à die Sancti Hil- and Johanna his wife, defts., of 4 acres in Oldeforth in the larii in quindecim parish of Stebenheth. Consideration 20 marks. dies.

31.

7 Richard II. Thos. Cornwaleys and Johanna his wife appoint Wm. Ken- 14 February. yon, 'capelanus,' to deliver seisin of the sd. 4 acres in Oldenforthe in the parish of Stebenheth, called 'Bollmede.' [No witnesses.]

32.

11 Richard II. John Branyll, citizen and butcher of London, and Matilda 20 May. his wife, dau : and heiress of Nichs. Cobbe, son and heir of Alexander Cobbe, both late citizens and butchers of London, grant to John Wakefield and John Bally a messuage and a garden in St. Botolph

² Query, Should be before 23.

'extra Algate juxta Turrim,' abutting on lands of Johanna, widow of Thos. Cornwaleys late citizen and vintner . . . Richard Atte Hoke and Agnes his wife, formerly wife of Thos. Chigwell, late citizen and butcher—extends from the King's highway from Algate towards the Tower of London on the W. *Witnesses*: Stephen Lalleford, smyth, Richd. Hoke, 'bocher,' Hy. atte Hoke, 'bocher,' Richd. Morcock, 'bocher,' Wm. Burford, 'brasyer,' and others. Seal gone.

11 Rich. II.

33.

Sir Nichs. Brembre and Idonea his wife convey to John Fitz. Nichole and Hy. Vanner, citizens and vintners of London, all the lands &c. which he had in London or its suburbs. *Witnesses*: John Colshull, Wm. Mor, John Rokat, John Northfolk, Edwd. Barbor, and others. Seal: 3 annulets, 2 & 1, on a canton a mullet of 5 points. Crest, a garb. Inscription: *Sigillum Nicholai brmbir*

16 Richard II.

34.

Ralph atte Swych, citizen and fruiterer of London, grants to Stephen Sedar, citizen and fletcher, 2 messuages with 3 shops in the parish of St. Botulph 'extra Algate,' in the suburbs of London, which he, together with Walter Lynot, citizen and vintner of London (now dead), had of the feoffment of Richd. Ro(t)chyng, citizen and 'stokfishmonger.' *Witnesses*: Robt. Boreford, Wm. atte Wode, Wm. Dawe, founders, Tho: Clere (?), Stephen Lalleford, & others. Seal: A letter I crowned.

17 Richard II.

35.

Thos. May, son and heir of John May, of London, grants to Feast of St. Thomas Henry Vannere, John Cornwaleys, Robert Russe, citizens of the Apostole. London, and Wm. Clonville(?), of the County of Essex, all his tenements, etc., in Old 'Jewry' in the parish of St Olave in the ward of Colmanstrete—Also the 'villa de Oldeforde,' in the parish of Stibenhithe, which came to him after the death of his said father. *Witnesses*: Paul Gisors, Richd. Litlyngton, John Pope of London, Sherman, Edmd. de Belton, John Cook, John Lynne of the County of Mddlesex, & others. Seal: a man and a woman standing between two palm trees (?).

18 Richard II.

36.

Stephen Sedar, citizen and fletcher of London, grants to 20 Juue. John atte Lee, citizen and chandler, 2 messuages & 3 shops and gardens in the parish of St. Botulph 'extra Algate,' which he had of the feoffment of Ralph atte Swych (see 34). *Witnesses*: Wm. Foundor, Stephen Lalleford, Robt. Burford, Thos. Felawe, Thos. Clerk, & others. Seal: The letter S over a merchants' mark—an arrow head.

4 Henry IV.

37.

20 July. John Cornwaleys and John Weston—after reciting that Sir Nichs. Haute Knt., Thos. Thornburgh, Thos. Colriche (?) John Gylling and themselves had a grant from John Doget, son and heir of Walter Doget, formerly citizen and draper of London, on the sale of the said John Doget and Wm. Cressewyk, Executors of the will of the said Walter Doget, of certain lands in the parishes of St. Leonard of Estechepe, St. Margaret of Briggestrete, St. George prope Estechepe and elsewhere in London. (2) that they had all enfeofed the said John Doget of (1) the tenement called "le bole" with the shop "ante-situat," and a shop which Walter Doget bought of Richd. de Everee in the said parish of St. Leonards and 32/s of rent issuing out of the shop which Wm. Beverache lately held in the same parish,—remit, release, and quit claim to the said Nichs., Thos. Thos & John all their rights in the said property. Seal: (1) the letter T.

4 Henry V.

38.

6 February. Wm. Clovile, Esq., and Thos. Colred, appoint Robt. Stafford and Moys (?) to deliver seisin to John Cornwaleys, citizen of London, of the manor called "le Bernes" lying partly in St. Botulph 'extra Algate' in the suburbs of London and partly in the parish of Stebenhethe. Seals: (1) 3 fleur de lis, 2 and 1. Inscription: "*Sigillum Thomæ Colred.*" (2). 2 chevrons each charged with 5 nails. Crest: an ostrich's head between two wings. Inscription: "— Clov—" [On reverse—a man's head with long moustache.]

'extra Aligne' (extra Aligne) 'abandon on behalf of 1 female widow of Thos Cornwallis' into which and other... Richard Aligne and Agnes his wife formerly wife of Thos. Cornwallis, late citizen and merchant, deceased, from the King's highway from Aligne towards the Tower of London on the W. Highway: Richard Aligne, merchant, Richard Aligne, 'baker', 'Wm. Aligne', and others: and others: and others.

11 Richard II. 20 June. Thos. Aligne, citizen and baker of London, grants to Richard Aligne, citizen and baker of London, all the lands which he had in London or its suburbs. Witnesses: John Colville, Wm. Aligne, John Aligne, John Aligne, John Aligne, and others. Seal: 2 annals 2 s. 1 on a grant of a plot. Seal: a grant. Inscription: 2 annals 2 s. 1 on a grant of a plot. Seal: a grant. Inscription: 2 annals 2 s. 1 on a grant of a plot.

12 Richard II. 1 August. Richard Aligne, citizen and baker of London, grants to Stephen Aligne, citizen and baker of London, all the lands which he had in London or its suburbs. Witnesses: John Colville, Wm. Aligne, John Aligne, John Aligne, and others. Seal: 2 annals 2 s. 1 on a grant of a plot. Seal: a grant. Inscription: 2 annals 2 s. 1 on a grant of a plot.

13 Richard II. 11 Richard II. Thos. Aligne, citizen and baker of London, grants to Henry Aligne, citizen and baker of London, all the lands which he had in London or its suburbs. Witnesses: John Colville, Wm. Aligne, John Aligne, John Aligne, and others. Seal: 2 annals 2 s. 1 on a grant of a plot. Seal: a grant. Inscription: 2 annals 2 s. 1 on a grant of a plot.

14 Richard II. 20 June. John Aligne, citizen and baker of London, grants to Stephen Aligne, citizen and baker of London, all the lands which he had in London or its suburbs. Witnesses: John Colville, Wm. Aligne, John Aligne, John Aligne, and others. Seal: 2 annals 2 s. 1 on a grant of a plot. Seal: a grant. Inscription: 2 annals 2 s. 1 on a grant of a plot.

15 Henry IV. 20 July. John Aligne, citizen and baker of London, grants to Stephen Aligne, citizen and baker of London, all the lands which he had in London or its suburbs. Witnesses: John Colville, Wm. Aligne, John Aligne, John Aligne, and others. Seal: 2 annals 2 s. 1 on a grant of a plot. Seal: a grant. Inscription: 2 annals 2 s. 1 on a grant of a plot.

16 Henry V. 8 February. Wm. Aligne, citizen and baker of London, grants to Stephen Aligne, citizen and baker of London, all the lands which he had in London or its suburbs. Witnesses: John Colville, Wm. Aligne, John Aligne, John Aligne, and others. Seal: 2 annals 2 s. 1 on a grant of a plot. Seal: a grant. Inscription: 2 annals 2 s. 1 on a grant of a plot.

39.

4 Henry V. John Cornwaleys, Esqr., senior, of London, grants to Lewis,
8 November. Ion and Wm. Monteneys, esqrs., and Thos. Walsyngham, citizen
& vintner of London: (1) all the lands in the parish of St. Dun-
stan Est; (2) in the parish of St. George in Puddinglane, London; (3) in the street
called 'Berewardislane' in the parish of 'All Saints of Berkyngchirche'; (4) 10s of
yearly rent issuing out of a tenement called 'le Blakeloft' in the lane called
'Martlane' (*sic*) which now belongs to the Abbot and Convent of the B. M. de Gracis
next the Tower of London. *Witnesses*: Thos. Meynell, Richd. Stowell, Richd. Steell,
Richd. Manghfeld, John Sutton, & others.

40.

4 Henry VI. John Bishop of London—after reciting that one John
1 March. Cornwaleys held of his predecessors as of their manor of
Stebbenhuth 8 acres of land in Heherbury, 5 acres of land and
meadow in 'Longemed juxta Blythenhale,' 4 acres of land in 'Fannerefeld,' 1 acre
in Homefeld, and 1 acre called 'Justyngacre,' in respect of which he had been chosen
to fill the office of Bedell to the manor, and reciting that he had refused to act and
that his lands had been consequently forfeited—grants the same lands to Roger
Pynchepole of the County of Essex, esqr., for 100 years, from Michaelmas then last, at
8d. an acre per annum. *Witnesses*: Master Simon Northewe, Archdeacon of Middle-
sex, Wm. Duffield and John Sudbery, clerks, Wm. Scotte and
Walter Grene, esquires, and others.

4 April Confirmation at foot by Reginald Kentwode [the] dean and
[the] chapter of the aforesaid church of London. *Seals*: (1)
of Bishop of London. (2) of the Dean and Chapter of London.

41.

7 Henry VI. Roger Pynchepole of Essex, Esq., after reciting the last
8 January. lease and confirmation, grants the term thereby granted to John
Merlyn and William Taverner their heirs or assigns. *Seal*:
"Pynchep . . . [arms too indistinct to read]"

42.

28 Henry VI. Thos. Cornwaleys grants to Thos. Brightfeld of London all
23 February. that his mansion in the parish of St. Martin 'in Vinetra,'
London, next 'Narowlan super Celars,' which Edmund Sheffield
citizen and vintner, held together with a part of the said cellar beneath the steps
(stairs?) of the said mansion, for the whole length and width of the said stairs (?), to
hold from the Nativity of St. John the Baptist then next following for 63 years at 14s.
rent. Power of re-entry on non payment of rent. Landlord covenants to repair and
keep wind and water tight.

Endorsed is the following:—"Thes be ye necessaryes yt Thomas Bryghtfeld wt yn
namyed shall make in hys own proppr costs in ye hous yatt he dwellyth yn, yat is to
say, j chymny for a kechyn, a eistern of lede wt a pype of led doebn yn ye walle to
Narewlan a pryve of ston in ye ston wall, ij couple of wyndo^s of freston. yt is to sey,
son couple of freston w^t ferments of Iryn, and anor couple wtout ferments of
Iryn." *Seal*: a floreated ornament.

43.

4 Edw. IV. Margaret, late the wife of Wm. Taverner, citizen and girdler
4 April 1464. of London, and Wm. Taverner, their son, ex'ors of his will. After
reciting No 40, and reciting that Wm. Taverner survived John
Martyn, re-grant to Thos. Cornwaleys, esq., all the said premises. *Seals*: (1) Foliage
and a bunch of grapes (?) (2) a wolf's head. *Inscription*: au dñu je

44.

11 Edw. IV. Thos. Cornwaleys, esqr., grants and lets to Wm. Sygrym,
14 February 1472. citizen and "Foyster" of London, all that his great messuage
called "le Bernes" in the parish of St. Botolph 'extra Algate'
with the great field annexed to it called the 'Homefeld,' in the parish of Stebenhith, e,
covering 50 acres of land and meadow. Several exceptions to the demise, *inter alia*, a
dove cote in the garden and a great chamber above the hall with two adjoining
chambers called "lez withdraughts," for 11 years from Michaelmas last at £14 rent.
Tenant may dig up one acre of sand each year. Landlord covenants to repair and
keep wind and water tight. *Seal*: A letter H. under a crown. (?)

45.

17 Edw. IV. Thomas Cornwaleys, son and heir of John Cornwaleys, deceased, late of London, grants to Sir Thos. Mountgomery, knt., John Clepton, esq., Humfrey Tyrell, Esq., Thos. Apulton, gent., Thos. Danvers, gent., John Fiens, chaplain, and Richd. Gyll, all his tenement called "le Horshede" in the parish of St. Mary Matfelon 'extra Algate.'
Seal.

Endorsed: "A feoffment made by Thomas Cornwaleys of his landys in Whyte Chapell parych."

46.

5 Henry VII. John Cornwaleys, son and heir of Thos. Cornwaleys, esq.,
 13 November 1489. deceased, grants to Richd. Vannell his manor of Bernes, situate in the parish of St. Botulph, Stebenhithe, and the B. Mary of Whitechapell. *Seal:* a cross patée.

47.

5 Henry VII. Richd. Vannell regrants to John Cornwaleys and Elizh. his
 14 November. wife the same manor, to hold to them and the heirs of the said John for ever. *Seal:* Apparently a merchant's mark.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON SIR ADAM GURDUN.

By JOSEPH BAIN, F.S.A., Scot.

I venture to supplement my paper (pp. 1-4 *ante*) on Sir Adam Gurdun by the following inquisitions,¹ which are interesting, as they shew his longevity to be quite as remarkable as Gilbert White supposed, and also prove some other points connected with his family. They were included in a long list, principally of Scottish documents, and thus overlooked at the time.

(1.) The first on the file is an inquisition, in pursuance of the King's writ of *diem clausit extremum*, dated Westminster 8th April, 1305, taken by a jury at Aulton, Hampshire, on the 29th of same month, who found that the lately (*nuper*) deceased Adam Gurdun held the bailliary of Alicesholte and Wolvemere Forest for life by the King's gift, by Great Sergeanty, and a payment of 13s. 4d. yearly at the Exchequer. That John de Venuz sometime (*dudum*) deceased, held it in fee of the King *in capite*, and by the King's leave gave it to Adam for life, to revert to his own heirs. That John de Venuz, his son and heir, aged 40 and more, was then entitled thereto. Value, 66s. 8d. And that Johanna, daughter of Adam Gurdun, was his next heir, and 45 years of age.

(2.) The second is taken also at Aulton on 13 April. The jury found that Sir Adam Gurdun, Knight, held the manor of Tistede *in capite* as half a knight's fee. He had a hall, grange and byre (*boveria*) covered with thatch (*stramine*); easements worth 4s.; sixty arable acres, worth 4d. each; eleven freeholders

¹ 33 Edw. I., No. 25.

paid 24s. 11d. at the four principal terms. Two acres of pasture at 6d. each; pasture for 50 sheep in common; total value, 49s. 11d. He also held some tenements in Seleborne of the Prior of Seleborne, paying 50s. *per annum*. He had a hall, grange, and cowhouse covered with tiles (*tegulis*). Value of the easements, 5s. 56 acres arable at 4d. each. A dovecote, 1s. 6d. 2 acres of pasture at 4d. each. Four freeholders paying 12s. 10d. quarterly. Total 38s. 4d. He also held certain tenements at "la Steepe," of Margaret Queen of England for . . . as of the Hundred of Aulton. A thatched house is worth nothing. 20 arable acres at 2s. Total, 3s. 4d. The aforesaid Johanna was his daughter and heir.

(3). He also held a manor at Padindene, co. Surrey, of John de Hastings, as half a knight's fee, for a pair of gilt spurs, or 6d. Total value, 10*li*. 9s. 1d.

From these it appears that he may quite well have been 85 at his death; that Johanna was evidently, from her age, his daughter by Constantia de Venuz, not by Agnes, as Gilbert White said; and that the Venuz family resumed the office of hereditary keepers of the forest on his death. Let us first see what became of his daughter and her possessions. On 17 July, 1306, a jury at Aulton found that Johanna, daughter of Adam Gurdun, might transfer her manor of Nuttleye to James de Northon and Elizabeth his wife, reserving her own life-rent. The holding was by Great Sergeanty, viz., that Johanna, along with John de Venuz, who held East Worldham, should carry a staff of the Mareschalcy in the king's household.²

On Friday next after the translation of the Blessed Thomas, 1 Edw. II., a jury at Alresforde found that Johanna, now styled widow of Robert Achard, might transfer to the above James de Norton her manor of East Tistede, and 100 acres in Selborne, reserving her own life-rent. Besides other property it is stated she still held Selborne Makerel, a manor worth 10*li*., for life, of the Prior and Convent of Selborne.³

From a paper by Mr. W. S. Ellis, on Hampshire Families,⁴ the Venuz family seem to have been foresters of Wolvemere, &c., as early as 4 Richard I. (1193); and from the authorities given by him, with some others which I have also noted, it appears they continued to hold it after Sir Adam Gurdun's long life-rent ended, down to 37 Edw. III., when a John Marescal, nephew of Nicholas and Hugh de Venuz, who had both died without heirs of their bodies, was found to be the heir of entail. I have not traced it further than this point, and leave some Hampshire antiquary to pursue the history of the keepers of the Forest.

² *Inq. p. m.* 34 Edw. I. No. 175.

³ *Inq. ad q.d.*, 1 Edw. II., No. 70.

⁴ *Herald & Genealogist*, Aug. 1868.

WEDDINGS AT ST. MARY LE STRAND, LONDON,
FROM A.D. 1606 to 1625.

(Continued from p. 41.)

1613.

- June 15, Cuthbeard Wroth and Katherine Browne, *per lye*.
 „ 17, Thomas Atkinson and Sarah Wilkinson, *per lye*.
 July 3, William Erwood and Mary Wilkinson, *per lye*.
 „ 7, Samuëll Blunt and Ann Dauson, *per lye*.
 „ 14, ffrauncis Parker and Mary Harryson, *per banes*.
 „ 31, Symon Weeden and Anne Titoe, *per lye*.
 Aug. 16, Hughe Turner and Judith Wakelin, *per banes*.
 „ 19, Richard Barrat and Jouhan Morkeridge, *per lye*.
 „ 24, John Merrycke and Luce Haynes, *per lye*.
 „ 30, George Bovell and Jouhan Myller, *per lye*.
 Sept. 20, Richard Morgan and Marye Stopes, *per lye*.
 Oct. 2, Samuëll Thymbleby and Jouan Nortton, *per banes*.
 „ 8, John ffaulkner and Margaret ffloreday, *per lye*.
 „ 16, Robert Bell and Susan Payne, *per lye*.
 „ 16, William Harcott and Mary Ball, *per ly*.
 „ 19, John Dawson and Mary Ball, *per lye*.
 „ 28, Edward Broekwell and Margery Blassinden, *per banes*.
 Nov. 7, Ambros Davys and Susann Jones, *per ba*.
 „ 9, John Gloster and Rebecka Bray.
 „ 14, Richard Doulton and ffraunces Griffin.
 „ 14, Robert Marlion and Jane Tucker.
 „ 29, John Lucas and Anne Rogers.
 Dec. 3, Claudio Wilson and Katherine Stansham.
 „ 3, Thomas Reddinge and Dorothy Childerley, *per lye*.
 „ 12, Edward Dowty and Wynifryd Waryner, *per lye*.
 „ 16, John Holmes and Elizabeth Claxson.
 „ 5 [*sic*], William Wyvell and Elizabeth Hitchcock.
 „ 24, Robert Dorrell and Christionete Elemy, *per ly*.
 „ 25, John Radstone and Jane Playford, *per lye*.
 „ 26, ffraunces Johnson and Jane Shephard, *per lye*.
 „ 27, ffrauncis Dorrell and Jane Shepard.

[1613-14.]

- Jan. 10, John Whittinge and Hester Blunt.
 „ 21, Richard Thomas and Katherine Pierce, *per lye*.
 „ 27, Robert Hebbes and Elizabeth Bartlett, *per lye*.
 Feb. 5, John Hutchins and Mary Godly, *per lye*.
 „ 17, John Mottershed and ffraunces Banes ; *lye*.
 „ 18, Edward Hubard and Alice Lea.
 „ 15 [*sic*], John Graynes and Margreat Jackson, *per lye*.
 „ 19, Thomas Lloyd and Susan Bucke.

WEDDINGS AT ST. MARY IN STRIP, LONDON. FROM A.D. 1600 TO 1825.

(Continued from p. 107.)

1613.

- June 16, Catharine Weston and Katherine Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 17, Thomas Atkinson and Mary Weston, per 1/2c.
 July 3, William Weston and Mary Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 7, Samuel Hunt and Ann Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 14, Thomas Weston and Mary Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 21, Thomas Weston and Mary Weston, per 1/2c.
 Aug. 10, Richard Weston and Judith Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 19, Richard Weston and Judith Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 24, John Weston and Jane Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 30, George Weston and Jane Weston, per 1/2c.
 Sept. 30, Richard Weston and Mary Weston, per 1/2c.
 Oct. 7, Samuel Weston and Jane Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 8, John Weston and Mary Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 16, Robert Weston and Jane Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 16, William Weston and Mary Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 19, John Weston and Mary Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 28, Richard Weston and Mary Weston, per 1/2c.
 Nov. 7, Thomas Weston and Jane Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 8, John Weston and Mary Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 14, Richard Weston and Jane Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 14, Robert Weston and Jane Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 23, John Weston and Jane Weston, per 1/2c.
 Dec. 3, Catharine Weston and Katherine Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 3, Thomas Weston and Dorothy Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 12, Edward Weston and Mary Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 16, John Weston and Elizabeth Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 16, William Weston and Elizabeth Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 24, Robert Weston and Jane Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 25, John Weston and Jane Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 26, Thomas Weston and Jane Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 27, Thomas Weston and Jane Weston, per 1/2c.

[1613-14]

- Jan. 10, John Weston and Mary Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 21, Richard Weston and Katherine Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 27, Robert Weston and Mary Weston, per 1/2c.
 Feb. 3, John Weston and Mary Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 17, John Weston and Mary Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 18, Edward Weston and Jane Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 19, John Weston and Mary Weston, per 1/2c.
 " 19, Thomas Weston and Jane Weston, per 1/2c.

- Feb. 17, Christopher Backhowse and Alice Robinson, *per lye.*
 „ 17, Edward Smiethe and Elizabeth Thorne, *per lye.*
 „ 27, Mr. [blank] Willoby and Mary, “ or Macey,” Wigges, *per ly. fa.*
 Mch. 6, Humphry Hughes and Mary Glasscocke.
 „ 6, William Wollaston and Anne Worsley, *per ly.*
 „ 8, Robert Jenninges and Elizabeth Jones.
 „ 3, John ffarwell and Elizabeth Baker, *per lye.*
 „ 3, Robert Ashewell and Marye Richards, *per lye.*
 „ 4, John Nicholls and Susanna Michell, *per lye.*

1614.

- Apr. 14, John Vpcoate and Mary Mullins, *per lye.*
 „ 23, Samuell Griffin and Anne Smieth, *per lye.*
 „ 23, William Slacke and Elizabeth Turbill, *per lye.*
 „ 27, Mathew Kniffington and Anne Crofte, *per lye.*
 „ 29, William Smieth and Jane ffawkes, *per lye.*
 May 5, William Phillipes and Alice Barrett, *per lye.*
 „ 5, Edward Waterfoord and Jane Houlden, *per lye.*
 „ 14, William ffyeld and Margery Gifford, *per banes.*
 „ 16, Richard Cockman and Jouan Mounger.
 „ 22, William Atkinson and Jane Anderson, *per lye.*
 „ 28, ffrancis Rogers, gent., and Katherine Carew, *per lye.*
 „ 31, James Witt and Marye Woolffe, *per lye.*
 June 1, John Englishe and Marye Beech, *per ly.*
 „ 2, John Archer and Claude Menaunt, *per lye.*
 „ 6, Roger Harsnap and Margreat Wallis, *per lye.*
 „ 11, Humphry Downes and Mary Bellingford, *per lye.*
 „ 16, John Winch and Susan Parker.
 „ 22, John Olliffe and Anne Hutchins.
 „ 22, John Johnson and Ellen Waples.
 „ 23, Edward Wotton and Katherine Edlin.
 „ 26, William Millne and Jane Leman, *per ly. f.*
 „ 30, Richard Hyne and Elizabeth Battersbye, *per ly. fa.*
 July 6, Androwe Maylin and Jouan Morley.
 „ 8, Henry Smieth and Alice Daackombe, *per lye.*
 „ 10, John Wyatt and Elizabeth Stanley, *per banes.*
 „ 11, Thomas ffreeman and Eliz. Martin.
 „ 13, Richard Clarke and Anne Cranffyeld, *per ly.*
 „ 21, Jeoffrye Jones and Elizabeth Cloughe.
 „ 25, Thomas Cullicke and Anne Braunche, *per lye.*
 „ 25, Joseph Boyle and Anne Jones, *per banes.*
 „ 27, Edward fframpton and Marye Whittakers, *per lye.*
 Aug. 5, Mr. Walter Hildesley and Dame Ruthe Harrington, *per lye.*
 „ 10, Robert Houlder and Anne Cooke.
 „ 10, Samuell Hopkins and Anne Tumber, *per lye.*
 „ 15, James Pickeringe and Constance Butler, *per lye.*
 „ 16, John Hunt and Jouan Pitcher, *per lye.*
 „ 22, Thomas Clerke and Margaret Ashenden, *per lye.*
 Sept. 5, James Stonehowse and Anne Lee, *per lye.*
 „ 9, Lewys Evans and Elizabeth Heath, *per lye.*
 „ 14, Jeoffry Wilson and Alice Claxson, *per ly.*

Feb. 17, Christopher Jackson and Alice Robinson, per lye.
 " 17, Edward Smith and Elizabeth Thomas, per lye.
 " 27, Mr. [blank] William and Mary, " or Mary, Wigan, per lye. la.

Feb. 6, Humphrey Hughes and Mary, per lye.
 " 6, William Wollaston and Jane, per lye.
 " 8, Robert Jennings and Elizabeth, per lye.
 " 8, John Harwell and Elizabeth, per lye.
 " 8, Robert Asdwell and Mary, per lye.
 " 4, John Nicholls and Susanna, per lye.

1814

Apr. 14, John Vose and Mary, per lye.
 " 28, Samuel Griffin and Anne, per lye.
 " 28, William Stacks and Elizabeth, per lye.
 " 27, Matthew Harrington and Anne, per lye.
 " 26, William Smith and Jane, per lye.
 " 5, William Phillips and Alice, per lye.
 " 5, Edward Wainwright and Jane, per lye.
 " 14, William Smith and Margaret, per lye.
 " 16, Richard Cookman and John, per lye.
 " 22, William Asdwell and Jane, per lye.
 " 28, Annance Rogers, gent., and Katherine, per lye.
 " 31, James Witt and Mary, per lye.

June 1, John Hughes and Mary, per lye.
 " 2, John Asker and Charles, per lye.
 " 6, Roger Harrington and Margaret, per lye.
 " 11, Humphrey Jones and Mary, per lye.
 " 16, John Finch and Susan, per lye.
 " 22, John Smith and Anne, per lye.
 " 22, John Johnson and Ellen, per lye.
 " 22, Edward Weston and Rebecca, per lye.
 " 26, William Smith and Jane, per lye.
 " 30, Richard Hyslop and Elizabeth, per lye.
 " 30, Andrew Maylin and Susan, per lye.

July 6, Henry Smith and Alice, per lye.
 " 10, John Wynn and Elizabeth, per lye.
 " 11, Thomas Dwyer and Elizabeth, per lye.
 " 13, Richard Clark and Anne, per lye.
 " 21, Geoffrey Jones and Elizabeth, per lye.
 " 23, Thomas Collins and Anne, per lye.
 " 25, Joseph Hyslop and Anne, per lye.
 " 27, Edward Harrington and Mary, per lye.
 " Aug. 5, Mr. Walter Hildesley and Jane, per lye.

" 10, Robert Hyslop and Anne, per lye.
 " 10, Samuel Hughes and Anne, per lye.
 " 15, James Harrington and Elizabeth, per lye.
 " 16, John Hunt and Susan, per lye.
 " 22, Thomas Clark and Margaret, per lye.
 " Sept. 5, James Harrington and Anne, per lye.
 " 9, Lewis Hyslop and Elizabeth, per lye.
 " 14, Geoffrey Wynn and Alice, per lye.

- Sept. 14, Thomas Romball and Dorothy Arundell, *per lye*.
 „ 23, Peeter Bacon and Jouan Hone, *per b*.
 „ 23, Richard Boyes and Elizabeth Stafford, *per lye*.
 „ 26, Richard Vnderwood and Isabell Powell, *per lye*.
 „ 30, Thomas Davys and Marye Pryce, *per lye*.
 Oct. 2, James Travy and Phillis Woulffe.
 „ 3, William Armestronge and Alice Dunn, *per lye*.
 „ 11, Martin Pollard and Christian Casswell.
 „ 17, Henry Packe and Bridgett Cramphorne, *per lye*.
 „ 17, Abraham Vanson and Mary Englishe.
 „ 19, Henry Alldridge and Mary Langthon, *per lye*.
 „ 26, William Allett and Barbare Lloyd, *per lye*.
 „ 28, Roger Glassington and Margreate Pope, *per lye*.
 Nov. 3, Thomas Corke and Alice Veare, *per lye*.
 „ 3, John Moore and Jouan Aungell.
 „ 7, Robert Barnes and Alice Syner.
 „ 12, William Gibbins and Dorothy Carter, *per lye*.
 „ 10 [*sic*], John Ittery and Anne Brincksfyeld, *per lye*.
 „ 12, John Gumersall and Anne Best, *per lye*.
 „ 23, Henry Smieth and Ellenour Blaunch, *per ly*.
 „ 27, Hughe Saycheverell and Oryane Hobson, *per lye*.
 Dec. 4, Christopher Larchin and Jane Scrivenour, *per lye*.
 „ 7, Christofer Gibbon and Mary Sutton, *per lye*.
 „ 8, Richard Tucker and Anne Bostocke, *per ly*.
 „ 17, Thomas Cowch and Alice Clarke, *per licence*.
 „ 21, Thomas Bunn and Susan Johnson, *per ly. fa.*

[1614-15.]

- Jan. 3, John Abern and Elizabeth Hudson, *per ly*.
 „ 3, Richard Moore and Elizabeth Sherley, *per ly*.
 „ 6, Mr. Thomas fleminge and Sarahe Miller, *per lye*.
 „ 10, Thomas Bishopp and Jouan Otway, *per lye. fac.*
 „ 19, Richard Newnam and Anne ffyelde, *per lye. Rastells*.
 „ 20, Besillio Leechpoole and Eliz. Bellson, *per lye*.
 „ 21, Anthony ffawx and Alice Newson, *per lye*.
 „ 23, Ambros Blundell and Anne Enys, *per lye Ra.*
 „ 25, John fflox and Anne Hedgges, *per lyke lycence*.
 „ 28, Thomas Woolley and Jouan Jones, *per lye. fa.*
 Feb. 5, ffrancis Vyninge and Jane Rose, *per lye. fa.*
 „ 8, John ffrANCES and Marye Baker, *per lye. fa.*
 „ 18, Henry Mawgerridge and Sarah Edwardes, *per lye. fa.*
 „ 21, Thomas Stocke and Jane Malbone, *per lye*.
 „ 22, Harman Morryce and Sarah Davers, *per lycence from the faculties*.
 „ 24, Thomas Dyer and Anne Lucas, *per lye. fa.*
 „ 24, Robert Coleman and Judithe Preeste, *per ly. fa.*
 „ 26, Richard Michaell and Anne Weroe.
 Mch. 1, Burell Tayler and Elizabeth Covye, *by licence from the fa.*
 „ 10, Henry Larkin and Marye Smieth, *per ly. fa.*
 „ 13, Mathewe Waldrome and Mary Androwe, *per lye. ab facultat.*
 „ 26, ffrancis Smieth and Margreate Parker, *per lye. facult.*

- Sept. 14, Thomas Bondell and Dorothy Strands, per the
 " 23, Robert Bacon and Susan Mason, per the
 " 23, Richard Boyce and Elizabeth Strands, per the
 " 26, Richard Vandeword and Sarah Miller, per the
 " 30, Thomas Travis and Mary Travis, per the
 Oct. 2, James Travis and Madeline Woulfe
 " 3, William Armstrong and Alice Ryan, per the
 " 11, Martin Pollard and Christian Casswell
 " 17, Henry Ficks and Bridget Cummings, per the
 " 17, Abraham Vanson and Mary Edgeline
 " 19, Henry Albridge and Mary Langston, per the
 " 20, William Allen and Barbara Lloyd, per the
 " 28, Roger Glassington and Margaret Hope, per the
 Nov. 3, Thomas Cooke and Alice Vane, per the
 " 3, John Moore and Susan Ansell
 " 7, Robert Barnes and Alice Syner
 " 12, William Gibbons and Dorothy Carter, per the
 " 19, John Wray and Anne Hutchinson, per the
 " 12, John Guntrell and Anne Post, per the
 " 23, Henry Smith and Elizabeth Blum, per the
 " 27, Hugh Stephenson and Oryane Hobson, per the
 Dec. 4, Christopher Larkin and Jane Strands, per the
 " 7, Christopher Gibson and Mary Sutton, per the
 " 8, Richard Tooker and Anne Hobson, per the
 " 17, Thomas Cowie and Alice Clark, per the
 " 27, Thomas Dunn and Sarah Johnson, per the

[1914-15]

- Jan. 3, John Abern and Elizabeth Hanson, per the
 " 5, Richard Moore and Elizabeth Strands, per the
 " 6, Mr. Thomas Blum and Sarah Miller, per the
 " 10, Thomas Bishop and Susan Overy, per the
 " 19, Richard Newman and Anne Hyde, per the
 " 20, Bethia Lockwood and Liz Johnson, per the
 " 21, Anthony New and Alice Newman, per the
 " 23, Andrew Brindell and Anne King, per the
 " 25, John Fox and Anne Holgate, per the
 " 28, Thomas Woolley and Susan Jones, per the
 Feb. 3, Francis Vining and Jane Rose, per the
 " 8, John Hanson and Mary Baker, per the
 " 18, Henry Maynard and Sarah Edwards, per the
 " 21, Thomas Stokes and Jane Malbone, per the
 " 23, Harman Mayne and Sarah Taylor, per the
 " 24, Thomas Dyer and Anne Lucas, per the
 " 24, Robert Coleman and Judith Preece, per the
 " 26, Richard Mitchell and Anne Wren
 Mar. 1, Rachel Taylor and Elizabeth Covey, per the
 " 10, Henry Larkin and Anne Strands, per the
 " 13, Mathew Williams and Mary Anderson, per the
 " 26, Francis Smith and Margaret Parker, per the

1615.

- Apr. 11, John Hales and Elizabeth Eves, *per lye*.
 „ 21, John Haddewey and Katherine Christie, *per banes*.
 „ 23, John Greene and Cissly Gee, *per banes*.
 „ 24, Edmond Curtesse and ffraunces Johnson, *per banes*.
 „ 25, John Elye and Elizabethe Terrye, by lycence from the facultyes.
 „ 25, Robert Hassall and Afine Marberrye.
 „ 29, Thomas Pooe and Jouan Smiethfyelde, *per lye. fa*.
 „ 13 [*sic*], Henry Burneby and Jouan Bearde, by lycence.
 May 5, John Shurland and Elizabeth Johnson, *per lye*.
 „ 6, George Asheton and Margery Doggett, *per lye. fa*.
 „ 16, Richard Lee and Anne ffelles, *per lye*.
 „ 18, George Rolffe and Susan Nicholas, *per lye. fa*.
 „ 18, Abraham Steward and Elizabethe Haddocke, by lye. from the facultyes.
 „ 26, ffrauncis Mewce and Elizabeth Washington, *per ly. fa*.
 June 2, Thomas Pearson and ffraunces Staples, by lycence from the facult.
 „ 9, Phillip Bates and Hester Nicholls, *per lye. fac*.
 „ 19, Richard Myllard and Vrsula Lucas, *per lye*.
 „ 20, John Needham and Susan Keyes, *per lye. fac*.
 „ 21, William Sante and Elizabeth Hollowell, *per ly. fa*.
 „ 22, George Rigges and Thomasine Barker, *per lye. fa*.
 „ 24, Hughe Hill and Katherine Coleman, *per lye. fa*.
 „ 27, John Davies and Margreate Bullocke, by lye.
 „ 28, John Carpenter and Sarahe Tompson, by lycence.
 „ 29, William ffrost and Margreat Legrice, by lycence from the ffaculties.
 July 3, Robert Payne and Elizabeth Bubb, by banes asked.
 „ 7, John Savage and Margreate Welche, *per lye. fa*.
 „ 10, Thomas Everard and Marye Rucke, by lycence.
 „ 23, John Twine and Anne Reynolds, *per lycence from the ffaculties*.
 „ 27, Samuell Sampson and Jane Dence, by lycence from the facultyes.
 „ 27, Richard Ryall and Mary Tyllier, *per lic. facultyes*.
 „ 28, Richard Woarme and Jouan Beckwell, *per lye. facultyes*.
 Aug. 2, Gyles Wallin and Anne Benson, *per lye*.
 „ 3, Richard Hawton and Eliz. Buttes, *per lye. facult*.
 „ 14, ffraunces Wellens and Ellenour Child, *per lye. faculties*.
 „ 15, William Woodbridge and Elizabeth Garrall, *per ly. fa*.
 „ 19, John Taylour and Elizabeth Myller, *per lye. fac*.
 „ 21, Henry Rabby and Jouan Pryce, *per lye. faculties*.
 „ 22, John Murray and Jane Hutton, *per lye. fac*.
 Sept. 4, Nicholas Downinge and Elizabeth Waddington, *per fa*.
 „ 25, Thomas Symmes and Elizabeth Adry, *per lye. fac*.
 „ 26, Richard Sucker and Isabell Cradocke, *per lye*.
 „ 27, Lewys Jones and Jane Smyeth, *per lye*.
 Oct. 6, George Baker and Elizabeth Harman.
 „ 20, James Harrocke, one of ye Chaplins of the Savoy, and Marye his wyeffe married the xxth of the same monethe.
 „ 23, John Gibbes and ffraunces Brattowe, *per lye. fac*.

- Oct. 28, John Humphry and Marye Meakeins, *per lye. fac.*
 „ 28, Androwe Poollmer and Mary Watton, *per lye. fac.*
 „ 31, William Skevington and Jane Axtell, *per lye. faculties.*
 „ 31, James Greene and Cisly Wright.
 Nov. 1, William Lawrence and Elizabeth Ryther, *per fa.*
 „ 4, Thomas Askwith and Anne Howard, *per lye. facultes.*
 „ 11, Robert Spiller and Dorothy Dormer, *per lye.*
 „ 21, Robert Loughton and Alice Bitton.
 „ 28, Thomas Robinson and Margreate Stevens, *by lycenc.*
 „ 28, Thomas Dompster and Susan Waller, *per lye.*
 „ 29, Edmond Pyne [? Pywe] and Elizabeth Greene, *per lye. fac.*
 Dec. 3, Allen Morryce and Isabell Mathas.
 „ 5, William Bond and Dorothy Jelffe, *per fa.*
 „ 6, Richard Marbury and Cissly Hassall, *per lye. fa.*
 „ 6, William Eastham and Ellen Barnes, *per ly. fa.*
 „ 21, William Whitt and Isabell ffoster.
 „ 21, Alexsaunder Trees and Percilla Clerke.
 „ 26, William Bentley and Ellen Eare.

[1615-16.]

- Jan. 2, William fleminge and Alice Rawlinsen, *per lye. fac.*
 „ 6, Christopher Collinson and Margreate Singer, *per lye.*
 „ 17, Edward [or Edmund] Woodward and Ellenor Addams.
 „ 19, Reighnold Pigge and Bridget Haynes, *per lye.*
 „ 19, Thomas Wright and Jane Bootham, *per lycenc. facult.*
 „ 20, ffraunces Michell and Josina Boovey, *per lye.*
 Feb. 3, Robert Mylles and Jane Atkins, *per lye. fac.*
 „ 5, John Whittnall and Eliz. Reade, *per banes.*
 „ 8, Thomas Smyeth and Martha Emery.
 „ 5, [*sic*], Robert Barlowe and Alice Badger, *per lye. fac.*
 „ 8, William Edsall and Dorcas Waytte, *per lyke lycence.*
 „ 10, John Atkins and Jane Gweye, *per lye. fac.*
 „ 12, Peeter Cocke and Mawdlen Maulden.
 „ 13, John Watkins and Althee Leicester, *per lye. fa.*
 „ 14, Thomas James and Ellen Hergest.
 „ 15, Phinies Darknall and Mary Newporte.
 „ 27, Thomas Smyeth and Alice Cleborne, *per lye. fac.*
 „ 27, John Strap and Alice Nokes.
 Mch. 1, James Sorrow and ffraunces Clerke, *by licence.*
 „ 6, Samuell Smieth and Elizabeth Sherley.

1616.

- „ 30, John Sturman and Margreate Greene.
 Apr. 1, James Swell and Susan Barrett.
 „ 1, Thomas Mann and Mary Covert.
 „ 8, Mr. Pawle Tracey and Margreate Moysse, *per lye.*
 „ 11, Jeffry Mylley and Grace ffoster.
 „ 12, Andrew Jones and Anne Sneeade.
 „ 16, Sir John Cambell and Elizabeth Resby, *per ly. fa.*
 „ 17, Robert Turvey and Anne Barber.
 „ 20, Edward Gwillin and Anne Jennings, *per fa.*

- Oct. 28, John Humphrey and Mary Manning, per the fac.
 " 28, Andrew Footner and Mary Weston, per the fac.
 " 31, William Livingston and Jane A. Bell, per the fac.
 " 31, James Green and Cady Wright.
 Nov. 1, William Lawrence and Elizabeth Weston, per the fac.
 " 4, Thomas Askeith and Anne Howard, per the fac.
 " 11, Robert Spiller and Dorothy Leonard, per the fac.
 " 31, Robert Livingston and Alice Bittan.
 " 28, Thomas Robinson and Margaret Stevens, by license.
 " 28, Thomas Livingston and Susan Weston, per the fac.
 " 29, Edmund Pyne (1 Pyne) and Elizabeth Green, per the fac.
 Dec. 3, Allen Morgan and Sarah Miller.
 " 5, William Bond and Dorothy Wells, per the fac.
 " 6, Michael Murphy and Cady Hanson, per the fac.
 " 8, William Jackson and Ellen Jones, per the fac.
 " 21, William White and Sarah Weston.
 " 21, Alexander Tracy and Lucille Clark.
 " 26, William Bentley and Ellen East.

[1875-76]

- Jan. 2, William Morgan and Alice Livingston, per the fac.
 " 6, Christopher Johnson and Margaret Smith, per the fac.
 " 17, Edward (or Edward) Woodward and Elizabeth Adams.
 " 18, Richard Pyne and Joseph Hayes, per the fac.
 " 19, Thomas Wright and Jane Bond, per the fac.
 " 20, Frances Mitchell and John Moody, per the fac.
 Feb. 3, Robert Miller and Jane Allen, per the fac.
 " 5, John Whitcomb and Ella Weston, per the fac.
 " 8, Thomas Smyth and Martha Kuntz.
 " 8, [?] Robert Bond and Alice Bond, per the fac.
 " 8, William Bond and Susan Weston, per the fac.
 " 10, John Allen and Jane Gay, per the fac.
 " 12, Foster Cook and Martha Jackson.
 " 13, John Weston and Alice Livingston, per the fac.
 " 14, Thomas James and Ellen Howard.
 " 15, Priscilla Jackson and Mary Stewart.
 " 27, Thomas Smyth and Alice Chapman, per the fac.
 " 27, John Bond and Alice Kuntz.
 " 27, James Bond and Frances Clark, by license.
 " 6, Samuel Smith and Elizabeth Smith.

1876

- " 30, John Stannan and Margaret Green.
 Apr. 1, James Sewell and Susan Bond.
 " 1, Thomas Mann and Mary Green.
 " 8, Mr. Paul Tracy and Margaret Moore, per the fac.
 " 11, Josiah Miller and Grace Bond.
 " 12, Andrew Jones and Anne Bond.
 " 16, Sir John Campbell and Elizabeth Bond, per the fac.
 " 17, Robert Tracy and Anne Bond.
 " 20, Edward Gwinn and Anne Jennings, per the fac.

- „ 22, William Cave and Mawdlen [blank].
 „ 29, Roger Withers and Anne Allen.
 „ 26 [*sic.*], Thomas Hyde and Jouan Day.
 May 2, Thorneton Noahe and Eliz. Manton.
 „ 8, Richard Symons and Joyce Myllet, *per banes*.
 „ 9, Thomas Stiffe and Mary Symons.
 „ 22, Edward Clerke and Judeth Carden.
 „ 20 [*sic.*], William Pullen and Alice Gawen, *per banes*.
 „ 14, fraunces Growly and Elizabeth Inglebearde.
 „ 20, Robert Beadle and Margreate Bonde.
 „ 21, Owen Jones and Elizabeth Holland.
 „ 21, John Brookes and Bettrice Browne.
 „ 30, Richard Trafford and Mary Hutton.
 June 3, Thomas Vnderell and Sarah Hoopere.
 „ 8, Thomas Layche and Eave ffolard.
 „ 20, Robert Weldone and Katherine Bambridge, *per fa.*
 „ 24, fraunces Leighe and Christian Thinn, *per fa.*
 „ 26, Davyd Densey and Marye Manninge.
 July 2, Robert Heyward and Anne Rose, *per lyc. facult.*
 „ 3, John Warner and Anne Pownde, *per lyke lycence.*
 „ 8, Christofer Wood and Katherine Marler, *per lyc.*
 „ 13, James Ogleby and Katherine Eason, *per lyc.*
 „ 14, Humphry Bridgeland and Anne ffundall, *per banes.*
 „ 20, Henry Awdley and Anne Turner, *per lyc.*
 „ 21, Michaell Oxenton and Margreate Semans, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 21, Roger Lewknar and Margery Comby, *per lyc. facult.*
 „ 28, James Wright and Theodocie Bredley, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 30, Edward Robinson and Alice Roache, *per lyc. facult.*
 „ 30, Richard Saker and Barbere Myles, *by lycence.*
 Aug. 3, Davyd Johnson and Alice Scrivener, *per ly. fa.*
 „ 13, Thomas Hull and Rose Addison, *per lyc. facult.*
 „ 13, John Pawle and Anne Webb, *per lyc. facult.*
 „ 13, Richard Lee and Rebecka Parke, *per lyc. fa.*
 Sep. 17, John Tome and Katherine Hancocke, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 19, John Tue and Rebecka Burd, *per lyc.*
 Oct. 16, John Michell and Dorythye freeman, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 21, John Newberry and Jouhan Reade, *per lyc. fac.*
 Nov. 12, Edward Austin and Anne Sadler, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 20, Hugh Thomas and Dorothey Barbone, *per banes.*
 „ 24, George Traske and Mary Prosser, *per banes.*
 „ 27, Hughe Samweyes and Isabell Vernune, *per lyc.*
 „ 27, fraunces Taylour and Charety Groves, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 30, Edward ffearne and Elizabeth Hodson, *per lyc. fac.*
 Dec. 5, George Peirce and Katherine Langley, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 5, John Hall and Margreate Trevor, *per lyc.*
 Dec. 10, Richard Emery and Mary Broman, *per lyc.*
 „ 16, Hughe Hall and Sarah Browne, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 20, William Wollaston and Anne Whittgreau, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 27, Thomas Wittingham and Alice Clerke, *per lyc.*
 „ 31, Richard James and Marye Treweekes, *per lic. fac.*

[1616-17.]

- Jan. 12, William Higgins and Mary Starky, *per lyc fac.*
 Feb. 1, Thomas Wheelocke and Marye Scasbrooke, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 5, Hughe Richardson and Marye Hopkins, *per lic. ex officio facultat.*
 „ 9, William Willson and Jouan Pipper, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 13, William Weston and Eedethe Wrigge, by licence from the faculties.
 „ 14, Raffe Canterell, esq., and Dame Elizabeth Leighe, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 15, Richard Leighe and Sarah Rogers, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 17, William Hickes and Katherine ffyelder, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 19, James Edwardes and Susan Marton, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 19, ffrauncis Willmott and ffraunces Rayman, *per lyc.*
 „ 20, Stephen Chase and Anne Newberry, *per lic. fac.*
 Mch. 3, Nicholas Downinge and Rebecka Compton, *per lyc. faculties.*
 „ 3, Edmond Munke and Mary Watson, by licence from ye fac.
 „ 3, John Lincolne and Jane Envill, *per lyc. ab facultat.*
 „ 4, Thomas Williams and Anne Henry, *per lyc. faculties.*
 „ 24, Henry Rysinge and Katherine Pilston, *per lyc. faculties.*

1617.

- Apr. 11, John Linche and Alice Battin, *per. lyc. fac.*
 May 9, John Hobbes and Katherine Sell, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 17, ffraunces Chamberlayne and Jouhan Munday, *per lyc. facult*
 „ 22, William Cade and Susan Cocke, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 26, Thomas Oakley and Isabell fferris, *per lycence faculties.*
 June 4, William Peto and Elizabeth Stoyde, by licence from the ffacultyes.
 „ 13, George Gregory and Jouhan Latham, *per lyc.*
 „ 16, Richard Moalle and Maryan Pottle, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 22, Darye Jones and Anne Browne, *per banes.*
 „ 22, Thomas Denn and Anne Cater, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 30, John Norgate and Margreate Tomlinson, *per banes.*
 July 11, Thomas ffox and Anne Conway, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 24, Henry Rothman and Margaret George *per lyc. ab facult.*
 „ 25, George Pittham and Margaret Pye, *per lyc. fac.*
 Aug. 4, John Pecke and Elizabeth Kinsey, *per lyc. faculties.*
 „ 5, John Morgan and ffraunces Trevett, by lycence *ab facultat.*
 „ 7, Edward Leetch and Susan Whitte, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 11, Richard Nutley and Mary Cobbe, *per lyc. fa.*
 Sept. 9, Nicholas Cambridge and Elizabeth Wade, *per lyc.*
 „ 21, Thomas Woode and Sarah Collins, *per lyc. fa.*
 „ 21, John Addams and Agnes Clarke, *per lycence fac.*
 „ 25, John Kirtton and Joyce Mulbury, *per lyc. facult.*
 Oct. 2, Thomas Jenkins and Susan Cousons, *per lycence facult.*
 „ 3, Danyell Douglas and Elizabeth Robertson, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 7, Anthony Harmor and Susan Hall, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 8, Mathew Jones and Elizabeth Hamond, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 28, George Thompson and Judeth Whittingham, *per lyc. fac.*
 „ 28, Robert Beale and Dorothy Savidge, *per lycence fac.*

[1816-17.]

- Jan. 12, William Higgins and Mary Bandy per lye fac.
 Feb. 1, Thomas Woodcock and Mary Woodcock per lye fac.
 " 2, Hugh Richardson and Mary Hopkins per lye fac.
 " 3, William Wilson and Joan Rogers per lye fac.
 " 12, William Weston and Rebecca Wright per lye fac.
 " 14, Kate Conwell, esp. and Doree Elizabeth Light per lye fac.
 " 15, Richard Light and Sarah Rogers per lye fac.
 " 17, William Hicker and Katherine Hicker per lye fac.
 " 18, James Kivwiler and Susan Stanton per lye fac.
 " 19, Francis Willett and Annam Chapman per lye fac.
 " 20, Richard Chas and Anne Newberry per lye fac.
 Mar. 3, Nicholas Downing and Rebecca Chapman per lye fac.
 " 5, Edward Munk and Mary Watson per lye fac.
 " 8, John Linsden and Jane Knell per lye fac.
 " 14, Thomas Williams and Anne Henry per lye fac.
 " 24, Henry Hyslop and Katherine Hyslop per lye fac.

1817.

- Apr. 11, John Locke and Alice Lister per lye fac.
 May 9, John Hobbs and Katherine Bell per lye fac.
 " 17, Thomas Chambers and Joanna Munday per lye fac.
 " 22, William Cade and Susan Cade per lye fac.
 " 26, Thomas Taylor and Isabella Taylor per lye fac.
 June 4, William Laro and Elizabeth Laro per lye fac.
 " 15, George Gregory and Joann Latham per lye fac.
 " 16, Richard Mollie and Mary Potts per lye fac.
 " 22, Mary Jones and Anne Brown per lye fac.
 " 23, Thomas Dean and Jane Cade per lye fac.
 " 30, John Wright and Margaret Tomlinson per lye fac.
 July 11, Thomas Fox and Anne Conway per lye fac.
 " 24, Henry Bellman and Margaret George per lye fac.
 " 25, George Pimham and Margaret Fry per lye fac.
 Aug. 4, John Locke and Elizabeth Hyslop per lye fac.
 " 6, John Morgan and Annam Trevett per lye fac.
 " 7, Edward Letch and Susan White per lye fac.
 " 11, Richard Nelly and Mary Cade per lye fac.
 Sept. 9, Nicholas Cambridge and Elizabeth White per lye fac.
 " 21, Thomas Woods and Sarah Collins per lye fac.
 " 21, John Adams and Anne Cade per lye fac.
 " 25, John Kirtan and Joye Munday per lye fac.
 Oct. 3, Thomas Jenkins and Susan Conway per lye fac.
 " 8, Henry Douglas and Elizabeth Robinson per lye fac.
 " 7, Anthony Hamner and Susan Hill per lye fac.
 " 8, Matthew Jones and Elizabeth Hamner per lye fac.
 " 25, George Thompson and Isabella Warrington per lye fac.
 " 26, Robert Peale and Dorothy Savidge per lye fac.

- Oet. 28, Thomas Dowghty and Sarahe Okes, by lycence from the facultyes office.
 Nov. 6, Oliver Cannon and Jouan Turner, *per* banes.
 " 18, George Ryttes and Elizabeth Godderd, *per* lyc. faculties.
 Dec. 9, John Houghe and Jane Symondes, *per* lycence faculties.
 " 11, Thomas Yate and Anne Redborne, by lycence from the facultyes.
 " 11, George Laryman and Katherine Burde, by lyc. faculties.
 " 15, Thomas Pitcher and ffraunces Swallowe, *per* lyc.

[1617-18.]

- Jan. 5, Owen ap Hughe and Percilla Gouldwell, *per* lyc. faculties.
 " 8, Anselme Poynton and Mary Nicholls, *per* lyc. faculties.
 " 10, William Yem and Elizabeth Erbury, by lycence from the facul.
 " 20, William Bludder and Elizabeth Buckingham, *per* lyc. fac.
 " 21, Bryan Bateson and Marye Newarke, *per* lycence faculties.
 " 27, William Powell and Jane Tunden, *per* lycence facult.
 Feb. 3, Sebastian Jarrett and Margaret Dobson, *per* lyc. fac.
 " 4, Davyd Burtham and Margery Oulde, by lycence from the facultyes.
 " 8, Richard Vpcher and Anne Ardys, *per* lycence facult.
 " 9, Valentine Trevett and Agnes Dover, *per* lycence facult.
 " 12, William Bishopp and Marye Richardson, *per* lyc. fa.
 " 12, Thomas Blunt and Elizabeth Griffin, *per* lyc. fac.
 " 13, Robert Hutchingson and Isabell Rancking, *per* lyc. faculties.

1618.

- Apr. 6, Thomas Walker and Jane Penford, *per* lycence faculty.
 " 7, Thomas Ballard and Jane Bushe, *per* lyc. faculties
 " 7, Henry Griffin and Jouhan Morryce, *per* like lycence.
 " 7, Peeter Stickeley and Jane Tomlinson, *per* lyc. fac.
 " 9, John Redferne and Jane Childe, *per* lyc. fa.
 " 14, Henry Saunders and Anne Coleby, *per* lyc. fa.
 " 18, James Maylin and Elizabeth [blank] *per* lyc fa.
 " 18, William Bingley and Jouhan Horne, *per* banes.
 " 19, John Hancocke and Amee Rawlins, *per* banes.
 " 23, Thomas Bludder and Elizabeth Brett, *per* lycence faculties.
 " 24, Edmond Southen and Jouhan Childe, *per* lyc. fac.
 " 27, Richard Greenebancke and Jouhan Goulde, *per* banes.
 May 10, Robert Jones and Avis Bassett, *per* lycence faculties.
 " 20, John fryer, gent., and Anne Goodharte, *per* lyc. fac.
 " 30, John Williams, alias Baker, and Elizabeth Taylour, *per* lyc. fac.
 June 3, John Webb and Marye Richardson, *per* lycence.
 " 4, John Labeend and Martha Richardson, *per* lycence faculties.
 " 6, Allington Browne, of Stepney, aud Elizabeth Burges, *per* lyc. fac.
 " 8, ffrauncis Knight and Elizabeth Barrett, *per* banes.
 " 9, Thomas Manninge and Katherin Lambe, *per* lyc. fac.
 " 10, Thomas Peirce and Judeth Turner, *per* lyc.

(To be continued.)

AN EARLY LIST OF ALDERMEN.

The following undated list of Aldermen of the city of London may be worth preserving. The names appear on a small scrap of parchment—in the handwriting of a date early in the reign of Edw. I, or perhaps even earlier—now among the so-called "Ancient Miscellanea" of the Exchequer. Possibly some reader of the GENEALOGIST may be able to assign a precise year to the record.

[Q. R. ANCIENT MISCELLANEA, 1^s 8^s].

§	Ses sunt le audremauns de la site de Londres.			
§	Sire esteuene Eswy	-	-	vj li.
§	Sire Henri le galeys	-	-	x. li.
§	Sire Johan de baucwelle	-	-	vj. li.
§	Sire Robert de basing'	-	-	vj. li.
§	Sire William de Hereford	-	-	vj. li.
§	Sire William le Maseneyr	-	-	vj. li.
§	Sire Johan de Caunterbir'	-	-	vj. li.
§	Sire Martin boux	-	-	lx. s.
§	Sire Robert de Rokisle	-	-	iiij. li.
§	Sire Rauf le blunt	-	-	vj. li.
§	Sire William de Farndon'	-	-	c. s.
§	Sire Johan le blount	-	-	xl. s.
§	Sire William de botoyne	-	-	lx. s.
§	Sire Thomas de estanis	-	-	lx. s.
§	Sire Johan de gisors	-	-	lx. s.
§	Sire Hanri le bole	-	-	iiij. li.
§	Sire Elyz Rossel	-	-	xl. s.
§	Sire adam de Foleham	-	-	vj. li.
§	Sire Richard Eswy	-	-	lx. s.
§	Sire Thomas boux	-	-	vj. li.
§	Sire Water de finchingefeld	-	-	lx. s.
§	Steuene de stonham ke maint a Nicole	-	-	iiij. li.
§	Richard de Wilehale	-	-	c. s.
§	Rauf de alegate, clerc	-	-	xl. s.
	§ Summa —	ex. li.		

OWL.

BISHOP DUPPA'S WIFE.

By J. CHALLENGOR SMITH.

The wife of Bishop Duppa has not hitherto been identified. Col. Chester, in his "Westminster Abbey Registers" (p. 163) gives, in connection with the entry of Mrs. Duppa's burial,¹ 30th Oct., 1665, an abstract of her will, which supplies a few clues as to her paternity;

¹ In the Exchequer Bills and Answers, Charles II., Sussex, No. 220, may be seen a schedule of disbursements made by Mrs. Duppa's executor in connection with her funeral and removal from Richmond thus:—

The Chirurgion for embalming	19	6	0	Mrs. Lovell for wine	...	1	3	4
Dr. Hales, Mrs. Duppa's Physician	...	2	0	0	Woollen Draper for black cloth	99	10	0
The Apothecary	...	1	5	6	Mourning Staff	...	7	6
The Nurse	...	2	0	0	Joyner for a Coffin	...	6	0
Mr. Smith, the Clerke	...	1	0	0	For a barge and charge for a company attending the body to Westminster	...	5	0
Gloves for the Gentlemen that bore the Paul...	...	0	10	0	Stone Cutter for a stone	...	3	10
The Gouldsmith for mourning rings	...	37	5	0				

thus, she mentions her cousin Henry Mallory, Esq., her sister Elizabeth Marsh, widow, and she gives bequests to the parishes of Papworth, Hunts, "where I was born"; St. Dionis Backchurch "where I was so happily married"; and St. Nicholas, Lynn, "where many of my friends lived." Col. Chester quotes from the St. Dionis Register—now printed by Harl. Soc.—the record of the marriage of Brian Duppa and Jane *Chillingeton*, on 23rd Nov. 1626, and he relates that he failed to find any such name as Chillingeton in the Register of Papworth.

As a matter of fact Mrs. Duppa's maiden name was not *Chillingeton*, but *Killingtree*.

William Mallory, of Papworth Agnes, in his will proved 1586 (P.C.C. 44 Windsor), says "I have caused William Malorye my sonne to enter into bonds for the payment of £300 to William Killingtree of Lynne in consideration of mariage . . . between Nicholas Killingtree, sonne and heir apparant of the said William, and Jane my daughter now wyfe to the said Nicholas." In Carthew's *Launditch Hundred*, III. 271, will be found an abstract of the will (proved in the Archd. Ct. of Norwich, 1607) of this Nicholas Killingtree, then of Longham, Norfolk, and the testator mentions his children—William, Jane, and Elizabeth. This son William Killingtree, evidently identified himself with the cause of Charles I., for we find that the University of Oxford conferred upon him, on 16th June, 1643, the degree of M.A., on the recommendation of the King, who was then at Oxford. William Killingtree died there a few weeks later, and was buried "in the middle North Aile joining to the choir" of Christ Church, on 7th¹ August, 1643, and the administration of his estate, as of the City of Oxford, a bachelor, deceased, was granted in the Prerogative Court, 14th August, 1646, to his sisters *Jane Duppa* (wife of Bryan Duppa) and Elizabeth Marsh, widow.

Mrs. Duppa's statement, in her will, that she was born at Papworth, Hunts, is confirmed by an entry in the Register of that parish,² as follows:—"Jane ye daughter of Nicholas Killingtree was baptised September 18, 1586."

Mrs. Elizabeth Marsh, as well as the bishop and his widow, lived and died at Richmond, Surrey, where she was buried 24th September, 1680. No doubt she was the wife of James Marsh, D.D., who, at various times, was Rector of a moiety of Gamlingay, Cambs., and of Chingford, Essex; Vicar of Cuckfield, Sussex, and of St. Dunstan's in the West, London, Chaplain to King Charles I., and Chancellor and chdeacon of Chichester. His name will be found in the pedigree of the family, in the Visitation of London 1633-5 (Harl. Soc., vol. xvii., p. 81.) My reasons for concluding that he married Elizabeth Killingtree are—that his arms (on a bend, three lozenges, a trefoil in chief) are those used by her as Elizabeth Marsh, widow, when sealing her will; that he had a niece Mary Dames, which name was also that of a "cosen" (probably niece) of Mrs. Elizabeth Marsh, as appears by her will, and that the names of Dr. Marsh's children, according to the will of his brother William, were Richard and Frances, which names were also those of Mrs. Elizabeth Marsh's children. My contention is, perhaps, further strengthened by the fact that Duppa was bishop of Chichester when Dr. Marsh was made Chancellor of the same diocese.

¹ Not 4th Aug., as in Gutch's *Antiq. Oxford*. The College Register is my authority.

² For which information I have to thank the Revd. C. C. James.

those, she mentions her cousin Henry Mather, Esq., her sister Elizabeth Mather, widow, and she gives payments to the parish of Papworth, Hunts, "where I was born," St. Michael's Church, "where I was so happily married"; and St. Michael's Church, "where I was now friends lived." Col. Chester mentions from the St. Michael's Church—now printed by Hart Soc.—the record of the marriage of John Tappin and Jane Callington on 23rd Nov. 1635, and he relates that he failed to find any such name as Callington in the registers of Papworth.

As a matter of fact Mrs. Tappin's maiden name was not Callington, but Callington.

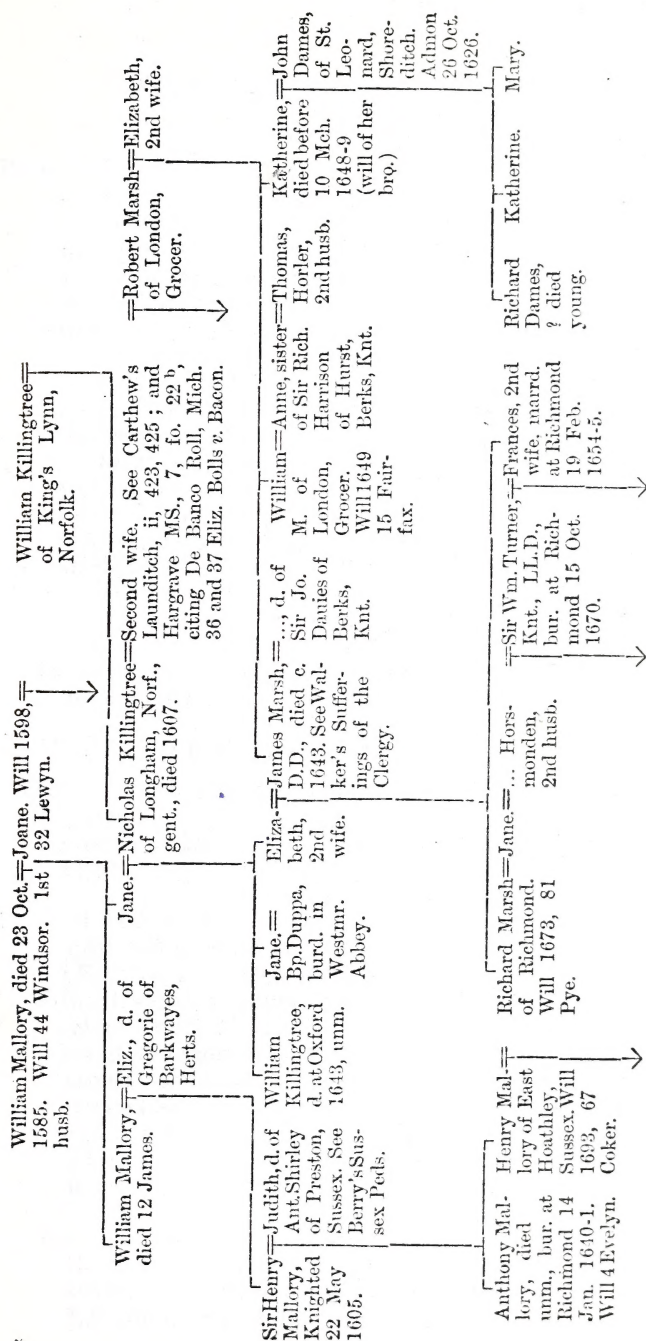
William Mather, of Papworth, Agent, in his will proved 1886 (P.C.C. 44 Winchester) says: "I have named William Mather my executor to enter into bonds for the payment of £200 to William Callington, of Lymington, in consideration of marriage . . . between Nicholas Callington, of Lymington, and his daughter of the said William, and Jane my daughter now wife to the said Nicholas." In Callington's Assize's Assize, 111, 271, will be found an abstract of the will proved in the Archd. Ct. of Winchester 1607 of this Nicholas Callington, then of Lymington, York, and the testator mentions his children—William, Jane, and Elizabeth. This son William Callington, evidently identified himself with the cause of Charles I., for we find that the University of Oxford conferred upon him, on 16th June, 1648, the degree of M.A., on the recommendation of the King, who was then at Oxford. William Callington died there a few weeks later, and was buried "in the middle North aisle joining to the choir" of Christ Church, on 7th Aug., 1648, and the administration of his estate, as of the City of Oxford, a executor, was granted in the Prerogative Court, 14th August, 1648, to his sisters Jane Dwyer (wife of Robert Tappin) and Elizabeth Mather, widow.

Mrs. Dwyer's statement in her will, that she was born at Papworth, Hunts, is confirmed by an entry in the Register of that parish, as follows:—"Jane ye daughter of Nicholas Callington was baptised September 18, 1648."

Mrs. Elizabeth Mather, as well as the bishop and his widow, lived and died at Richmond, Surrey, where she was buried 24th September, 1680. No doubt she was the wife of James Mather, D.D., who, at various times, was Rector of a rectory of Gillingham, Cambs., and of Chingford, Essex; Vicar of Cuckfield, Sussex, and of St. Dunstan's in the West, London; Chaplain to King Charles I., and Chancellor and coadjutor of Winchester. His name will be found in the pedigree of the family in the Visitation of London 1633-4 (Hart Soc., vol. xvii, p. 81). My reasons for concluding that he married Elizabeth Callington are—(1) that his arms (on a bend three lozenges, a trefoil in chief) are those used by her as Elizabeth Mather, widow, when settling her will; that he had a niece Mary Dwyer, whose name was also that of a "sister" (probably niece) of Mrs. Elizabeth Mather, as appears by her will, and that the names of Dr. Mather's children, according to the will of his brother William, were Richard and Frances, which names were also those of Mrs. Elizabeth Mather's children. My contention is, perhaps, further strengthened by the fact that Tappin was bishop of Winchester when Dr. Mather was made Chancellor of the same diocese.

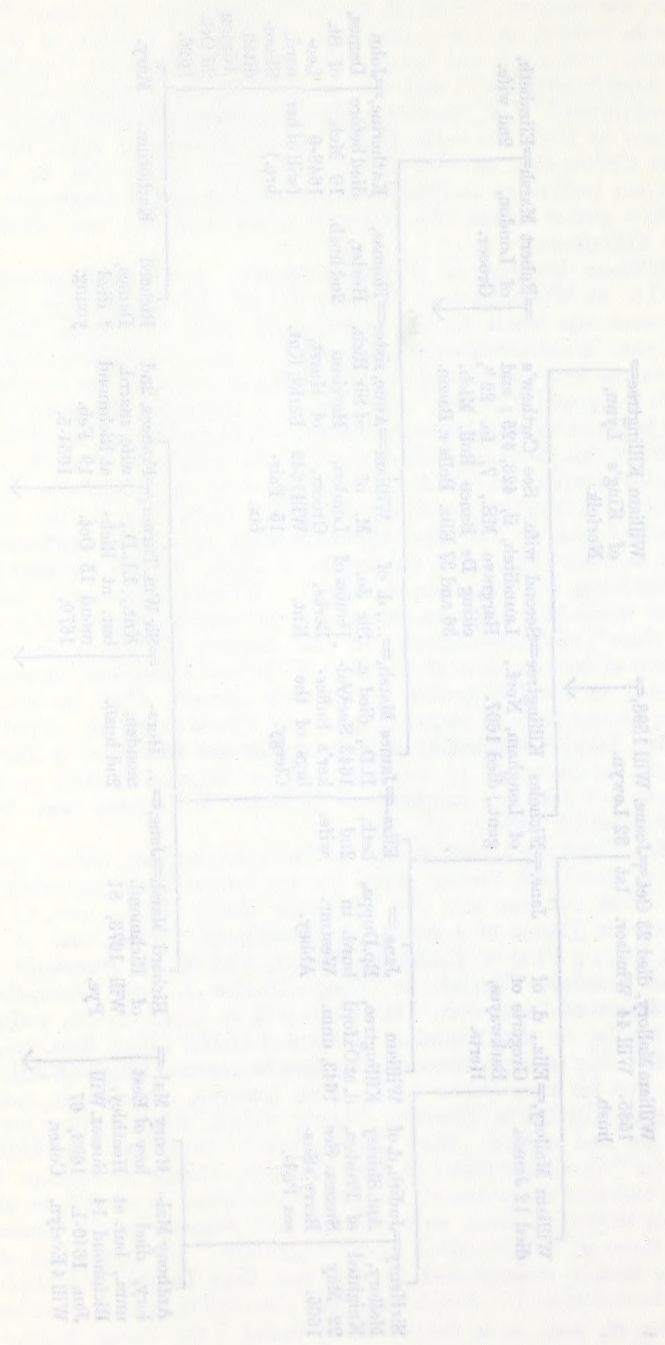
Not at all, as in Garter's Arms, Oxford. The College Register is my authority.

For which information I have to thank the Revd. C. C. Jones.



See Mallory Ped. in Visit. Beds. 1634 (signed by Peter Mallory, who marr. Susan Weedon, at Gt. Chesham, Bucks, 19 Apl. 1636.)

See History, Vol. 1, p. 100, for full details of the early history of the city of New York, and of the early history of the city of New York, and of the early history of the city of New York.



CALENDARIUM GENEALOGICUM.

*(Continued from p. 59.)*6. PETRUS MALLORE. *Inq. p.m.**[Breve dat. apud Berewicum super Tredam 20^{mo} die Marcii 1310-11.]*

Inquisicio capta coram Escaetore domini Regis apud Westhaddon' xxix. die Marcii anno regni Regis Edwardi quarto [1311] secundum tenorem brevis etc.

Petrus Mallore nichil tenuit de domino Rege in capite die quo obiit set dicunt quod Stephanus Mallore frater ejusdem Petri senior et idem Petrus tenuerunt manerium de Wynewike conjunctim per feoffamentum Beatricis de Bokervyle matris eorundem Stephani et Petri. Et dicunt quod manerium predictum tenetur de diversis dominis per servicium trium parcius unius feodi militis videlicet due partes tenentur de Priore de Coventr' per servicium dimidii feodi militis reddendo eidem per annum quinque marcas et residuum tenetur de Issabella de Hastings domina de Cotes per servicium quarte partis unius feodi militis et per homagium et sectam curie. Et dicunt quod manerium predictum valet per annum in omnibus exitibus x. libras.

Et dicunt quod propinquior heres ejusdem Petri est Rogerus Mallore frater ejus primogenitus et est etatis lx. annorum et amplius. North't.

[Vide Rot. Fin. 4 Edw. II. m. 10.]

7. ALIANORA QUE FUIT UXOR ROBERTI DE STUTEVILLE (Stoteville).

Inq. p.m.

De terris captis Quia Alianora que fuit uxor Roberti de Stuteville que de Rege tenuit in capite diem clausit extremum ut Rex accepit mandatum est Waltero de Glouc' Escaetori ultra Trentam etc. Teste Rege apud Novum Castrum super Tynam vij. die Septembris (1310). *[Rot. Fin. 4 Edw. II. m. 17.]*

Edwardus etc. Johanni de Hothum Escaetori suo citra Trentam salutem Quia Alianora que fuit uxor Roberti de Stuteville etc. tenuit ad terminum vite sue de hereditate predicti Roberti diem clausit extremum ut accepimus vobis mandamus quod omnes terras et tenementa que eodem Alianora tenuit ad terminum vite sue de hereditate predicta in balliva vestra die quo obiit sine dilacione capiat in manum nostram etc. Teste me ipso apud Rokesburgh' xxvij. die Septembris anno regni nostri quarto [1310].

Inquisicio capta coram Johanne de Eyncourt subescaetore domini Regis in comitatu Notingh' apud Kyrkeby super Assefeldo xxvij. die Octobris anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi quarto [1310] etc.

CALCULABRIUM GENERALIUM

(Continued from p. 108)

6. PETRUS MALLOR. Inq. p. m.
[Brevi sub. apud Breviary super T. p. m. 30. de Marchi
1310-11.]

Inquisicio capta contra Escatorum domini Regis apud Westbaldon
xxix. die Marchi anno regni Regis Edwardi quarto. [1311]
secundum tenorem huius etc.
Petrus Mallor noster tenet de domino Regis in capite die quo
obit et dicit quod Stephanus Mallor pater eiusdem Petri
senior et ibidem Petrus tenentem manerium de Wynewick
conjunxit per matrimonium Beatrice de Bokerys maritae
coram Stephano et Petri. Et dicit quod manerium
predictum tenent de diversis domini per servitium litum
per annos unum scilicet milites deo partes tenent de
Fratre de Covente per servitium chivalie scilicet milites rediens
eodem per annos quinque maris et rediens tenent de
Isabelle de Hastings domina de Cotes per servitium pante
partis gale scilicet milites et per homagium et castam curie. Et
dicit quod manerium predictum valeat per annos in omnibus
extibus x. libras.

Et dicit quod propinquior bone. quidem Petri est Rogerus
Mallor frater eius p. m. 30. et est etiam ix. annorum et
amplius.

[Pet. Reg. p. m. 4. E. 2. II. m. 10.]

7. ALANORA que fuit uxor Rogeri de Sturville (Sturville).

Inq. p. m.
De terris capitis
De terris capitis
in manerio Regie. Sturville que de Regis tenet in capite them
clausit extremum ut Rex accepit manerium
est Wilhelmo de Glouc. Escatori filio Trentan etc. Tante Regie
apud Novum Castrum super Tyam vij. die Septembris (1310).
[Pet. Reg. p. m. 4. E. 2. II. m. 17.]

Edwardus etc. Johannes de Holland Escatori suo filio Trentan
salutem. Quia Alanora que fuit uxor Roberti de Sturville etc.
tenet ad terminum vite sue de hereditate predicti Roberti filii
clausit extremum ut accepimus vobis mandamus quod annos
totas et terminis que eodem Alanora tenet ad terminum vite
sue de hereditate predicta in balliva vestra die quo obit eius
divisione capitulis in manerio nostrum etc. Tante no. p. m. apud
Bokerys. xxv. die Septembris anno regni nostri quarto
[1310]

Inquisicio capta contra Johannem de Eynour Escatorem domini
Regis in comitatu North. apud Rykely super Asseldale
xxv. die Octobris anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis
Edwardi quarto [1310] etc.

Dicta Alianora tenuit die quo obiit in comitatu Notingh' manerium de Kyrkeby cum pertinenciis simul cum advocacione ecclesie ejusdem ville ad terminum vite sue de hereditate predicti Roberti de Stoteville de domino Rege in capite per servicium unius feodi militis. Item dicunt quod est ibidem capitale mesuagium quod non extenditur eo quod magna indiget repara et reparacione. Et est ibidem quoddam pomarium cujus fructus et herbagium valent per annum ij. s. Item sunt ibidem in dominico Centum et xvj. acre et iij. rode terre arabilis etc. Item dicunt quod perquis[ita] curie ibidem valent per annum v. s. Item dicunt quod Johannes filius Roberti de Stoteville et Alianore uxoris sue est propinquior heres ipsius Roberti per formam donacionis facte eisdem Roberto de Stoteville et Alianore uxori sue et heredibus quos idem Robertus de eadem Alianora procreaverit per dominum Regem Edwardum patrem domini Edwardi Regis qui nunc est et est de etate xxvij. annorum. In cujus rei etc. Notingh'.

Inquisicio facta apud Morpathe die Mercurii proxima post festum Sancti Martini anno regni Regis Edwardi quarto [18 Nov. 1310] etc. Alianora que fuit uxor Roberti de Stoteville tenuit ad terminum vite sue nullas terras etc. de hereditate predicti Roberti in comitatu Northumbr' die quo obiit sed predicti Robertus et Alianora que fuit uxor ejusdem tenuerunt unam acram terre in Stoxfelde sibi et heredibus suis de Johanne de Normanville sed per quod servicium non ignorant. Et dicunt quod due lokette capcionis salmonum conficiuntur super quamdam particulam ejusdem acre terre in stagno de Bywell' in aqua de Tyne que quidem due lokette cum dicta acra terre valent per annum xx. s. Dicunt insuper quod predicta Alianora tenuit Castrum de Mitforde cum sexaginta acris terre que valent per annum xv. s. videlicet acra iij. d. et quatuor acras prati quarum quolibet acra valet per annum ij. s.—Summa viij. s.—et quendam parvum parcum cujus agistamentum valet per annum ij. s. cum duabus partibus foreste de Felton' que valent per annum in agistamento et aliis proficuis xij. s. iiij. d. et quendam parcum apud Felton' qui valet cum agistamento per annum xij. s. iiij. d. simul cum reversione ville de Mitforde et villarum de Felton' et Mollestone que valent per annum xxx. libras quas quidem dictas villas de Mitforde Felton' et Mollestone exceptis predictis duabus partibus foreste de Felton' cum parais de Felton' et Mitforde Ida de Nevylle tenet nomine dotis. Dicunt eciam quod predicta Castrum terra pratum et parcus simul cum predictis villis de Mitforde Felton' et Mollestone tenentur de domino Rege in capite per servicium quod pertinet ad Centum li[bratas] terre.

Dicunt insuper quod Alexander de Balliolo et predicta Alianora feoffati fuerunt per dominam Alianoram quondam Reginam Anglie de omnibus predictis terris et tenementis tenend' sibi et heredibus suis de corporibus eorum legitime procreatis Ita quod si dictus Alexander obiret sine herede de predicta Alianora legitime procreato tunc omnia predicta tenementa

Dicitur Alano tenentis die quo obiit in comitatu Nottingham' manserunt
 de Rykesh' cum pertinentiis suis cum advocacione ecclesie
 ejusdem ville ad terminum vite sue de hereditate predicti
 Roberti de Statheville de comitatu Ryke in capite per servitium
 annis sex milibus. Item dicitur quod cum istis capitulis
 messagium quod non extenditur eo quod magis indiget reparacione
 et reparacione. Et est, istis quibusdam pertinentiis ejus
 fructus et hereditas vellet per annum ij. s. Item sunt
 ibidem in domibus Comitis xij. scilicet et ij. tota terra amplius
 etc. Item dicitur quod pertinentiis suis ibidem valent per
 annum v. s. Item dicitur quod Johannes filius Roberti de
 Statheville et Alano uxoris sue esse proprietarii heredes ipsius
 Roberti per formam domacionis facte inter Robertum de Stole-
 ville et Alano uxorem ejus et heredes quos ibidem Robertus de
 eadem Alano presentavit per dominum Henricum filium suum
 patrem domini Roberti filii sui. Item est et de eadem
 xxxij. annorum. In cuius rei etc.
 Nottingham.
 Insuper facta apud Robertum de Alano post festum
 sancti Martini anno regis Ricardi filii Henrici [18. Ric.
 1310] etc. Alano qui fuit pater Roberti de Statheville tenentis
 ad terminum vite sue totas terras etc. de hereditate predicti
 Roberti in comitatu Nottingham' die quo obiit ad predicti
 Roberti et Alano qui fuit pater ejusdem tenentis unam
 partem terre in Statheville sibi et heredibus suis de Johanne de
 Normannville sed per quod servitium non ignovit. Et dicitur
 quod die locacionis capite annuam annuatim super quatuor
 denariis pertinentiam ejusdem terre in stagno de Wywell in
 aqua de Tyne que quibusdam die locacionis cum dicta terra
 valent per annum xx. s. Item insuper quod predicti
 Alano tenentis Castri de Miltone cum sexaginta acris terre
 que valent per annum xv. s. videlicet cum ij. d. et partem
 acris quatuor quilibet acris valent per annum ij. s. — Item
 vij. s. — et quendam partem parvam cuius agnoscendum videtur
 per annum ij. s. cum decem partibus foreste de Felton que
 valent per annum in aramentis et aliis predictis xij. s. ij. d.
 et quendam partem apud Felton' qui valent cum agnoscendo
 per annum xij. s. ij. d. simul cum reverencia ville de Miltone
 et villarum de Felton' et Mollstone que valent per annum xxx.
 libras duas quidam dictas villas de Miltone Felton' et
 Mollstone exceptis predictis decem partibus foreste de Felton'
 cum parvis de Felton' et Miltone lras de Newille tenet nomine
 dotis. Item etiam quod predicti Castri terra parvam et
 parvam simul cum predictis villis de Miltone Felton' et
 Mollstone tenentur de domino Ryke in capite per servitium
 quod pertinet ad Castri Miltone terre.
 Item insuper quod Alexander de Miltone et predicti Alano
 tenentis foreste per dominum Alano presentavit Henricum
 Agile de omnibus predictis terris et tenementis tenent' sibi et
 heredibus suis de corporibus annuam legalem quantitatem. In
 quod et dictus Alexander obtinet sine decore de predictis
 Alano legibus presentato tunc omnia predicta tenementa

remanerent predictæ Alianore et heredibus suis de corpore suo de quocumque viro legitime procreatis Que quidem Castrum cum omnibus dictis terris et tenementis excepta dicta reversione terrarum et tenementorum que predicta Ida de Nevylle tenet nomine dotis predicta Alianora tenuit in comitatu Northumbr' die quo obit.

Et dicunt quod Johannes de Stotteville filius predictorum Roberti de Stoteville et Alianore est propinquior heres predictæ Alianore et est etatis viginti et sex annorum et amplius. In cujus rei etc. Northumbr.'

Inquisicio capta coram Johanne de Eyncourt subescaetore domini Regis in comitatu Derby apud Ekyngton' in comitatu predicto xxv. die Octobris anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi quarto [1310] de terris etc.

Dicta Alianora die quo obiit tenuit de hereditate predicti Roberti ad terminum vite sue in comitatu Derby manerium de Ekynton' cum pertinentiis simul cum advocacione ecclesie ejusdem ville de domino Rege in capite per servicium unius feodi militis. Item dicunt quod dicta Alianora nichil tenuit de aliquo alio in comitatu predicto. Et dicunt quod est ibidem capitale mesuagium quod non extenditur eo quod magna indiget reprisa et reparacione. Item est ibi quoddam pomarium cujus fructus et herbagium valent per annum xl. d. Item dicunt quod est ibidem quidam pareus cujus herbagium valet per annum xx. solidos. Item dicunt quod sunt ibidem Centum acre terre arabilis etc. Item dicunt quod perquis[ita] curie ibidem valent per annum j. marcam.

Item dicunt quod Johannes filius Roberti de Stoteville est propinquior heres predicti Roberti quo ad manerium de Ekynton' habendum per formam donacionis facte eisdem Roberto de Stoville [Stoteville] et Alianore uxori sue eorum et heredibus inter eos legitime procreatis per dominum Edwardum Regem Anglie patrem Regis nunc per cartam ipsius domini Regis et est etatis xxvij. annorum. In cujus etc. Derby.'

[Vide Rot. Fin. 4 Edw. II. m. 3.]

8. HENRICUS DE ENEFELDE. Inq. p. m.

[Breve dat. apud Lynliscu in Scotia 23° Oct. 1310.]

Henricus de Enefelde tenuit etc. xxx. acras bosci in Vyfhyde etc. Item iidem dicunt quod predictus Henricus et Johannes filius suus conjunctim feoffati tenuerunt die obitus ipsius Henrici xl. acras terre in Vyfhyde de domino Rege in capite etc.

Et dicunt quod Johannes de Enefelde filius predicti Henrici est heres ejus propinquior et etatis quadraginta annorum. [Inq. facta apud Parvam Lanfare 28° die Nov. 1310.] Essex.'

[Vide Rot. Fin. 4 Edw. II. m. 16, et 5 Edw. II. m. 21.]

9. ISABELLA QUE FUIT UXOR JOHANNIS DE MULTON. Inq. p. m.

Edwardus etc. Waltero de Gloucestr' Escaetori etc. Cum concesserimus dilecto et fideli nostro Rogero le Brabanzon quod habeat custodiam terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Isabelle de

remaneant predictis Alano et heredibus suis de corpore suo de quocunque videri legitime poterit. Quo casu Casimirus cum omnibus filiis suis et successoribus suis de Regia tenet terram et tenementum que predicta de de Regia tenet nomine dicti predicti Alano tenet in comitatu Bohemorum deo opti.

Et dicunt quod Johannes de Stokvile filius predictorum Roberti de Stokvile et propriorum heredes predicti Alano et est etiam viginti et sex annorum et sexagesima. Et opti etc.

Indicito capta coram Johanne de Episcopo almonerario huiusmodi Regis in comitatu Bohemorum et Regis in comitatu predictis xxv. die Octobris anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi quarto [1310] de terra etc.

Dicti Alano de quo opti tenet de hereditate predicti Roberti ad terram vite sue et comitatu dicti nomen de Episcopo cum pertinentiis suis cum alioquin ecclesie quidam villa de domo Regis in capite per servitium annis fochi nullis. Item dicunt quod dicti Alano nichil tenet de aliquo alio in comitatu predicto. Et dicunt quod est ibidem capitale messagium quod non extenditur eo quod magis indiget repare et reparacione. Item est ibi quoddam ponsium caput fructus et redditus valeat per annum xl. d. Item dicunt quod est ibidem ponsium caput fructus et redditus valeat per annum x. solidos. Item dicunt quod sunt ibidem Contas etiam terre molendina etc. Item dicunt quod pertinentia eius ibidem valeat per annum p. m. m. m.

Item dicunt quod Johannes filius Roberti de Stokvile est pater pater heres predicti Roberti quo ad nomen de Episcopo habundant per terram domonibus factis eadem Roberti de Stokvile (Stokvile) et Alano uxori sue comiti et hereditas inter eos legitime pateris per domonibus Edwardum Regem Anglie pateris Regis nunc per certam partem domini Regis et est etiam xxvj. annorum. In capite etc.

[Vide Reg. Ric. I. et Ric. II. m. 2.]

8. Henricus de Episcopo. Ric. I. m. 2.
[Vide Ric. I. et Ric. II. m. 2.]
Henricus de Episcopo tenet etc. xx. annos post in Vithyde etc. Item ibidem dicunt quod predictus Henricus et Johannes filius eius conjunctio fochi tenentur de obitu patris Henrici xl. annos post in Vithyde de domo Regis in capite etc.

Et dicunt quod Johannes de Episcopo filius predicti Henrici est heres eius propriorum et estis pateris annorum [Ric. I. m. 2.]
[Vide Ric. I. et Ric. II. m. 2.]
[Vide Ric. I. et Ric. II. m. 2.]

9. Isabella que fuit uxor Johannis de Episcopo. Ric. I. m. 2.
Edwardus etc. Walter de Episcopo Episcopus etc. Cum conseruamus dilecto et filio nostro Regis de Episcopo quod habet custodiam terram et tenementum que tenent Isabella de

Multon' in comitatu Line' defuncte que ratione minoris etatis Edmundi filii et heredis ipsius Isabelle in manu nostra et vestra custodia existunt simul cum maritagio ipsius heredis sine disparagacione Ita quod de vero valore custodie et maritaggi predictorum nobis respondere teneatur ad scaccarium nostrum Vobis mandamus quod eidem Rogero terras et tenementa predicta cum pertinenciis ac corpus prefati heredis sine dilacione liberetis habenda in forma predicta constare facientes Thesaurario *etc.* apud Westm' in crastimo Clausi Pasche proximo futuro distincte et aperte quas terras *etc.* et quantum valeant per annum *etc.* et quantum ejus maritagium valeat vendendum Et remittatis ibi tunc hoc breve. Teste J. de Sandale thesaurario nostro apud Westm' quarto die Marcii anno regni nostri quarto [1310-11]. Per ipsum thesaurarium.

[*In dorso*] Liberavi Rogero le Brabanzon terras et tenementa que fuerunt Isabelle de Multon' que continentur in inquisicione huic brevi consuta Et maritagium Edmundi filii et heredis predictae Isabelle valet xx. li. eo quod idem heres habet C. s. terre in Kirketon' in comitatu Lincoln' de hereditate patris sui de quibus seisisus fuit diu ante mortem matris sue et que te[nentur] de Comite Richem' in socagio sicut inveni per sacramentum juratorum hujus inquisicionis.

Inquisicio de terris et tenementis que fuerunt Isabelle que fuit uxor Johannis de Multon' in comitatu Lincoln' facta coram Escautore domini Regis apud Athelington' xij. die Marcii anno regni Regis E. quarto [1310-11] per sacramentum *etc.* Qui dicunt per eorum sacrm quod predicta Isabella tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit quasdam terras et quedam tenementa in Athelington' de domino Rege in capite ut de honore Albe Marlie in manu domini Regis existente per servicium sexte partis feodi unius militis et per servicium inveniendi domino Regi in gwerre sua Wallie cum acciderit dimidium unius equi precii v. s. per xl. dies propriis sumptibus. Et est ibi quoddam capitale messuagium *etc.* Et sunt ibi duo libere tenentes *etc.* et sunt ibi ix. custumarii *etc.* et est ibi unus cotrel' qui reddit *etc.* Et placita et perquis' curie valent per unum v. s.

Dicunt eciam dicti juratores quod quidam Edmundus de Multon' est filius predictae Isabelle et ejus heres propinquior et est etatis xvij. annorum. West Athelington' Lincoln'.

(To be continued.)

Mellon, in comitate Lincoln, debeat per rationem minoris status Edmundi filii et heredis ipsius Isabella in manu nostra et vestra custodiri existens cum nuptiis ipsius Isabella et nuptiis dispensatione. Ita quod de vero valore rationis et nuptiarum predictarum nobis responderet tenentur ad executionem nostram. Vobis mandamus quod eidem Rogerus totum et legitimum predictarum cum pertinentiis ac corporis predicti Isabella sine dilacione liberatis habeatis in forma predicta constanti faciatis. Testibus nobis et apud Westm. in crastino Christi Pasche proximo futuro distincte et aperte per litteras etc. et quantum valent per annum etc. et quantum ipsius maritatus valent reddendum. Et remittitis illi tunc hoc breve. Teste J. de Sancta Trinitate nostro apud Westm. quinto die Martii anno regni nostri quarto (1310-11).

Per ipsum thesaurarium. [In domo] Liberrati Rogeri de Hibernia tenentis et tenentis que fuerunt Isabella de Mellon, que contingeret in nuptiis suis fieri constare. Et maritatum Edmundi filii et heredis predicti Isabella valet xx. li. ad quod idem Rogerus habet C. a tunc in Kirkton, in comitatu Lincoln, de hereditate patris sui de quibus actibus fuit hic ante mortem nostram sui et que solentur de Comitatu Kirkton, in sacro sunt inventi per sacramento iuramentum huius iudicis etc.

Inquisicio de terra et tenementis que fuerunt Isabella que fuit uxor Johannis de Mellon, in comitatu Lincoln, facta est per Rogerum domini Regis apud Althelington, xii. die Martii anno regni Regis E. quinto (1310-11) per sacramento etc. Qui dicunt per eorum sacra quod predicta Isabella tenet in dominio suo ut de feodo de quo dicitur quod tenet et quodam tenementis in Althelington de domo Regis in capite ut de honore Alce Martie in manu domini Regis existens per servicium socie partis feodi cuius nullius ac per servicium investiti domini Regis in guerra etc. Walterus cum sociis suis dividendum unius equi pueri x. per xl. dies propter annuatim. Et est ibi quodam capite messagium etc. Et sunt ibi duo liberi tenentes etc. et sunt ibi fructuarii etc. et est ibi unus cottor, qui reddit etc. Et predicta et predicta, curia valet per annum x. s.

Dicunt etiam dicti iuratores quod quidam Edmundus de Mellon, est filius predicti Isabella et ipsius Rogeri propinquus et est status xvij. annorum. West Althelington, Lincoln.

(To be continued)

Notices of Books.

THE PARISH OF STRATHBLANE, AND ITS INHABITANTS FROM EARLY TIMES: A CHAPTER OF LENNOX HISTORY. By JOHN GUTHRIE SMITH, F.S.A., Scot. (Glasgow: James Maclehose and Sons, Publishers to the University, 1886, 4to.)

This handsome volume is an example of the style in which local history should be written. From internal evidence it is the work of a gentleman whose family have had a long connection with this romantic district. Mr. Smith, who has drawn largely from original sources for the civil, ecclesiastical and topographical history of his neighbourhood, does not confine himself to parochial affairs. Like a good Scotsman he stands up for the Arthur of Strath-Clyde, giving undoubted authority for his views, and rises to the dignity of history in his account of the great Lennox families, the Grahams of Montrose, the Edmonstones, barons of Duntreath and others, while not forgetting those of lower degree. To show the interest attaching to this secluded neighbourhood, in the little parish church of Strathblane there rest the remains of a royal lady, the Princess Mary, daughter of Robert III, widow of four distinguished husbands, and mother of two successive Primates of Scotland, James Kennedy and Patrick Graham.

The book is illustrated by woodcuts of seals, &c., and views of castles and manor-houses, taken in platino-type (from paintings in black and white) a process with which we were not previously acquainted. The effect is exceedingly soft and beautiful. There is an excellent Index, and so far as we see, there is only one fault to find, viz., that the impression for sale is limited to 50 large paper, and 200 small paper, copies. The typography reflects great honour on the press of the University of Glasgow.

CUSTOMALS OF BATTLE ABBEY IN THE REIGNS OF EDWARD I. AND EDWARD II. (1283-1312), FROM MSS. IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. Edited by S. R. SCARGILL-BIRD, F.S.A. (Camden Society.)

The Camden Society are to be congratulated on having added to their series this valuable volume. We are already indebted to them for the "Domesday of St. Paul's" and the "Cartulary of Worcester," and the great use which has been made of these works fully justifies the choice of these interesting "Customals" for publication. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Seebohm's work on "The Village Community in England" are aware how impossible it would be to undertake such studies, on a question of which the importance is now recognised, without the assistance of such volumes as these. It is true that Mr. Seebohm, in this instance, drew his facts from the original MSS., but the advantage of publication is shown by the fact that the volume before us proves him to have been mistaken in the meaning of the curious term "wista," which was clearly the equivalent of the normal "virgata," and not of the normal half-hide. Another curious term, which we do not remember to have seen noticed before, is the "weñdus," which here occurs in the manor of Wye, Kent. Heraldic students may be interested in the "cheveruns" which the tenants at Alsiston had to make for their lord's house. These 'barge-couples' are believed to have given its

name to the 'cheveron' of Heraldry. Mr. Bird gives us in a modest preface a useful analysis of the contents of the customals; and we have also to thank him for a glossary at the end. We must venture, however, to pronounce him mistaken in stating the Jugum "to be equivalent to a hide." But this is the only error we have noticed in this useful and instructive work.

PECHE OF LULLINGSTONE. By the Rev. W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON, M.A., Honorary Canon of Canterbury, and Vicar of Throwley. Reprinted from *Archæologia Cantiana*. (London: Mitchell and Hughes.)

Canon Scott Robertson has in this pamphlet presented us with a very able and exhaustive account of the Kent branch of a family of ancient lineage, the main line of which belongs to the early Baronage of this realm. The learned Author has, moreover, put in print, for the first time, a carefully worked-out pedigree, which shows how, from the last scion of this ancient Kentish stock is descended a distinguished politician of the present day, to wit, Sir William Hart-Dyke. The history of the knightly family of Pêche, of Lullingstone, from their earliest known progenitor, the London Alderman, father of the first knight of the line, is abundantly illustrated by the evidence of original documents in the Public Record Office, and copies of the family wills registered at Somerset House; for both which sources of proof the author acknowledges his indebtedness to a constant contributor to these pages—Mr. James Greenstreet.

PEDIGREE OF GIBSON OF BAMPTON, CO. WESTMORELAND. By CHARLES DALTON, F.R.G.S. (Privately Printed.)

In this well-planned pedigree Mr. Dalton traces his descent from Edmund Gibson, of High Knipe, in the parish of Bampton, co. Westmoreland, who was buried at Bampton, 23rd July, 1703. The second son of this Edmund, by his second wife (Jane Langhorne) was Edmund Gibson, D.D., who was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln 12th February, 1715-16, and was translated to the See of London in 1723. His edition of *Camden's Britannia* appeared in 1695, and a year later he was appointed Librarian at Lambeth Palace; he was also the supposed author of a *Life of Oliver Cromwell*. The details given in this pedigree are very full and precise, and it is a really valuable addition to genealogical information.

Notes and Queries.

MELLAGSTOONE TREE.—May I ask if any of your Correspondents can inform me what a Mellagstoone Tree is? This name is given as a fruit tree growing at Hammer-smith, temp. Elizabeth. Is it the same as the "melocotoon,"—a quince, or a sort of yellow peach, mentioned in *Bailey's Dictionary*.

A. T. WATSON.

SIR ADAM GURDUN.—It would be interesting to know if the subject of Mr. Bain's learned Paper was connected in any way with the Bertrand de Gourdon, who is said to have shot the fatal arrow at King Richard some ten years before his brother and successor provided for Adam de Gurdun, a "mercenary soldier (it is suggested) from France."

J. H. ROUND.

name to the 'cheverton' of Haverley. Mr. Hill gives us in a modest preface a useful analysis of the contents of the volume; and we have also to thank him for a glossary at the end. We must venture, however, to pronounce him mistaken in stating the volume "to be equivalent to a bible." But this is the only error we have noticed in this useful and instructive work.

POOR OF LULLINGSTONE. By the Rev. W. A. Scott Horsman, M.A., Honorary Canon of Canterbury, and Vicar of Throby. Illustrated from Archaeologicæ Cantuariæ. (London: Mitchell and Hughes.)

Canon Scott Horsman has in this pamphlet presented us with a very able and exhaustive account of the Kentish branch of a family of ancient lineage, the main line of which belongs to the early Lancastrians of this realm. The learned author has discovered, not in vain, for the first time, a carefully worked-out pedigree, which shows how, from the last section of this ancient Kentish stock is descended a distinguished politician of the present day, to wit, Sir William Hart Dyke. The history of the knightly family of Lullingstone, of Lullingstone, from their earliest known progenitor, the London Alderman, father of the first knight of the line, is abundantly illustrated by the evidence of original documents in the Public Record Office, and copies of the family wills registered at Somerset House; for both sources of proof the author acknowledges his indebtedness to a constant contributor to these pages—Mr. James Greenwell.

PEMBROKE OF GIBSON OR HARTON, CO. WESTMORLAND. By CHARLES DUTTON, F.H.S. (Privately Printed.)

In this well-planned pedigree Mr. Dutton traces his descent from Edmund Gibson, of High Knap, in the parish of Harton, co. Westmorland, who was buried at Harton, 23rd July 1703. The second son of this Edmund, by his second wife (Jane Langhorne) was Edmund Gibson, D.D., who was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln 13th February, 1713-16, and was translated to the See of London in 1723. His edition of Camden's Britannia appeared in 1705, and a year later he was appointed Librarian at Lambeth Palace; he was also the supposed author of a *Life of Oliver Cromwell*. The details given in this pedigree are very full and precise, and it is a really valuable addition to genealogical information.

Notes and Queries.

MELANOTHEUS TREE.—May I ask if any of your Correspondents can inform me what a *Melanotus tree* is? This name is given as a fruit tree growing at Ilchester, near Exeter. It is the same as the "melocotron,"—a species of a sort of yellow peach mentioned in Bede's *History*.

A. T. WATSON.

SIR ADAM DUNBAR.—It would be interesting to know if the subject of Mr. John's learned Paper was connected in any way with the Dunbars of Dunbar, who are said to have about the last year of King Richard some ten years before his brother and successor provided for Adam de Dunbar a "necessary subsidy" (it is suggested) from France.

J. H. MORRIS.

LORD WORMWOOD.—In a Record, *temp.* James I, I came across an entry wherein the name of Lord Wormwood is mentioned. I referred to Burke's *Peerage* Courthope, Debrett, Nicolas' *Synopsis*, &c., but failed to find this name or title.

In the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, vol. cclxxiii, p. 354, (1599, Nov. 29), an Earl of Wormwood (? Ormond) is entered. Could you give me any particulars as to the date of creation of this honour, or any information respecting the same.

A. T. WATSON.

DOMESDAY BIBLIOGRAPHY.—I send three MS. notices found among my memoranda that may be useful:—

A.D. 1266-67. The King commands the Barons to inspect the Book called DOMESDAY and report what services and customs are due for the manor of Boycot. [Exch. Q. R. Memoranda, 51 Hen. III. (m. 4)].

A.D. 1285-86. The King wishing to know if the Mill called Jones-Milne *juxta* Aultone is pertinent of that manor assigned to the Queen mother in part of her dower, commands the Barons to examine the Rolls and Memoranda of Exchequer, "et libro quod vocatur DOMESDAY prout melius viderit expedire," and report under seal. [Exch. Q. R. Memoranda, 14 Edw. I. (m. 13a dorso)].

A.D. 1313, May 10. The King commands search to be made in the book called 'Domesday,' and the rolls and memoranda of Exchequer, in reference to the complaint by John Comyn that tallage has been assessed on the lands he holds in Harewelle in Berkshire. Windsor. [Exchequer, Q. R. Memoranda, 6 Edw. II. (m. 34, dorso).]

JOSEPH BAIN.

BOTETOURT PEERAGE.—In the account of the Barony of Botetourt, at page 384 of the "Complete Peerage" Maud, the wife of the first Baron, is described as having been *widow of William de Montchenesi*. This description, however, in Dugdale's *Baronage*, is placed between brackets, after the name of Maud's mother—Beatrix de Beauchamp. If "G. E. C." will refer to the Inquisitions printed in the "Calendarium Genealogicum" he will find that William de Montchenesi, of Edwardstone, was Beatrix's second husband although, as she predeceased him, she never became his widow.

It may be well to add that Foss, in his "Judges of England," made the further mistake of styling this Beatrix *widow of William de Beauchamp*, whereas she was his daughter.

HENRY BARKLY.

BONVILLE OF CHUTON.—Perhaps "G. E. C." will like to enter the following in a future sheet of "Corrigenda" of "The Complete Peerage":—

p. 375, third line from foot, for "Somerset" read Devon.

p. 376, line 10, for "William, Lord Harington (who d. 10 March, 1457-8)," read, John, Lord Harington (who d. 11 February, 1417-8).

Proofs:

(1.) Margaret, 1st w. of Sir Wm. Bonville was living in May, 1423, when she, with her husband, conveyed by Fine, the Manor of Great Glen, co. Leic., and the Manors of Yvelton and Sokes, co. Somers., to feoffees [Ped. Fin. Divers Cos., 1 H. VI. Pasch., No. 10.]

(2.) On 12 June, 1423, Elizabeth, widow of John, Lord Harington (who d. 11 Feb., 1417-8, s. p.) for the payment of a fine of £100, obtained the royal licence to marry again whom she would [Fine Roll, 1 H. VI., m. 2.]

(3.) The wife of William Lord Harington (who d. 3 March, 1457-8) was Margaret, sister of Robert Hylle, of Spaxton, Somerset, [cf. Halliday's "Porlock Monuments," and Will of Robert Hylle, of Spaxton, dated April, 1423, *Luffenham* 1 in Prerog. Court. Cant.]

(4.) Inq. p. m. of John, Lord Harington, 6 H. V., No. 55.

(5.) Inq. p. m. of Elizabeth Harington, widow of John, Lord Harington, and of Sir William Boneville of Chuton, Kt., 11. E. IV., No. 64.

BENJAMIN W. GREENFIELD.

COURTENAY, MARQUIS OF EXETER.—Was the unfortunate Edward, Earl of Devonshire (1553-1556) Marquis of Exeter? Courthope's Nicolas distinctly says so, stating that he was "restored in blood and honours by Parl. 10 Oct., 1553; d. 1556 s.p. when the Marquessate of Exeter became EXTINCT" (p. 182). Burke follows suit

asserting the fact even more positively:—"Upon the accession of Queen Mary he was released, and restored to his father's honours as MARQUESS OF EXETER, etc. . . . by a private bill passed in the first year of her Majesty's reign . . . He d. unm. and was the last of the family who bore the titles of MARQUESS OF EXETER and BARON OF OAKHAMPTON, those dignities expiring with his lordship (*Extinct Peerage*)." Nothing could be more precise than this, but, unfortunately, the account is stamped as inaccurate by its total omission of the 1553 creation of the earldom, being actually that under which the Dignity is now held! Mr. Solby follows Courthope and Burke (*Titles of Honour*). Dugdale merely mentions the creation of the earldom (1553), and speaks of him as Earl of Devonshire. He makes no allusion to the restitution (*Baronage* I. 643). Mr. Doyle only recognises him as "Earl of Devonshire," and enters him as "cr. Earl of Devonshire, Sept. 3, 1553," and "restored in blood Oct. 10, 1553" (*Official Baronage* I. 582.) Foster's *Peerage* only recognises him as Earl of Devonshire, but states that he was restored "in honour and in blood by Act of Parliament, 10 Oct. following."

Evidently there is grave error somewhere. The question must turn on the wording of the Act, which I have not at hand for reference. I presume it probably amounted to a restitution *secundum quid*, restoring him, that is *quoad* blood and to some extent *quoad* estates, but not *quoad* the paternal honours. If so, it is somewhat strange that it is not referred to among the cases cited in the Lords' Fourth Report on the Dignity of a Peer, dealing with forfeiture and restitution. For, independently of the fate of the Marquisate, the renewed creations of the earldom itself in 1485 and 1553 are of great interest in their bearing on the subject.

J. H. ROUND.

ROGER BELLERS.—In your October number you have a note upon Baldwin de Bollers and Sybil de Fakaise. Can you tell me if he was a Bellers? There was, I believe, a Baldwin de Bellers at that time. Can you also throw any light upon the history of Roger Bellers who was slain in 1325, between Kirkby Bellers and Leicester? It appears from the *Dict. of Nat. Biography* that he was repeatedly summoned to Parliament by the King. Was it as a Peer, or in virtue of his office as Vice Treasurer to the King? His murder was it quasi official, i.e. in consequence of the office he held, by some of the Barons who at that time were pressing upon the King and his officers? In the next year, 1326, the Queen returned from France with Roger Mortimer, when the King fled from London to Wales. It is noteworthy that in this year, 1326, the hundred of Frameland, which was part of the property of Roger Bellers, was placed in the custody of Alianor "uxor Hugonis le Despenser Domini de Glamorgan," until the coming of age of Roger's son. This Alianor was sister of Margaret, who was given by the King as wife to Piers Gaveston, and of Elizabeth, who was similarly given to Ivo de Burg, son of the Earl of Ulster, sisters and coheirresses of Gilbert de Clare, who was slain at Bannockburn, 7 Edw. 2, *s.p.*, and daughters of Joan of Acres, daughter of King Edward I. Piers Gaveston, the husband of Margaret, was beheaded without formal trial at Blacklow near Warwick. Hugh le Despenser was hanged on a gallows 50 feet high in his coat of armour at Hereford by the Queen and Mortimer. What became of Ivo de Burg I do not know. The lot of heiresses in those days was not always to be greatly envied.

W.

EDWARD IV. AND HIS FRIENDS.—The following documents, in the Public Records, possibly unknown, shew that, Edward IV acknowledged the services of his friends in need, and are otherwise interesting.

(1.) John Dort, "Gascoun," supplicates the King, in order to the sustaining of two priests for two years in the Church of "St. Martin in the Vintry, London" [to say masses?] "for the soules of the Lord de la Forse, and Isarn de la Bernia lord de Gensac,"¹ slain at the field of Ba-net (14 April preceeding) in the King's service, whose bodies are buried in the said church, for leave to trade for a 'yere' with a ship or ships of 200 'tunnes.'

Granted 23 July.

Westminster, 30 June, 11 Edw. IV. (1471)²

(2.) Licence to William Gowld "bocher" of London, "for the grete kyndenesse and

¹ Evidently Gascon nobles.

² Privy Seals (Tower) 11 Edw. IV, file 2.

ascertaining the fact even more positively.—"I have the accession of Queen Mary as was released and restored to her father's dominions as Marguerite de Lorraine, etc. . . . by a private bill passed in the first year of her Majesty's reign . . . He is named and was the last of the family who bore the title of Marguerite de Lorraine and Baron of Gisors, those dignities existing with his lordship (Robert) . . . Nothing could be more precise than this fact, and certainly the account is supported as inasmuch by the total extinction of the 1553 creation of the earldom, being actually that under which the dignity is now held; the latter follows Catherine and Louis (Yves of Lorraine) Douglas's family, maintaining the creation of the earldom (1553), and speaks of him as Earl of Devonshire. He makes no mention of the restoration and speaks of him as "Earl of Devonshire" only, recognized him as "Earl of Devonshire," and states him as "at Earl of Devonshire, Sept. 8, 1553," and "restored in blood Oct. 10, 1553" (Official Documents, I. 582). Lorraine's family only recognized him as Earl of Devonshire, but states that he was restored "in person and in blood by Act of Parliament, 10 Oct. following."

Evidently there is grave error somewhere. The question must turn on the wording of the Act which I have not at hand for reference. I presume it probably amounted to a restoration somewhat, but restoring him to his blood and to some extent good estates but not giving the patent barony. If so, it is somewhat strange that it is not referred to among the names cited in the Local Funds Report on the dignity of a Peer dealing with forfeitures and restitutions. For independently of the fact of the restoration, the restored creation of the earldom itself in 1553 and 1555 was of great interest in their dealing on the subject.

J. H. ROBERTS.

ROBERT HILLMAN.—In your October number you have a note upon Hillman de Holles and Robert de Lorraine. Can you tell me if he was a Holles? There was, I believe, a Holles in the Holles at that time. Can you also throw any light upon the history of Roger Holles who was slain in 1550 between Kinsey, Holles and Lincaster? It appears from the Hist. of Kent, 1550, that he was repeatedly summoned to Parliament by the King. Was it as a Peer or in virtue of his office as Vice-Chancellor of the King? His mother was a daughter of the King and his father, by some of the names who at that time were possessing upon the King and his officers. In the next year, 1551, the Queen returned from France with Roger Holles, when the King fled from London to Wales. It is noteworthy that in this year, 1551, the household of Lincaster, which was part of the property of Roger Holles, was placed in the custody of Almoner, under Holles's direction. Holles's position, until the coming of age of Roger's son. This Almoner was sister of Margaret, who was given by the King as wife to Roger's daughter, and of Elizabeth, who was similarly given to the Burg son of the Earl of Ulster, sister and co-heiress of Queen de Clare, who was slain at Tewkesbury, 1471. Holles, 2nd Earl, and daughter of John de Arden, daughter of King Edward I. These two sisters, the husband of Margaret, was beheaded without formal trial at Blackheath near Waverley. Holles's position was changed on a gateway 50 feet high in his coat of arms as displayed by the Queen and Margaret. What became of two his Burg? I do not know. The lot of holmes in those days was not always to be greatly envied.

HOWARD IV. AND HIS FRIENDS.—The following documents in the Public Records, possibly unknown, show that Edward IV acknowledged the services of his friends in need, and are otherwise interesting.

(1.) John Dore, "Cassoway," supplicates the King in order to the sustaining of two priories for two years in the Church of "St Martin in the Vintry London," [to say names?], "for the sonnet of the Lord de la Haye, and later de la Haye, both de la Haye," slain at the field of Battle (14 April preceding) in the King's service, whose bodies are buried in the said church, for letters to make for a "year" with a ship or ships of 200 tunnage."

Witnessed, 30 June, 11 Edw. IV. (1471).

Granted 23 July.

(2.) Licence to William Goull "brother" of London, "for the grate splendour and . . . evidently known matter."

Witnessed, 11 Edw. IV. 23.

hert that he shewed to the Quene in our last absence out of this our Royalme,¹ every weke than yevyng [*i.e.* giving] unto hir for the sustentacion of hir household, half a beef and ii motons; And also after our field of Tewkisbury (4th May 1471) at hir being in the Towre, brought 100 oxen into a meadow beside our said Toure for ye vitailling of ye same, whereof ye Kentishmen, & other at that time our Rebells' shipmen, toke of ye said bestis: 50: and ledde away with yammie to his grete hurte and damage, to charge a ship ye Trinitee of 30 tunnes in any port, with oxe hidis, lede, Talowe [&c.] beyond Seas [&c.] for a hole yere."

I submit them to the Editor, in accordance with his advice that such stray notes are safest in print.

Westminster, 24 Feb. [1471-2].²

JOSEPH BAIN.

SPURRELL ARMS, (N.S. iii, 255, iv. 62).—Mr. Walter Rye's accuracy is a little at fault in saying that no arms to this family occur in Blomefield. He will find them in the 8vo Ed. vol. iv, 143:—a fess chequy between three palmer's scrips. They are still on a slab on the floor at the west end of St. John Sepulchre Church, Norwich, with this inscription, "Here Lieth the Body of Priscilla, wife of John Spurrell Esq., and daughter of Mr. Robert Chadd late of Wells, merchant: who departed this life December 11th, in the year of our Lord 1742. Aged 60 years." I omit the verses below, given by Blomefield. Since Blomefield's time two more slabs have been placed beside the above. The inscriptions are as follow: "Here lies the Body of JOHN SPURRELL who serv'd the office of Sheriff of this City in the year 1728, and that of Mayor in 1737. He was over 40 years Alderman of South Coniston Ward, and was long in the Committee for the Management of the Hospital Estates, which he Endeavour'd to improve to the best advantage in his Life time, and enlarged the Revenues of that Charity by a benefaction of upwards of £1300. At his Death he gave legacies likewise to the Presbyterian and Independent congregations in this city, and to other Religious Uses: nor was his Charities (*sic*) confined to the time of his Death, but by the general Tenor of his conduct in the course of a long life, he approved himself a Benevolent and an honest man. He died 3 of January, 1763, aged 81." "Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH the Beloved wife of REV. SPURRELL who departed this Life, May 29, 1819, aged 63 years. Also REV. SPURRELL who died Sept. 13, 1821, Aged 69 years." The same arms occur on John Spurrell's slab, but there are none on the remaining one. The same "Justice Spurrell" as Blomefield calls him (iv. 137.), owned land in the same parish on the east side of Ber street, which was formerly the churchyard of St. Bartholomew, a church desecrated after the Dissolution, and consolidated with St. John Sepulchre. I find no trace of an Alderman of this family in Norwich in 1637, as "Faulkbourne" mentions. I think he must have a mistaken recollection of the Mayor of 1737. Burke's *Armory* gives the following, which may be useful as a hint for further search, "SPROUL, (Scotland), Ora fesse betw. three purses, Gu. Crest. A water bouget Or." C. R. MANNING.

FEET OF FINES.—Probably most record searchers are aware that there is in the British Museum (Lansdowne MSS. 306-308) a Calendar,² apparently in a hand of the reign of Henry V, of all Fines for the reigns of Ed. III, Richd. II, Hen. IV Hen. V (1327-1422), which, being arranged in Counties, is far more easy to search than the files of the Fines themselves. Having now completed my Calendar of Norfolk Fines direct from the existing files, I am able to compare the two Calendars, with this result.

Taking the first 71 existing Fines of Ed. III (1, 2 and 3 Ed. III) for Norfolk, I find that six of them (Nos. 1, 16, 49, 68, 70, and 71) are not in the old Calendar.

On the other hand there are three fines in the old Calendar that are not now on

¹ Evidently referring to his flight to the Low Countries in October 1470. See vol. iii, p. 65.

² Privy Seals (Tower) 11 Edw. IV, file 1.

³ The indefatigable Le Neve seems to have been unaware of this, for he seems to have made an abbreviation of the Fines Ed. III to Hen. VI—exactly the same period—see his MS. note in volume 26 of Fines Indexes (Round Room, Record Office). Possibly, however, he made his abbreviation from this very MS. Where is Le Neve's own MS. ? An index to part of it is in this vol. 26.

the file; so it is obvious that anyone making an *important* search should go through both series.

While on the subject I should like to point out that Le Neve's useful indexed Calendars of *all* the Fines for Rich. III and Hen. VII, and for Edwd. VI and Philip and Mary (Nos. 22¹ and 24 in the Literary Search Room at the Public Record Office) have been incorrectly labelled "Divers Counties," which is very misleading, as "Divers Counties" has got, technically, to mean a very different thing, viz., Fines relating to two or more counties only. One more hint to novices. If searching the Calendars from Hen. VII for property in a City, look under the sub-head 'Civitas,' between Canteb'r and Cornub'; if 'in London, under the separate head, and not in Middlesex; and if in a *town* look under 'villa,' between Suth' and Warr'. Why cannot these invaluable Calendars, now falling to pieces, be copied and indexed, if not printed?

WALTER RYE.

EARL OF WILTSHIRE AND ORMOND.—The *Historic Peerage* states that James Butler, Earl of Wilts and Ormond, who was executed in 1461, died *s.p.* The original letter of 19th Jan., 1471-2, printed by Mr. Bain in the *GENEALOGIST* (III. p. 65), was clearly addressed to a Lancastrian refugee, styled Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond. Since that letter was printed, I have come upon a Petition to Parliament presented ostensibly in 1473, by James, Earl of Wilts and Ormond, who describes himself as son of "James, late Erle of Ormond"; he also refers to "the gode Lady Dame Johane Beauchamp, late Lady of Bergervenny" as his "Graunt dame." Throughout the petition he styles himself "erle of Wiltshire." John Stafford, created Earl of Wiltshire by Edward IV, in 1470, died in May, 1473 (Paston Letters, III. 90.) Perhaps the petition was presented after that time. In fact, the petition, which bears no date, may have been presented at any time between 6 Oct., 1472, and 14 March, 1475; the beginning and the end of the so-called Parliament of 12 Edward IV.

But Earl James must have passed away before the latter date, as about the end of 1474 or the beginning of 1475, we have John "comes Ormonde," but not styled Earl of Wiltshire. This man was not only allowed to join the expedition to France in 1475, but received a pension of £100 or upwards to support his estate (Teller's Roll, Mich. 14 Edw. IV).²

Earl John must have died before 16th Feb., 1485, the date of the entry on the Patent Roll, 3 Richard III., referring to John, late Earl of Ormond, as given by Mr. Bain (*GENEALOGIST supra*). The title must then have devolved on the third brother, Thomas, described on the Close Roll, 3 Henry VII. (11 July, 1488), as brother and heir to James Ormond, late Earl of Wilts (*GENEALOGIST supra*). This reference tallies exactly with the facts above given, from which it appears that James, the son of James, was allowed to style himself Earl of Wiltshire, but that John was not. The reference, by the petitioner of 1473, to his "Graunt dame," "Dame Johane Beauchamp late Lady of Bergavenny," seems to open more difficulties than I can solve. The name of the Beauchamp heiress who brought the Abergavenny title into the Neville family is always given as Elizabeth. Collins attributes two daughters to her: Alice, married to Sir Thomas Grey, and Catherine wife of — Iwarby. Doyle's *Official Baronage* gives as the first wife of the Earl of Wilts, executed in 1461, as "Avice Stafford, step-daughter of John, 7th Earl of Arundel." She *d.* June 1457. Our petitioner must have been born before that time, as he describes himself as a married man. I must leave the matter to professed genealogists.

While writing, I would call attention to "Henricus Beufort," prisoner in the Tower at any rate from 1467 to 1470. Five marks a week were allowed for his maintenance, a liberal sum, so that he must have been a person of consequence, doubtless one of the Somerset Beauforts; but no such person is found in Sandford. He was probably set free at the "Readeption" of Henry VI, in 1470, as no entries relating to him are found on the Issue Rolls after that time.

J. H. RAMSAY.

CORRECTION.—In Mr. Bond's note on the "Bibliography of Domesday" (p. 64), "Robert Fitzgerald brother to Roger" (line 28), should read "Robert Fitzgerald's brother Roger."

ED. GEN.

¹ On the fly-leaf of this volume there is a quaint drawing of the "Insignia Petri Leneve, Nordfolciensis," with the motto—"Sicut lilia florent."—ED. GEN.

² *Foed.* XI. 846.

THE CREATION OF THE EARLDOM OF GLOUCESTER.

By J. HORACE ROUND.

One of the problems in English History as yet, it would seem, unsolved, is that of the date at which Henry I. conferred on his natural son Robert the Earldom of Gloucester. The great part which Robert played in the eventful struggles of his time, the fact that this was, in all probability, almost the only earldom created in the course of this reign (1100-1135), and the importance of ascertaining the date of its creation as fixing that of many an otherwise doubtful record, all combine to cause surprise that the problem remains unsolved.

Brooke wrote that the Earldom of Gloucester was conferred on Robert "in the eleventh year of his father's reign," and his critic, the argus-eyed Vincent, in his "Discoverie of Errours," did not question the statement. As to Dugdale, he evaded the question. Ignorance on the point is frankly confessed in the Reports on the Dignity of a Peer; while Mr. Freeman, so far as I can find, has also deemed discretion the better part of valour.

Three dates, however, have been suggested for this creation.

The first is 1109. This may be traced to Sandford (1707) and Rapin (1724) who took it from the rhyming chronicle assigned to Robert of Gloucester:—

"And of the kynges crownement in the [nynthe]¹ yere,
The vorst Erle of Gloucestre thus was mayd there."

This date was revived by Courthope in his well-known edition (1857) of the *Historic Peerage* of Sir Harris Nicolas (by whom no date had been assigned to the creation). It has lately, by inference, received the sanction of the authorities at the British Museum.

The second is 1119. This suspiciously resembles an adaptation of the preceding date, but may have been suggested, and in the case of Mr. Clark (*vide infra*) probably was, by reading Dugdale wrong.² It seems to have first appeared in a foot-note to William of Malmesbury (1840), as edited for the English Historical Society by the late Sir Thomas Duffus (then Mr.) Hardy. It is there stated that Robert "was created Earl of Gloucester in 1119" (Vol. II, p. 692.) No authority whatever

¹ This, the important word, is unfortunately doubtful.

² "He was advanced to the Earldom of Gloucester by the King (his Father). After which, in Anno 1119 (20 Hen. I.), he attended him in that famous Battle at Brenneville," etc., etc. (*Baronage* I. 534.)

THE CREATION OF THE EARLDOM OF GLOUCESTER

BY J. NORMAN ROBERTS

One of the problems in English History as yet it would seem unsolved is that of the date at which Henry I. conferred on his natural son Robert the Earldom of Gloucester. The great part which Robert played in the eventual struggles of his time, the fact that this was in all probability almost the only earldom created in the course of his reign (1100-1135), and the importance of ascertaining the date of its creation as fixing that of many an otherwise doubtful record all combine to cause surprise that the problem remains unsolved.

Brooke wrote that the Barons of Gloucester was conferred on Robert "in the eleventh year of his father's reign," and his critic, the acute-eyed Vincent, in his "Discoveries of Errors," did not question the statement. As to Dugdale, he evaded the question. Ignorance on the point is frankly confessed in the Reports on the Dignity of a Peer; while Mr. Freeman, so far as I can find, has also deemed discretion the better part of valour.

Three dates, however, have been suggested for this creation. The first is 1100. This may be traced to Sanford (1707) and Rabin (1724) who took it from the thirteenth chronicle assigned to Robert of Gloucester:—

"And of the fyrge crowned in the fiftieth year.
The first Robt of Gloucester thus was crowned there."

This date was revived by Gough in his well-known edition (1837) of the *Historical Poems of Sir Harris Nicolas* (by whom no date had been assigned to the creation). It has lately, by inference, received the sanction of the authorities at the British Museum.

The second is 1110. This suspiciously resembles an adaptation of the preceding date, but may have been suggested, and in the case of Mr. Clark (vide infra) probably was, by reading Dugdale wrong. It seems to have first appeared in a foot-note to William of Malmesbury (1840), as edited for the English Historical Society by the late Sir Thomas Duffus (then Mr. Hart). It is there stated that Robert "was created Earl of Gloucester in 1110" (Vol. II. p. 602). No authority whatever

¹ This is the date which would be independently doubtful.
² He was assigned to the Earldom of Gloucester by the King (his Father). After which, in Anno 1110 (10 John I.), he attended him in that famous battle at Brunsvik, etc. etc. (Malmesbury A. 122).

is given for this statement, but the same date is adopted by Mr. Clark (1878) who asserts that "Robert certainly bore it [the title] 1119, 20th Henry I" (*Arch. Journ.* xxxv. 5); by Mr. Doyle (1886) in his valuable *Official Baronage* (ii. 9); and now (1887) by Mr. Hunt in his *Bristol* (p. 17). In none of these cases, however, is the source of the statement given.³

In the meanwhile, a third date, viz., shortly before Easter (2 April) 1116, was advanced with much assurance. In his Essay on the "Survey of Lindsey" (1882), Mr. Chester Waters wrote:

"We know that the Earldom was conferred on him before Easter, 1116, for he attested as Earl the Royal Charter in favour of Tewkesbury Abbey, which was executed at Winchester on the eve of the King's embarkation for Normandy" (p. 3).

The date attributed to this charter having aroused the curiosity of antiquaries, the somewhat singular discovery was made that it could be traced to the MSS. of Mr. Eyton, then lately deceased.⁴ But of this more anon. For the time Mr. Waters enjoyed the credit of having solved an ancient problem, and "the ennobling of Robert fitz Roy in 1116" was accepted by no less an authority than Mr. Elton.⁵

I propose to shew that these three dates are all alike erroneous, and that the Tewkesbury charter is spurious.

Let us first observe that there is no evidence for the belief that Robert received his Earldom at the time of his marriage to the heiress of Robert fitz Hamon. There is, on the contrary, a probability that he did not. I do not insist on the Tewkesbury Charter (*Mon. Ang.* ii. 66), in which the King speaks of the Demesne of Robert fitz Hamon as being now "Dominium Roberti filii mei," for we have more direct evidence in a charter of Robert to the church of Rochester, in which he confirmed the gifts made by his wife and father, not as Robert Earl of Gloucester, but merely as "Ego Rodbertus Henrici Regis filius."

We must further dismiss late authorities, in which, as we might expect, we find a tendency to throw back the creation of a title to an early period of the grantee's life. We cannot accept as valid evidence the rhymes of "Robert of Gloucester," (*circa* 1300), the confusions of the later Brut, or the assumptions of the 15th century "Chronique de Normandie," in which last work Robert is represented as already "Earl of Gloucester" at the battle of Tenchebrai (1106).

The only chronicle that we can safely consult is that of the continuator of William of Jumièges, and this, unfortunately,

³ A Paper on the Earldom was read by the late Mr. J. G. Nichols, at the Gloucester Congress of the Institute (1851), but I do not find that it was ever printed, so that I cannot give the date which he assigned.

⁴ *Athenæum*, 9 May and 27 June, 1885.

⁵ *Academy*, 29 Sept. 1883 (p. 207).

is given for this statement, but the same date is adopted by Mr. Clark (1873) who asserts that "Robert certainly bore it [the title] 1119, 20th Henry I" (11th. *Journal* xxv. 5); by Mr. Doyle (1880) in his valuable *Journal* (p. 119); and now (1887) by Mr. Hunt in his *Journal* (p. 117). In none of these cases, however, is the source of the statement given. In the meanwhile, a third date, viz. shortly before Easter (2 April) 1116, was advanced with much assurance. In his Essay on the "Survey of Lincoln" (1882) Mr. Chester Waters wrote:

"We know that the Earlson was conferred on him before Easter 1116, for he attended as Earl the Bishop's consecration at Tewkesbury Abbey, which was executed at Winchester on the day of the King's consecration for York, viz. 25."

The date attributed to this charter having aroused the curiosity of antiquaries, the somewhat minor discovery was made that it could be traced to the MSS. of Mr. Ryton then lately deceased. But of this more anon. For the time Mr. Waters enjoyed the credit of having solved an ancient problem, and "the concluding of Robert the King in 1116" was accepted by no less an authority than Mr. Fison.

I propose to show that these three dates are all alike erroneous, and that the Tewkesbury charter is spurious.

Let us first observe that there is no evidence for the belief that Robert received his Earldom at the time of his marriage to the heiress of Robert the Norman. There is on the contrary, a probability that he did not. I do not insist on the Tewkesbury Charter (Nov. 24, 1106), in which the King speaks of the Demons of Robert the Norman as being now "Dominum Roberti filii mei," for we have more direct evidence in a charter of Robert to the church of Rochester, in which he confirms the gifts made by his wife and father, not as Robert Earl of Gloucester, but merely as "Ego Robertus filius filius."

We must further dismiss the authorities in which, as we might expect, we find a tendency to show back the creation of a title to an early period of the grantee's life. We cannot accept as valid evidence the rhymes of "Robert of Gloucester," (circa 1300), the confusions of the later hint or the assumptions of the 15th century "Chronique de Normandie," in which last work Robert is represented as already "Earl of Gloucester" at the battle of Tewkesbury (1106).

The only chronicle that we can safely consult is that of the continuator of William of Jumièges, and this unfortunately,

* A paper on the Earldom was read by the late Mr. J. G. Nichols at the Gloucester Congress of the Institute (1887) but I do not find that it was ever printed, and I cannot give the date which he suggested.

* *Annals*, 17 May 1106, p. 207.

tells us nothing as to the date of the creation. It is worth mentioning that the writer's words:—

"Præterea, quia parum erat filium Regis ingentia prædia possidere absque nomine et honore alicujus publicæ dignitatis, dedit illi pater pius comitatum Glocestre" (viii, 29)

are suspiciously suggestive of Robert of Gloucester's famous story that Robert's bride refused to marry him "bote he adde an tuo name." It would be very satisfactory if we could thus trace the story to its source, the more so as the chronicle is not among those from which Robert is supposed to have drawn.

We are, therefore, left dependent on the evidence of charters alone. That is to say, we must look to the styles given to Robert the king's son, to learn when he first became Earl of Gloucester.

His earliest attestation is, to all appearance, that which occurs in a charter of 1113. This charter is printed in the Appendix to the edition of Ordericus Vitalis by the "Société de l'Histoire de France,"⁶ and as all the circumstances connected with its grant, together with the names of the chief witnesses, are given by Ordericus in the body of his work,⁷ there cannot be the slightest doubt, or even hesitation, as to its date.⁸ In the text he is styled "Rodbertus regis filius," and in the charter "Rodbertus filius regis," this name being given, it should be noticed, last but one. The next attestation, in order, it would seem, is found in a writ of Henry I, tested at Reading, some time before Easter 1116, to judge from the presence of "Rannulfus Meschinus."⁹ For Randulf became Earl of Chester by the death of his cousin Richard, when returning to England with the King in November, 1120.¹⁰

We next find Robert in Normandy with his father. He there attests a charter to Savigny, his name ("Robertus filius regis") coming immediately after those of the Earls (in this case Stephen Count of Mortaine, and Richard, Earl of Chester), that being the position in which it henceforth always figures. This charter, passed in 1118, probably in the autumn of the year.¹¹ Robert's next appearance is at the battle of Brémule (or Noyon), 20 August 1119. Ordericus refers to his presence thus:—

"Ibi fuerunt duo filii ejus Rodbertus et Ricardus, milites egregii, et tres consules," etc., etc., (IV, 357).

⁶ V, 199.

⁷ IV, 302.

⁸ The King promised the charter on the occasion of his visit (3 Feb. 1113), and when it had been drawn up, it received his formal approval at Rouen. "Anno quo comes Andegavensis mecum pacem fecit et Cenomannum de me, meus homo factus, recepit."

⁹ Abingdon Cartulary, II, 77.

¹⁰ Henry remained abroad between the above dates.

¹¹ Gallia Christiana, XI (Instrumenta), pp. 111-2. The charter is there assigned, but without any reason been given, to 1118. A collation, however, of this record with the names given by Ordericus Vitalis (IV, 329) of those present at the Council of Rouen, 7 Oct., 1118, makes it all but certain that it passed on that occasion.

tells us nothing as to the date of the creation. It is worth mentioning that the writer's words:—

"*Postea, quia pater eius Henricus Regis Anglorum pateris et materis at Henrici Anglorum pateris, dedit illi pater eius comitatum Gloucester.*" (viii. 28)

are suspiciously suggestive of Robert of Gloucester's famous story that Robert's bride refused to marry him "dote he adde an too name." It would be very satisfactory if we could thus trace the story to its source, the more so as the chronicle is not among those from which Robert is supposed to have drawn.

We are, therefore, left dependent on the evidence of charters alone. That is to say, we must look to the styles given to Robert the king's son to learn when he first became Earl of Gloucester.

His earliest attestation is to all appearance, that which occurs in a charter of 1112. This charter is printed in the Appendix to the edition of *Ordinatus Vitalis* by the "Société de l'Histoire de France," and as all the circumstances connected with its grant together with the names of the chief witnesses are given by Ordricus in the body of his work, there cannot be the slightest doubt or even hesitation as to its date. In the text he is styled "*Robertus regis filius*," and in the charter "*Robertus filius regis*." The name being given, it should be noticed, but one. The next attestation, in order, it would seem, is found in a writ of Henry I. dated at Reading some time before Easter 1116, to judge from the presence of "*Radulfus Maschinnus*." For Radulf became Earl of Chester by the death of his cousin Richard, when returning to England with the King in November, 1120.

We next find Robert in Normandy with his father. He there attests a charter to Savigny, his name ("*Robertus filius regis*") coming immediately after those of the Earls (in this case Stephen Count of Mortain and Richard, Earl of Chester), that being the position in which it henceforth always figures. This charter, passed in 1118, probably in the autumn of the year.¹ Robert's next appearance is at the battle of Brimle (or Noyon), 20 August 1119. Ordricus refers to his presence thus:—

"*in forensi duo filii eius Robertus et Henricus, filius regis, et duo comites,*" etc. (iv. 327).

* v. 100.
† iv. 302.

¹ The King promised the charter on the occasion of his visit (8 Feb. 1118), and when it had been drawn up it received his formal approval at Rouen. "*Adm. p. 100.*"

² *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, H. 77.

³ Henry remained abroad between the above dates. "*Gallia Christiana*, XI (document), no. 111-2. The charter is there assigned, but without any reason being given, to 1115. A collation, however, of the record with the names given by Ordricus (*Vitalis* (iv. 320) of those present at the Council of Rouen, 7 Oct. 1114, makes it all but certain that it passed on that occasion.

K²

This is certainly opposed to the view that Robert was already an Earl, for he is carefully distinguished from the three earls ("tres consules") who were present, and is classed with his brother Richard, who never became an earl. We must assign to about the same date the confirmation charter of Colchester Abbey, which is known to us only from the unpublished Cartulary now in the possession of Lord Cowper. Robert's name here comes immediately after those of the Earls, and his style is "Robertus filius henrici regis Anglorum."

This charter suggests a very important question. That its form, in the cartulary, is that in which it was originally granted we may, confidently, deny. At the same time, the circumstances by which its grants were accompanied are told by the monks in great detail and in the form of a separate narrative. Indeed, on that narrative is based the belief, so dear to Mr. Freeman's heart, that Henry the First was, more or less, familiar with the English tongue. Moreover, it is suggested by internal evidence that the charter, as we have it, is based on an originally genuine record. Now, the accepted practice is to class charters as genuine, doubtful, or spurious, "doubtful" meaning only that they are either genuine or spurious, but that it is not quite certain to which of these classes they belong. For my part I see no reason why there should not be an indefinite number of stages between an absolutely genuine record and one that is a sheer forgery. It was often, whether truly or falsely, alleged (we may have our own suspicions) that the charter originally granted had been lost, stolen, or burnt. In the case of this particular charter, its predecessor was said to have been lost; at Leicester, a riot was made accountable; at Carlisle a fire. In these last two cases, those who were affected were allowed to depose to the tenor of the lost charter. In the case of that which we are now considering, I have recorded in another place¹³ my belief that the story was probably a plot of the monks anxious to secure an enlarged charter. Of course, where a charter was really lost, and it was thought necessary to supply its place either by a pseudo-original document, or merely in a cartulary, deliberate invention was the only resource. But, in such cases, it was almost certain that, in the days when the means of historical information were, compared with our own, non-existent, the forger would betray himself at once by the names in his list of witnesses. There was, however, as I imagine, another class of forged charters. This comprised those cases in which the original had not been lost, but in which it was desired to substitute for that original a charter with more extensive grants. Here the genuine list of witnesses might, of course, be copied, and with a little skill the interpretations or alterations might be so made as to render

¹³ *Academy*, No. 645.

This is certainly opposed to the view that Robert was already an Earl, for he is carefully distinguished from the three earls ("three counts") who were present and is classed with his brother Richard, who never became an earl. We must assign to about the same date the confirmation charter of Colchester Abbey, which is known to us only from the unpublished Cartulary now in the possession of Lord Cowper. Robert's name here comes immediately after those of the Earls, and his style is "Robertus filius henrici regis Anglorum."

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detection difficult, if not impossible. I speak, of course, of a cartulary transcript; in an actual charter, the document and seal would greatly assist detection. But I would suggest that there might be another class to be considered. This Colchester charter is a case in point. Though speaking not as an expert, the impression it conveys to my mind is that of a genuine charter, adapted by a systematic process of florid and grandiloquent adornment to a depraved monkish taste. In short, I look on this charter as not, of necessity, a "forgery," that is intended to deceive, but as possibly representing the results of a process resembling that of illumination. Such an hypothesis may appear daring, but it is based, we must remember, on a mental attitude, on, so to speak, an historic conscience, radically different from our own. After all it is but in the present generation that the sacredness of an original record has been recognised as it should. Such a conception was wholly foreign to the men of the Middle Ages. I had occasion to allude to this essential fact in a study on "The Book of Howth," when calling attention to the strange liberties allowed themselves by the early translators of the *Expugnatio Hibernie*. Geoffrey of Monmouth illustrates the point. Looking not only at him but his contemporaries in the twelfth century, we cannot but compare the impertinent obtrusion of their pseudo-classical and, still more, their incorrigible biblical erudition, with the same peculiar features in such charters as those of which I speak. Another remarkable parallel, I think, may be found in the *Dialogus de Scaccario*. Observe there the opening passage, together with the persistent obtrusion of texts, and compare them with the general type of forged, spurious, or "doctored" charters. The resemblance is very striking. It was, one might say, the systematic practice of the monkish forger or adapter to make the royal or other grantor in such charters as these, indulge in a homily from the monkish standpoint on the obligation to make such grants, and to quote texts in support of that thesis. Once viewed in this light, such passages are as intelligible as they are absurd.

But, in addition to, and distinct from, these stilted moralizations, is the process which I have ventured to compare with illumination or even embroidery. This was, in most cases, so overdone, as to bury the simple phraseology of the original, if genuine, instrument beneath a pile of grandiloquence. Take for instance this clause from the Colchester charter in question:

"Data Rothomagi deo gratias solemniter et feliciter Anno ab incarn' dom' mxcix. Quo nimirum anno pretextatus filius regis Henrici Will's rex designatus puellam nobilissimam filiam fulconis Andegavorum comitis Mathildam nomine Luxouii duxit uxorem."

Now, if we compare this clause with that in a genuine original charter of some ten years later, we there read thus:—

"Apud Wintoniam eodem anno, inter Pascham et Pentecostem, quo Rex duxit in uxorem filiam ducis de Luvain."¹⁴

This peculiar method of dating charters which is found in this reign suggests that the genuine charter to Colchester is likely to have contained a similar clause,¹⁵ beginning "Apud Rothomagum eodem anno quo," etc., etc. As it stands in the Cartulary, the original clause has been treated by the monkish scribe much as an original passage in a chronicle might be worked into his text, in the present day, by an historian of the "popular" school.¹⁶ But wide and interesting though the conclusions are to which such an hypothesis might lead, I must confine myself here to pointing out that the list of witnesses, in its minutest details, is apparently beyond impeachment. Specially would I refer to four names, those of the clerks of the King's chapel. It is rare, indeed, to find so complete and careful a list. The four "capellani regis," as they are here styled, are (1) John de Bayeux¹⁷; (2) Nigel de Calne;¹⁸ (3) Robert "Pechet,"¹⁹ (4) Richard "custos sigilli regis."²⁰ The remarkable and, we may fairly assume, undesigned coincidence between the list of witnesses attesting this charter, and that of the King's followers at the battle of Brémulé (fought, there is reason to believe, within a few weeks of its grant,) as given by Ordericus Vitalis, ought to be carefully noted, confirming, as it obviously does, the authority of both the lists, and consequently my hypothesis that the charter in the Colchester cartulary represents a genuine original record belonging to the date alleged.²¹

It is also, perhaps, worth notice that Eadmer applies to

¹⁴ Duchy of Lancaster Royal Charters, No. 6.

¹⁵ Compare the Rouen charter [1113] to St. Evroul, where the clause is "Anno quo comes Andegavensis mecum pacem fecit," etc., etc.

¹⁶ This is specially applicable to the insertion of the year in numerals. Such date would be, though actually an addition, yet a legitimate inference from the event alluded to in the charter. It may be worth alluding to another case, though it stands on somewhat a different footing, to illustrate the infinite variety of treatment to which such charters were subjected, even when there were neither occasion nor intention to deceive. This is that of the final agreement between the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, of which the record is preserved at Canterbury. It has been discovered that the document from which historians (as Mr. Freeman) have quoted (A. 1) is not really the original but a copy "which was plainly intended for public exhibition" (5th Report Hist. MSS. App. i, 452). Moreover, the real original (A. 2) was found not to contain the final clause (narrating the place and circumstances of the agreement), which is hence supposed to have been subsequently added, for the sake of convenience, by the clerk.

¹⁷ Natural son of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, the Conqueror's half brother.

¹⁸ "Nigellus de Calna reddit compotum de j marcâ argenti pro Willelmo nepote suo"—Rot. Pip. 31 Hen. I, p. 18.

¹⁹ Made Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry early in 1121.

²⁰ Alias "de Sigillo." He was made Bishop of Hereford in January, 1121, as "Ricardus qui regis sigilli sub cancellario custos erat" (Eadmer).

²¹ In both we have the same three Earls, neither more nor less; in both we have the same two *filii regis*, Robert and Richard; in both we have Richard de Tankerville and Nigel de Albini and Roger fitz Richard.

William "the Ætheling," the very same term as that which meets us in this charter, namely "designatus."²²

Approaching now the question of date, we note that the charter must have been subsequent to the marriage at Lisieux (June 1119) to which it refers, and previous to the Council of Rheims (20 October 1119), which Archbishop Thurstan attended, and from which he did not return.²³ We know that between these dates Henry was in Rouen at least once, viz., at the end of September (1119),²⁴ so that we can determine the date of the charter within extremely narrow limits.

The remaining charters which we have now to examine are all subsequent to the King's return and the disaster of the White Ship (25 Nov. 1120).

The desolate king had spent his Christmas (1120) in comparative seclusion at Brampton, attended by his nephew, Theobald of Blois.²⁵ In January (1121) he came south to attend a great Council before his approaching marriage. By Eadmer and the continuator of Florence of Worcester, the assembling of the Council is assigned to the Epiphany (6 Jan. 1121). Richard "de Sigillo" was on the following day (7 Jan.) elected to the See of Hereford, and was consecrated nine days later (16 Jan. 1121) at Lambeth.²⁶

To this council we may safely assign a charter in the British Museum (Harley 111 B. 46),²⁷ of value for its list of witnesses, twenty-six in number. It gives us the names of no fewer than thirteen Bishops, by whom, in addition to the Primate, this Council was attended.²⁸ Mr. Walter de Gray Birch, by whom so much has been done to encourage the study of Charters and of Seals, has edited this record in one of his instructive sphragistic monographs.²⁹ He has, however, by an unfortunate inadvertence, omitted about half-a-dozen witnesses,³⁰ while his two limits of date are not quite correct; for Richard was consecrated Bishop of

²² "Willelmum jam olim regni hæredem designatum" (p. 290). Compare the continuator of Florence of Worcester, who, speaking of the very event (1119) by which this charter is dated, describes him as William "quem jam [i.e. 1116] hæredem totius regni sui constituerat (II, 72).

²³ Florence of Worcester, II, 72.

²⁴ Ordericus Vitalis (Ed. Société de l'Histoire de France) IV, 371.

²⁵ Henry of Huntingdon.

²⁶ Cont. Flor. Wig. II, 75; Eadmer, 290.

²⁷ "Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Ricardo episcopo episcopatum de Hereford," etc.,

etc.

²⁸ Five of them joined the Primate in the consecration of the Bishop of Hereford (16 Jan.). The Archbishop of York was not at the Council, being still in disgrace with the King for his conduct at the Council of Rheims (Oct. 1119).

²⁹ *Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass.*, xxix., 258-9.

³⁰ Reading "Willelmo. & Ricardo filiis Baldewini," where the charter has :—
 "(1) William de Tankerville, (2) William de Albini, (3) Walter de Gloucester, (4) Adam de Port, (5) William de Piron, (6) Walter de Gant, (7) Richard fitz Baldwin.

William "the Etheling," the very same term as that which meets us in this charter, namely "designatus."¹
 Approaching now the question of date, we note that the charter must have been subsequent to the marriage at Lisieux (June 1119) to which it refers, and previous to the Council of Lisieux (20 October 1119) which Archbishop Thurstan attended, and from which he did not return.² We know that between these dates Henry was in Rouen at least once, viz. at the end of September (1119),³ so that we can determine the date of the charter within extremely narrow limits.

The remaining charters which we have now to examine are all subsequent to the King's return and the disaster of the White Ship (22 Nov. 1120).

The desolate King had spent his Christmas (1120) in comparative seclusion at Hampton, attended by his nephew, Theobald of Blois.⁴ In January (1121) he came south to attend a great Council before his approaching marriage. By Eadmer and the continuator of Florence of Worcester, the assembling of the Council is assigned to the Epiphany (6 Jan. 1121). Richard "de Sigilla" was on the following day (7 Jan.) elected to the See of Hereford, and was consecrated nine days later (16 Jan. 1121) at Lambeth.⁵

To this Council we may safely assign a charter in the British Museum (Harley 111 B. 16)⁶ of value for its list of witnesses, twenty-six in number. It gives us the names of no fewer than thirteen Bishops by whom, in addition to the Primate, this Council was attended.⁷ Mr. Walter de Gray Birch, by whom so much has been done to encourage the study of Charters and of Seals, has edited this record in one of his instructive apophthegmatic monographs.⁸ He has, however, by an unfortunate inadvertence, omitted about half-a-dozen witnesses,⁹ while his two limits of date are not quite correct; for Richard was consecrated Bishop of

¹ "Williamum jam olim regis heredes designatum" (p. 230). Compare the continuator of Florence of Worcester, who, speaking of the very event (1119) by which this charter is dated describes him as William "designatus jam fidei 1119" heredes designatus regis et continuator (II, 72).

² Florence of Worcester, II, 72.

³ Ordericus Vitalis (II. Booklet de l'Histoire de France) IV, 271.

⁴ Henry of Huntingdon.

⁵ Cant. Hist. Writ. II, 75; Eadmer, 286.

⁶ "Sigilla nos debemus et concessimus libenter episcopis episcopatum de Hereford," etc.

⁷ Five of them joined the Primate in the consecration of the Bishop of Hereford (12 Jan.). The Archbishop of York was not at the Council, being still in England with the King for his coronation at the Council of Lisieux (20 Oct. 1119).

⁸ "The King's Seal and the Seal of the Bishop," p. 230-4.

⁹ Reading: "William de Lincolne, Bishop of Hereford," where the charter has:—
 "(1) Adam de York, (2) William de Hereford, (3) Walter de Gloucestre, (4) Adam de York, (5) William de Hereford, (6) Walter de Gloucestre, (7) Richard de

Bathurst.

Hereford, not on "the 16th of January 1120," but on the 16th January 1121 (x.s.) and Archbishop Ralph died, not "19th September," but 19th October (xiv kal. Novembris), 1122. Thus the limit for this charter would be, not "from April 1120 to September 1122," but from January 1121 to October 1122. Mr. Birch further observes that "the date may be taken very shortly after the consecration of Richard." Here again, I must reluctantly differ, for by the practice of the time, the grant of the temporalities did not come after, but before, the consecration. The charter, in short, as I observed above, can be safely assigned to the Council of January 1121.

In it the subject of this Paper attests as "Roberto filio Regis." His name occurs in its right place immediately after those of the Earls; who, oddly enough, are in this charter the same two, at least in title,³¹ after whom he had attested the Savigny Charter in 1118.³²

The next charters in my chain of evidence are two which passed at Windsor. We are told by Simeon of Durham that at the time of the king's marriage (29-30 Jan. 1121) there was gathered together at Windsor a council of the whole realm.³³ To this council I assign a charter printed by Madox from the original among the archives of Westminster Abbey.³⁴ I am led to do so because, firstly, the names of the witnesses are all found, with three exceptions, in charters belonging to this date; second, the said three exceptions are those of Count Theobald of Blois, who had, we know, joined the king not long before, of Earl David, from Scotland, whose visit would be due to the occasion of his brother-in-law's wedding, and of the Archbishop of Rouen, whose presence may be also thus accounted for³⁵; third, the attestation of two archbishops with four bishops, suggests the presence of a "concilium," as described by Simeon of Durham.

If this is the date of the charter in question, it must also be that of another charter, also to Westminster Abbey,³⁶ for its eleven witnesses are all found among those of the preceding charter. In both these cases "Robert, the King's son," attests in his regular place immediately after the Earls.³⁷

We now come to an original charter in every way of the highest importance.³⁸ I have already quoted its dating clause,³⁹

³¹ The Count of Moretaine, and the Earl of Chester. The latter was, of course, now Randolph, who had succeeded his cousin Richard, drowned in the White Ship.

³² *Vide supra*, p. 131.

³³ "Anno mxxxi Concilio totius Angliæ ante purificationem. . . . apud Winderesoram adunato, Henricus rex Adelinam matrimonio sibi junxit" (ii, 259).

³⁴ *Formularium Anglicanum*, No. LXV (p. 39).

³⁵ This would give us, as the principal guests assembled at the King's wedding, his brother-in-law, Earl David, his nephews Theobald, Count of Blois, and Stephen, Count of Mortaigne, with the Primates of England and of Normandy.

³⁶ Madox's *Formularium Anglicanum*, No. cccxcvi. (p. 292).

³⁷ Earl David and the Count of Blois.

³⁸ Duchy of Lancaster, Royal Charters, No. 6.

³⁹ *Supra*, p. 134.

Hereford not on "the 16th of January 1120," but on the 16th January 1121 (x.s.) and Archbishop Ralph died not "12th September," but 10th October (x.s. November) 1122. Thus the limit for this charter would be not "from April 1120 to September 1122," but from January 1121 to October 1122. Mr. Birch further observes that "the date may be taken very shortly after the consecration of Richard." Here again I must reluctantly differ for by the practice of the time the grant of the temporalties did not come after, but before the consecration. The charter, in short, as I observed above, can be safely assigned to the Council of January 1121.

In it the subject of this paper attests as "Robert filius Regis." His name occurs in the right place immediately after that of the Earl; who, oddly enough, was in this charter the same two, at least in title,¹ after whom he had attested the Savigny Charter in 1118.²

The next charter in my chain of evidence are two which passed at Windsor. We are told by Stinson of Dunham that at the time of the king's marriage (20-22 Jan. 1121) there was gathered together at Windsor a council of the whole realm.³ To this council I assign a charter printed by Martin from the original among the archives of Westminster Abbey.⁴ I am led to do so because, firstly, the names of the witnesses are all found, with three exceptions, in charters belonging to this date; second, the said three exceptions are those of Count Theobald of Blois, who had, we know, joined the king not long before, of Earl David, from Scotland, whose visit would be due to the occasion of his brother-in-law's wedding, and of the Archbishop of London, whose presence may be also thus accounted for;⁵ third, the attestation of two archbishops with four bishops suggests the presence of a "council," as described by Stinson of Dunham.

If this is the date of the charter in question, it must also be that of another charter, also to Westminster Abbey,⁶ for its eleven witnesses are all found among those of the preceding charter. In both these cases "Robert, the king's son," attests in his regular place immediately after the Earl.⁷

We now come to an original charter in every way of the highest importance.⁸ I have already quoted its dating clause,⁹

¹ The Count of Mortain and the Earl of Chester. The latter was of course now Richard, who had succeeded his cousin Richard, drowned in the White Ship.

² *ibid.* p. 137.

³ *Ann. Magn. Concilii totius Anglie etc. postulationes*, . . . and *Windsor*.

Ann. Magn. Concilii totius Anglie etc. postulationes, . . . and *Windsor*.

⁴ *Ann. Magn. Concilii totius Anglie etc. postulationes*, . . . and *Windsor*.

⁵ This would give us as the principal guests assembled at the king's wedding his brother-in-law, Earl David, his nephew Theobald, Count of Blois, and Stephen, Count of Mortain, with the friends of England and of Normandy.

⁶ *Ann. Magn. Concilii totius Anglie etc. postulationes*, . . . and *Windsor*.

⁷ Earl David and the Count of Blois.

⁸ *Ann. Magn. Concilii totius Anglie etc. postulationes*, . . . and *Windsor*.

⁹ *Ann. Magn. Concilii totius Anglie etc. postulationes*, . . . and *Windsor*.

which proves it to have been executed at Winchester, between Easter (10 April) and Pentecost (29 May) 1121. Moreover, as the King spent his Easter at Berkeley and his Whitsuntide at Westminster,⁴⁰ the limit of date, as a matter of fact, is somewhat narrower still. Here again Robert attests ("Rob[erto] fil[i]o Regis") at the head of all the laity beneath the rank of Earl.

The last charter which I propose to adduce, as attested by "Robert, the King's son," is one which, in all probability, may be assigned to this same occasion, for the whole of its thirteen witnesses had attested the previous charter, with the exception of two bishops, whose presence can be otherwise accounted for,⁴¹ and of William de Warenne (Earl of Surrey).

The importance of this charter is not so great as that of those adduced above, for it is known to us only from "Rymer's Collectanea" (Add. MSS. 4573), of which an abstract is appended to the *Focdera*.⁴² Moreover, in one minute detail its accuracy may be fairly impugned, for "Willielmo de Warennâ" clearly stands for "Willielmo Comite de Warennâ." Nor, indeed, is its evidence needed, the proof being complete without it. Yet, as the Charter (*quantum valeat*) has been assigned, I think, to a wrong date, the point may be worth glancing at. In Rymer's Collectanea the date is fixed as '1115' (or '16 Henry I') on the ground that it belongs to the same date as a charter of Henry I to Bardney, which was granted "Apud Wynton' xvj. anno postquam rex recepit regnum Angliæ."⁴³ Mr. Eyton also, in a late addition to his MS. Itinerary of Henry I,⁴⁴ wrote that the presence of three of the Bishops (Lincoln, Salisbury, and St. David's) suggested "the latter part of 1115." But we must remember that the Bardney charter is known to us only from a late *Inspeximus*,⁴⁵ and that the dating clause is somewhat suspicious. Yet even if the version were entirely genuine, the fact remains that the list of witnesses has only four names⁴⁶ in common with that in the charter I am discussing, which has, on the contrary, no less than ten in common with those in the original charter of 1121.⁴⁷ I cannot, therefore, but fix on 1121 as a far more probable date for its grant than 1115-1116.

This, however, as I said, is but a small matter. The really important fact is this: that we have a continuous chain of

⁴⁰ *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.

⁴¹ Winchester, who had attested the Windsor charters, and who here attests in his own city; and St. David's, who is constantly found at Court, and who had attested, in January, the charter, at Westminster, to the Bishop of Hereford (*Supra* p. 135).

⁴² "Concessio Manerii de clarâ Archiepiscopo Rothomagensi."

⁴³ Mon. Ang. I, 629.

⁴⁴ Add. MSS. 31,937, fo. 130.

⁴⁵ Cart. 5, Edw. III, n. 10.

⁴⁶ The Chancellor and three Bishops.

⁴⁷ Duchy of Lancaster Royal charters, No. 6.

which proves it to have been executed at Winchester, between Easter (10 April) and Pentecost (30 May) 1111. Moreover, as the King spent his Easter at Berkley and his Whitsuntide at Westminster,¹⁰ the limit of date as a matter of fact is somewhat narrower still. Here again Robert attests ("Robertus) filius Regis") at the head of all the list beneath the rank of Earl.

The last charter which I propose to adduce, as attested by "Robert the King's son", is one which, in all probability, may be assigned to this same occasion, for the whole of its thirteen witnesses had attested the previous charter, with the exception of two bishops, whose presence can be otherwise accounted for,¹¹ and of William de Warenne (Earl of Surrey).

The importance of this charter is not so great as that of those adduced above, for it is known to us only from "Hymers' Collectanea" (Add. MSS. 4373) of which an abstract is appended to the *Footnote*.¹² Moreover, in one minute detail its accuracy may be fairly impugned, for "Willelmus de Warenne" clearly stands for "Willelmus Comes de Warenne". Now, indeed, is its evidence needed, the proof being complete without it. Yet, as the Charter (quarantenaire) has been assigned, I think to a wrong date, the point may be worth raising at. In Hymers' Collectanea the date is fixed as '1112' (or '10 Henry I') on the ground that it belongs to the same date as a charter of Henry I to Barchin, which was granted "Apud Wynton" xvi anno postquam rex recepit regnum Anglie." Mr. Epton also in a late addition to his MS. *Itinerary of Henry I*,¹³ wrote that the presence of those of the Bishops (Lincoln, Salisbury, and St. David's) suggested "the latter part of 1112". But we must remember that the Barchin charter is known to us only from a late *Imperium*,¹⁴ and that the dating clause is somewhat suspicious. Yet even if the version were entirely genuine, the fact remains that the list of witnesses has only four names in common with that in the charter I am discussing, which has, on the contrary, no less than ten in common with those in the original charter of 1121.¹⁵ I cannot, therefore, but fix on 1121 as a far more probable date for its grant than 1112-1116.

This, however, as I said, is but a small matter. The really important fact is this: that we have a continuous chain of

¹⁰ Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

¹¹ Winchester, who had attested the Winchester charter and who here attests in his own city; and St. David's, who is constantly found as Grant, and who had attested, in January, the charter at Westminster, to the Bishop of Exeter (Sep. 1230).

¹² "Comitatus Marchie de sancto Andree et de sancto Bathomaei."

¹³ *Itin.* Add. I. 437.

¹⁴ Add. MSS. 4373, fo. 100.

¹⁵ *Cart. S. Edm.* III. p. 10.

¹⁶ The Charter and three Bishops.

¹⁷ *Duchy of Lancaster Regal Charter No. 2.*

evidence, proving that "Robert, the King's son," was not yet Earl of Gloucester, at least as late as April-May, 1121.

Against this weight of accumulated evidence what is there? Absolutely nothing but that Tewkesbury charter, which is quoted from Dugdale's *Monasticon*, where it is quoted from a mere *Inspecimus* of the 10th Henry IV (1408-9), some three centuries after its alleged date!⁴⁸ I need scarcely say that this miserable evidence for the assertion that Robert was Earl of Gloucester, at Easter, 1116, is simply annihilated and crumpled up by the proof afforded by original charters that he had not yet received the Earldom even five years later on (1121).

It is, however, satisfactory to be able to add that, even independent of this rebutting evidence, the charter itself, on its own face, bears witness of its spurious character. Mr. Eyton, indeed, was slightly uneasy about two of the witnesses, it being, he thought, as unusually early for an attestation of Brian fitz Count, as it was late for that of Hamo Dapifer.⁴⁹ Yet he was not, on that account, led to reject it; indeed, he not only accepted, but unfortunately built upon its evidence. He never, however, we must remember, committed his conclusions to print, so that it may be urged with perfect justice that he might have reconsidered and changed his views before he made them public. Not so with Mr. Chester Waters. Following blindly, as the facts suggest, Mr. Eyton's crude conclusions, he thus adopted them as his own:—

"We know that the earldom [of Gloucester] was conferred on him [Robert] before Easter, 1116, for he attested as Earl the Royal charter in favour of Tewkesbury Abbey which was executed at Winchester, on the eve of the king's embarkation for Normandy (*Monasticon*, vol. II, p. 66)."⁵⁰

When Mr. Waters thus wrote, had he observed that in this charter the King's style appears as "*Henr' dei gratia Rex Angl' et dux Norm'*?" And if he had done so, if he had glanced at the charter on which he based his case, is it possible that he was so unfamiliar with the charters and the writs of Henry I, as not to be aware that such a style, of itself, throws doubt upon the charter?⁵¹ To those who remember that he confessed (in reply to certain criticisms of my own) to having "carelessly repeated a statement which comes from a discredited authority,"⁵² and that he announced a discovery as to the meeting of Henry I and Robert of Normandy, in 1101,⁵³ which, as I

⁴⁸ *Monasticum Anglicanum*, II, 66.

⁴⁹ Addl. MSS. 31,943, fo. 68, b.

⁵⁰ *Survey of Lindsey*, p. 3.

⁵¹ "*Rex Anglorum*" was the normal style employed in the English charters of Hen. I: "*Dux Normanorum*," etc., was added by Henry II.

⁵² *Academy*, 27 June, 1885.

⁵³ *Notes and Queries*, 6th Series, i, 6.

evidence proving that "Robert, the King's son," was not yet Earl of Gloucester at least as late as April-May, 1111.

Against this weight of accumulated evidence what is there? Absolutely nothing but that Tewkesbury charter, which is quoted from Douglas's *Monasticon*, where it is quoted from a more trustworthy source of the 10th Henry IV (1402-3), some three centuries after its alleged date. I need scarcely say that this miserable evidence for the assertion that Robert was Earl of Gloucester at Easter, 1110, is simply annihilated and crumpled up by the proof afforded by original charters that he had not yet received the Marlborough even five years later on (1115).

It is, however, satisfactory to be able to add that, even independent of this damning evidence, the charter itself, on its own face, bears witness of its spurious character. Mr. Fyson, indeed, was slightly uneasy about two of the witnesses, it being so thought as unusually early for an attestation of Brian fitz Count as it was late for that of Hamo Pageler. Yet he was not on that account led to reject it; indeed he not only accepted, but unfortunately built upon its evidence. He never, however, we must remember, committed his conclusions to print, so that it may be urged with perfect justice that he might have reconsidered and changed his views before he made them public. Not so with Mr. Chester Watson. Following blindly, as the facts suggest, Mr. Fyson's crude conclusions, he then adopted them as his own:—

"We know that the earliest [of Gloucester] was contained on this [Robert] before Easter, 1110, for he attested as Earl the Royal charter in favour of Tewkesbury Abbey which was executed at Winchester on the eve of the king's embarkation for Normandy (Monasticon, vol. II, p. 84)." ¹⁰

When Mr. Watson thus wrote had he observed that in this charter the King's style appears as "Henric dei gratia Rex Angli et dux Normannie"? And if he had done so, if he had glanced at the charter on which he based his case, is it possible that he was so unfamiliar with the charters and the writs of Henry I as not to be aware that such a style of itself throws doubt upon the charter? To those who remember that he confessed (in reply to certain criticisms of my own) to having "carelessly repeated a statement which comes from a discredited authority," ¹¹ and that he announced a discovery as to the meeting of Henry I and Robert of Normandy, in 1101, ¹² which, as I

¹⁰ Monasticon Anglicanum, II, 84.

¹¹ Add. MSS. 21,415, fo. 62, b.

¹² *Journal of London*, p. 2.

¹³ "The Anglian," was the normal style employed in the English charters of

Hen. I. "Rex Normannie," etc., was added by Henry II.

¹⁴ *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, 1066, 1067.

¹⁵ *Notes and Queries*, 7th series, I, 6.

proved, was based only on his own failure to read a charter of this reign aright,⁵⁴ such an *exposé* as this will come as no surprise.

Having now shown that Robert fitz Roy was not yet Earl of Gloucester in April—May, 1121, I proceed to shew that he was Earl in June, 1123.

The charter by which I prove this is tested "apud Portesmudam in transfretatione meâ."⁵⁵ It is dated in the 31st Report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Records (in the Calendar of these Charters drawn up by the late Sir William Hardy) as "1115-1123." Its exact date can, however, be determined, and is, 3-10 June, 1123. This I prove thus. The parties addressed are Theowulf, Bishop of Worcester (who died 20 Oct., 1123), and Robert, Earl of Gloucester (who was not yet Earl in April-May, 1121). These being the limits of date, the only occasion within these limits on which the King "transfretavit" was in June, 1123. And we learn from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle that the King, on that occasion, was at Portsmouth, waiting to cross, all Pentecost week (3-10 June). This is conclusive.

It is certain, therefore, that Robert fitz Roy received the Earldom of Gloucester between April-May, 1121, and June, 1123. As we increase our knowledge of the charters of this reign we shall doubtless be able to narrow further the limit I have thus ascertained.

There is, indeed, a charter which, if we could trust it, would greatly reduce the limit. This is Henry the First's great charter to Merton,⁵⁶ which is attested by Robert, as Earl of Gloucester, and which purports to have passed 5 August—31 December, 1121.⁵⁷ But it is quite certain that, in the form we have it, this charter is spurious. It is true that the names given in the long list of witnesses are, apparently, consistent with the date,⁵⁸ but all else is fatally bad. Both the charter itself, and the attestations thereto, are in the worst and most turgid style; the precedence of the witnesses is distinctly wrong,⁵⁹ and the mention of the year-date would alone rouse suspicion. Whether, and, if so, to what extent the charter is based on a genuine document, it is not easy to decide. A reference to the new *Monasticon* will shew that there is a difficulty, a conflict of testimony, about the facts of the foundation. This increases the doubt as to the authenticity of this charter, from the evidence of

⁵⁴ *Athenæum*, 19 Dec., 1885.

⁵⁵ Duchy of Lancaster Royal Charters, No. 5.

⁵⁶ *Cartæ Antiquæ*, R. 5.

⁵⁷ It is dated 1121, and in the 22nd year of the reign.

⁵⁸ That is, if Archbishop Thurstan was yet restored to favour.

⁵⁹ The Chancellor, for instance, instead of attesting after the Bishops and before the laity, actually follows immediately after the Archbishops, and precedes the whole "bench of Bishops." I have been amazed to find antiquaries who thought nothing of this matter of precedence.

proved, was based only on his own failure to read a charter of this reign might, such an exposure as this will come as no surprise.

Having now shown that Robert the King was not yet Earl of Gloucester in April-May, 1121, I proceed to show that he was Earl in June, 1122.

The charter by which I prove this is tested "apud Portsmundum in translationibus meis." It is dated in the 8th Report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Records (in the Calendar of those Charters drawn up by the late Sir William Hardy) as "112-1123." Its exact date can, however, be determined, and is 2-10 June, 1122. This I prove thus. The parties addressed are Theobald, Bishop of Worcester (who died 20 Oct., 1123), and Robert, Earl of Gloucester (who was not yet Earl in April-May, 1121). These being the limits of date, the only occasion within these limits on which the King "translatavit" was in June, 1122. And we learn from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle that the King, on that occasion, was at Portsmund, waiting to cross, all Pentecost week (2-10 June). This is conclusive.

It is certain, therefore, that Robert the King received the Harborm of Gloucester between April-May, 1121, and June, 1122. As we increase our knowledge of the charters of this reign we shall doubtless be able to narrow further the limit I have thus ascertained.

There is, indeed, a charter which if we could trust it, would greatly reduce the limit. This is Henry the First's great charter to Merton¹, which is attested by Robert, as Earl of Gloucester, and which purports to have passed 5 August—31 December, 1121². But it is quite certain that in the form we have it, this charter is spurious. It is true that the names given in the long list of witnesses are, apparently, consistent with the date³; but all else is fatally bad. Both the charter itself and the attestations thereto, are in the worst and most lurid style; the precedence of the witnesses is distinctly wrong⁴; and the mention of the year-date would alone raise suspicion. Whether, and if so, to what extent the charter is based on a genuine document, it is not easy to decide. A reference to the new Monasticon will show that there is a difficulty, a conflict of testimony about the facts of the foundation. This increases the doubt as to the authenticity of this charter, from the evidence of

¹ Monasticon, 12 Dec. 1121.

² Duchy of Lancaster Royal Charter No. 2.

³ Other witnesses, H. 2.

⁴ It is dated 1121, and in the 12th year of the reign.

⁵ That is, if Archbishop Thurstan was not returned to prison.

⁶ The Chronicle, for instance, instead of stating that the Bishop and before the city actually follow immediately after the Archbishop, and precede the whole "body of bishops," I have been amazed to find antiquaries who thought nothing of this matter of precedence.

which, if not confirmed, we are certainly not entitled to draw any authoritative conclusion as to the date of Robert's creation.

Adhering then, for the present, to the limits I have given above (1121-1123) I may point out that Robert's promotion may possibly have been due to his increased importance, consequent on the loss in the White Ship of the King's only legitimate son, and of his natural son Richard. Of Henry's three adult sons he now alone remained.⁶⁰ It is certain that he henceforth continued to improve his position and power till, as we know, he contested with his future rival, Stephen, the honour of being first among the magnates to swear allegiance to the Empress.

Before passing to the corollaries of the conclusion arrived at in this paper it may be well to glance at Robert's younger brother and namesake. This was a son of Henry by another mother, Edith, whose parentage, by the way, suggests a genealogical problem.⁶¹ He was quite a nonentity in the history of the time as compared with the elder Robert; nor does his name, so far as I know, occur before 1130, when it is entered in the Pipe Roll for that year. He is found as a witness to one of his Royal father's charters, which is only known to us from the *Carta Antiqua*, and which belongs to the end of the reign.⁶² There is no possibility of confusion between his brother and himself, for his earliest attestations are, as we have seen, several years later than his brother's elevation to the Earldom, so that they cannot both have been attesting, at any one period, as "Robert, the King's son." It is, moreover, self-evident that such a style could only be used when there was but one person whom it could be held to denote.

(To be continued.)

⁶⁰ Robert and Richard are the two of Henry's natural sons, who are mentioned as with him in Normandy, and fighting beneath his standard at Brenneville (1119).

⁶¹ If, as suggested by the narrative in the *Monasticon*, of the foundation of Oseney Abbey, her father's name was 'Forne,' one is tempted to ask if the bearer of so uncommon a name was identical with the Forn Ligulfson ("Forno filius Ligulfi"), who is mentioned by Simeon of Durham, in 1121, as one of the Magnates of Northumbria, and if so, whether the latter was son of the wealthy but ill-fated Ligulf, murdered near Durham in 1080. Should both these queries be answered in the affirmative, Edith would have been named after her grandmother 'Eadgyth,' the highly born wife of Ligulf. Writing at a distance from works of reference I cannot tell whether such a descent has been suggested before but it would certainly, could it be proved, be of quite exceptional interest. Edith, as is tolerably well known, was first the mistress of Henry, and then the wife of Robert D'Oilli. Thus her son by the former, Robert fitz Edith, was (half) brother to Henry D'Oilli, and is so described by the latter in one of his grants to Oseney (Dugdale's *Baronage* I, 460). It should be added that an "Ivo fil' Forn'" appears in the Pipe Roll of 1130 (p. 25). Was he brother to Edith?

⁶² Charter to the church of Durham, printed in Rymer's *Foedera* (Record Edition) I. 13, and assigned by Sir T. D. Hardy (*Syllabus*) to '1134.' It was, in any case, subsequent to Flambard's death (5 September, 1128).

which, if not confirmed, we are certainly not entitled to draw any authoritative conclusion as to the date of Robert's creation. Adding then for the present to the little I have given above (1151-1153) I may point out that Robert's proposition may possibly have been due to his increased importance consequent on the loss in the White Ship of the King's only legitimate son and of his natural son Richard. Of Henry's third adult son he now alone remained.⁶⁰ It is certain that he henceforth continued to improve his position and power till, as we know, he contested with his future rival Stephen the honour of being first among the magnates to swear allegiance to the Emperor.

Before passing to the corollaries of the conclusion arrived at in this paper it may be well to glance at Robert's younger brother and namesake. This was a son of Henry by another mother, Edith whose parentage, by the way, suggests a genealogical problem.⁶¹ He was quite a nonentity in the history of the time as compared with the elder Robert; nor does his name so far as I know, occur before 1150, when it is entered in the Pipe Roll for that year. He is found as a witness to one of his Royal father's charters, which is only known to us from the *Cartae Antiquae* and which belongs to the end of the reign.⁶² There is no possibility of confusion between his brother and himself, for his earliest attestations are as we have seen, several years later than his brother's elevation to the Earldom, so that they cannot both have been attesting at any one period, as Robert, the King's son. It is moreover self-evident that such a style could only be used when there was but one person whom it could be held to denote.

[To be continued.]

⁶⁰ Robert and Richard are the two of Henry's natural sons who are mentioned as with him in Germany, and fighting beneath his standard at Breteuil (1119).

⁶¹ It is suggested by the narrative in the *Itinerary* of the foundation of Oseney Abbey that Robert's name was "Robert," and it is tempting to ask if the bearer of so uncommon a name was identical with the first "Robert" (Robert filius Cigolfi) who is mentioned by Symeon of Dunelm in 1121 as one of the Magnates of Northumbria, and if so whether the latter was one of the wealthy but ill-fated Lichfield hundred near Durham in 1080. Should both these questions be answered in the affirmative, Edith would have been named after her grandfather, Eadgyth, the highly born wife of Lichfield. Writing at a distance from works of reference, I cannot tell whether such a descent has been suggested before but it would certainly, would it be proved to be quite straightforward, suggest, as it is tolerably well known, that the mistress of Henry and then the wife of Robert D'Oyley, Thomas was by the former, Robert filius Cigolfi, and that brother to Henry D'Oyley, and is so described by the latter in one of his letters to Oseney (Richard's *Cartae*, I. 400). It should be added that an "Robert filius Cigolfi" appears in the Pipe Roll of 1150 (p. 22). Was he brother to Edith?

⁶² Charter to the church of Durham, written in Henry's lifetime (Richard's Edition), I. 18, and assigned by Mr. H. O. Henry (London, 1912). It was in my case, subsequent to Flammarion's death (2 September, 1912).

SIR ALEXANDER BALLIOL OF CAVERS (CHAMBERLAIN OF SCOTLAND).

SOME ADDITIONAL NOTES ON HIM AND HIS SONS.

By JOSEPH BAIN, F.S.A. Scot.

Some years ago, in an exhaustive article,¹ Mr. John A. C. Vincent shewed conclusively how the parentage and connections of this baron have been systematically mis-stated ever since the time of Dugdale, by a succession of writers of varying degrees of authority, all following, as he says, in the wake of that eminent antiquary, who was the first to call him the brother of King John Balliol, which Mr. Vincent shews he was not.² He was, in fact, son and eventually heir of a man of some distinction, Henry de Balliol, chamberlain of Scotland, by his wife Lora de Valoines, grand-daughter and daughter respectively of two earlier chamberlains, Philip and William de Valoines. Through his mother, Sir Alexander was a coheir of the barony of Valoines. In right of his wife Isabella countess of Athol, (whom he married c. 1270-1, and who died in 1292,) he had the liferent of Chilham castle and extensive properties in Kent, and after a long and on the whole distinguished career under Edward I., whose side he took throughout the war of succession, he disappears from record in 1310 or thereabouts.

Being fully impressed with the value of the *Complete Peerage* of "G.E.C.," I regret to notice that there, under "BALLIOL, or BALIOL (of Cavers), Baron by writ," that learned writer gives Sir Alexander an unsatisfactory exit from public life. "He appears," (says "G.E.C.") "to have been imprisoned and attainted by Edward II., whereby his honours became forfeited." And in a note is added, "the history of his descendants is obscure." Some account of them follows, and how the lordship of Cavers passed into the hands of the Douglasses in 1368. Though I cannot give the precise date of his death, it can be shown that to the very last days of his life he was in possession of his property in England, and in Scotland (in that part then under English rule) he was succeeded quietly by his son Sir Thomas. In the *Calendar of Documents* (Scotland) volume ii., there are full means of following Sir Alexander's career during the whole reign

¹ *Genealogist* (old series), volume v., p. 1 (January, 1882).

² John Riddell challenged this inaccuracy, 50 years ago, shewing that Sir Alexander was brother of a Guy de Balliol, and was a collateral relation, not a brother of the King of Scotland. (*Tracts, Legal and Historical*, 1835, p. 217). But some writers prefer repeating error to correcting it.

SIR ALEXANDER BALLOU OF CAVERS
(CHAMBERLAIN OF SCOTLAND).

SOME ADDITIONAL NOTES ON HIM AND HIS HOME

BY JOSEPH BAIN, Esq.

Some years ago, in an extensive article, Mr. John A. C. Vincent showed conclusively how the pedigree and connections of this baron have been systematically mis-stated ever since the time of Douglas, by a succession of writers of varying degrees of authority, all following as he says, in the wake of that eminent antiquary, who was the first to call him the brother of King John Balliol, which Mr. Vincent shows he was not. He was, in fact, son and eventually heir of a man of some distinction, Henry de Balliol, chamberlain of Scotland, by his wife, Isabella, Valois, grand-daughter and daughter respectively of two earlier chamberlains, Philip and William de Valois. Through his mother, Sir Alexander was a nephew of the barony of Valois. In right of his wife Isabella, countess of Athol (whom he married a 1270-1, and who died in 1292) he had the liferent of Clibann castle and extensive properties in Kent, and after a long and on the whole distinguished career under Edward I., whose side he took throughout the war of succession, he disappears from record in 1210 or thereabouts.

Being fully impressed with the value of the Complete Peerage of "G.E.C.", I regret to notice that there, under "BALLOU or Sir Alexander an unsatisfactory exit from public life. He appears," (says "G.E.C.") "to have been imprisoned and attainted by Edward II. whereby his honours became forfeited." And in a note is added, "the history of his descendants is obscure." Some account of their fellows, and how the lordship of Cavers passed into the hands of the Douglas in 1292. Though I cannot give the precise date of his death, it can be shown that to the very last days of his life he was in possession of his property in England, and in Scotland (in that part then under English rule) he was succeeded quietly by his son Sir Thomas. In the Calendar of Documents (Scotland) volume II, there are full means of following Sir Alexander's career during the whole reign

* James Balliol obtained his barony 53 years ago, showing that Sir Alexander was brother of a boy he killed and was a collateral relation, not a brother of the King of Scotland. (Trans. Inst. Hist. 1855, p. 217). But some writers prefer repeating error to correcting it.

of Edward I. The only occasion on which he seems to have been out of favour was when he lost the pele of Selkirk, probably captured by surprise by the Scots patriots in 1302 or beginning of 1303. Though he got his lands back soon after, he appears not to have been formally forgiven for this misdemeanour till 1305.

His sons Alexander and Thomas are found on several occasions between the years 1301 and 1304, as being in prison at Dover, Berkhamstead and the Tower of London, the former indeed continuously till 1310, as will appear. The reason for Alexander junior, being in prison does not appear, but Thomas, who was probably the eldest son, was a hostage for his father soon after the loss of Selkirk castle. This seems to have been the only reason for his confinement. It is probable, though not so stated in any record that I have seen, that these sons were by Sir Alexander's wife, the countess of Athol. There is no evidence that he had any other wife, and from the era at which they occur in public, they were not likely to have been the children of a marriage after 1292, when the Countess died. The last transactions in which Sir Alexander appears, seem to be these. On 18th March, 1309-10, he resigned all his right of courtesy in the Honour of Chilham, and all the other lands of his late wife Isabella Countess of Athol, to Sir Bartholomew de Badlesmere and his wife Margaret, to whom Edward II. had granted the fee of all those lands on Sir Alexander's death; as Chilham was escheated to the Crown by the treason of his stepson, John earl of Athol, in 1306. But Sir Alexander was *sui juris*, for he sold his liferent to Sir Bartholomew and his wife for 100 marks down, and an annuity of 230 marks. This implies that there was no attainder or forfeiture. Ten days later, his son Alexander was released from the Tower of London, on a bond by his father, Sir Alexander de Abernethy, and Philip and John de Lyndsaye, guaranteeing his loyal conduct to the King thenceforth. Sir Alexander's last public act, so far as I see, occurs on 19th April, 1310, when he received 20*l.* on account of his life interest in Chingelford, Essex.¹ He then disappears from record; and in June 1310, or perhaps 1311, "Monsire Thomas de Bayllol" was in possession of the castle and lordship of Cavers. He, too, was ~~an~~ adherent of the English King. The name of his wife was Isolde, and she appears on one occasion receiving 20*l.* of his pay for service in Scotland, on 7th February, 1312-13.²

This is all at present positively known about Sir Alexander's immediate successors. But I think the point is sufficiently established that he laboured under no forfeiture or attainder, but transmitted his property quietly to his son. Perhaps the

¹ Templars' Roll of that date.

² Exchequer Records.

of Edward I. The only occasion on which he seems to have been out of favour was when he lost the title of Selkirk, probably captured by surprise by the Scots patriots in 1302 or beginning of 1303. Though he got his lands back soon after, he appears not to have been formally forgiven for this treachery till 1303.

His sons Alexander and Thomas are found on several occasions between the years 1301 and 1304, as being in prison at Dover, Berkhampstead and the Tower of London; the former indeed continuously till 1310, as will appear. The reason for Alexander's being in prison does not appear, but Thomas, who was probably the eldest son, was a hostage for his father soon after the loss of Selkirk castle. This seems to have been the only reason for his confinement. It is probable, though not so stated in any record that I have seen, that these sons were by Sir Alexander's wife, the countess of Athol. There is no evidence that he had any other wife, and from the era at which they occur in public, they were not likely to have been the children of a marriage after 1299, when the Countess died. The last transactions in which Sir Alexander appears seem to be those of 1303-10, when he resigned all his right of country in the Honour of Chisham, and all the other lands of his late wife Isabella Countess of Athol, to Sir Bartholomew de Badlesmere and his wife Margaret, to whom Edward I. had granted the fee of all those lands on Sir Alexander's death; as Chisham was sequestered to the Crown by the reason of his treason, John earl of Athol, in 1306. But Sir Alexander was set free for his aid his liege to Sir Bartholomew and his wife for 100 marks down, and an annuity of 200 marks. This implies that there was no attainder or forfeiture. Ten days later, his son Alexander was released from the Tower of London, on a bond by his father, Sir Alexander de Abernethy, and Philip and John de Lynnhay, guaranteeing his loyal conduct to the King thenceforth. Sir Alexander's last public act, so far as I see occurs on 10th April, 1310, when he received 200 marks on account of his life interest in Chingeston, Essex. He then disappears from record; and in June 1310, or perhaps 1311, "Monsieur Thomas de Balloch" was in possession of the castle and lordship of Cavers. He too was an adherent of the English King. The name of his wife was Isabella, and she appears on one occasion receiving 200 marks of his pay for service in Scotland, on 7th February, 1312-13.

This is all at present positively known about Sir Alexander's immediate successors. But I think the point is sufficiently established that he laboured under no forfeiture or attainder, but transmitted his property wholly to his son. Perhaps the

* Exchequer Records.

† Temple's Hall of that date.

imprisonment of Alexander *junior*, who certainly was in trouble for some years, may have given rise to the belief that his father was attainted. Alexander *junior* was a prisoner for eight or nine years, and *not* as a hostage. That is clear from the way in which he is named in the writs.

Sir Thomas de Balliol soon disappears from record. But a Sir Henry de Balliol is named in a letter from the Mayor of Berwick-on-Tweed on 18th February, 1315-16, telling how part of the garrison had made a foray into Roxburghshire on St. Valentine's day, and were surprised by the Scots at a ford eight leagues from the town, losing eighty men and all their booty.

One of the leaders of this band of Scots was Sir Henry de Balliol. Mr. Burnett (Lyon King of Arms) thinks he may be the same as the sheriff of Roxburgh of that name in 1329 (Exch. Rolls), who had a charter of Branhholm from Robert I (Robertson's Index, 5, 24). But though probably of the Cavers family, his relationship is not yet known.

CALENDARIUM GENEALOGICUM.

(Continued from p. 122.)

10. THOMAS DE WALKYNGHAM. *Inq. p. m.*
[*Breve dat. apud Berewicum super Twedam 6^{to} die Feb.*
1310-11.]

Inquisicio capta coram Roberto de Wodehous Escaetore domini Regis citra Trentam apud Ebor. die Martis proxima post festum Sancte Trinitatis anno regni Regis Edwardi quarto [8^o Junii 1311] per Will'm le Venour *etc.* Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Thomas de Walkyngham tenuit in villa de Cald Ingelby die quo obiit unam placeam et duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis de Stephano Gower per servicium militare videlicet per homagium et per xij. denarios ad scutagium xl. solidorum ad plus plus ad minus minus et valent per annum in omnibus exitibus xij. d.

Dicunt eciam quod Johannes frater predicti Thome est heres ejus propinquior et est etatis xxx. annorum et amplius. Ebor.'

Inquisicio capta coram Ballivo Rypon' ad Crucem leucalem versus Stodeley assidente domino Roberto de Wodhous Escaetore domini Regis die Lune in vigilia Apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno regni Regis E. filii Regis Edwardi quarto [28^o Junii 1311] per Nicholaum Hubert *etc.* Qui dicunt super sac'm suum quod Thomas de Walkynghame obiit seisisus de quadam placea vasta in Rypon' quam placeam idem Thomas tenuit de domino Archiepiscopo Ebor' et Canonicis ecclesie Beati Wilfridi Rypon' pro iiij. d. per annum. Et dicunt quod valet per annum de

imprisonment of Alexander, who certainly was in trouble for some years may have given rise to the belief that his father was detained. Alexander himself was a prisoner for eight or nine years and not as a hostage. That is clear from the way in which he is named in the writ.

Sir Thomas de Balliol soon disappears from record. But Sir Henry de Balliol is named in a letter from the Mayor of Berwick-on-Tweed on 18th February, 1315-16 telling how part of the garrison had made a foray into Roxburghshire on St. Valentine's day, and were surprised by the Scots at a ford eight leagues from the town, losing eighty men and all their booty.

One of the leaders of this band of Scots was Sir Henry de Balliol. Mr. Bannett (Lyon King of Arms) thinks he may be the same as the sheriff of Roxburgh of that name in 1320 (Roxb. Rolls), who had a charter of Roxburgh from Robert I (Robertson's Index, 5, 24). But though probably of the Gavres family, his relationship is not yet known.

CALENDARIVM GENEALOGICVM

(Continued from p. 141)

10. THOMAS DE WALEYNGHAM. Ing. p. 10.
[Sunt autem apud Beruicium super Tamesiam 60 die 154
1310-11.]

Inquisitio capta coram Roberto de Wodehouse Rectoris domini
Regis ante Trentem apud Ebor. die Martis proximo post festum
Sancti Thome anno regni Regis Edwardi quarto [8^o Janu-
1311] per Willm. de Vemour etc. Qui dicunt super sacra-
mentum suum quod Thomas de Waleyngham tenuit in villa de
Cald Ingelby die quo obijt unum placum et duas bovatas terras
cum pertinentiis de Stephano Gower per servitium militem
videlicet per homagium et per xij. denarios ad annuatim xj.
solidorum ad plus minus minus et valent per annum in
omnibus exitibus xij. d.

Dicunt etiam quod Johannes frater predicti Thomae est filius ejus
propinquior et est etatis xxx. annorum et amplius.
Inquisitio capta coram Ballivo Rypen ad Curiam leualem versus
Stobeleij assidente domino Roberto de Wodehouse Rectoris
domini Regis die Lame in vigilia Apostolorum Petri et Pauli
anno regni Regis E. filii Regis Edwardi quarto [3^o Janu. 1311]
per Nicholaum Hubert etc. Qui dicunt super sacra-
mentum suum quod Thomas de Waleyngham obijt scilicet de quodam placum
vasta in Rypen quoniam placum idem Thomas tenuit de domino
Archiepiscopo Ebor. et Canonici ecclesie sancti Willm. Rypen
pro lxx. d. per annum. Et dicunt quod valet per annum de

claro xx. d. et quod Johannes de Walkyngham frater ejusdem Thome est propinquior heres ejus et quod idem Johannes est etatis quinquaginta annorum et amplius. Ebor.'

Inquisicio capta coram Roberto de Wodehous Escaetore domini Regis citra Trentam apud Knaresburg' die Mercurii proxima ante festum Sancti Barnabe apostoli anno regni Regis Edwardi quarto [9^{no Junii} 1311] per Robertum de le Led Henricum atte Gate Willielmum Brennand' Henricum Turpyn Thomam de le Lofthous Will'm filium Ad' Ricardum Warde Henricum Nundie Ricardum filium Nigell' Will'm in ye Wra ~~et~~ Will'm Scarp juratos Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod Thomas de Walkingham tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit unum mesuagium et duas carucatas terre in Walkyngham et duas bovatas terre in Thoreseros cum pertinenciis de domino Petro de Gavaston' Comite Cornubie et Margareta uxore ejus per homagium et fidelitatem et per servicium octo solidorum redditus per annum medietatem ad festum Sancti Michaelis et alteram medietatem ad Pascha floridum et pro [du]odecim denariis redditus per annum pro precariis et faciendo sectam ad curiam ipsorum comitis et comitis de Knaresburgh' de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas Et dicunt quod predicta tenementa valent per annum in omnibus exitibus lx. s. Item dicunt quod idem Thomas tenuit *etc.* unum toftum et unam acram terre cum pertinenciis in Farnham de domino Johanne de Walkyngham per servicium unius rose ei reddende per annum Et dicunt quod illud toftum et illa acra terre valent per annum in omnibus exitibus ij. s.

Et dicunt quod Johannes frater ejusdem Thome est heres ejus propinquior et est etatis xxx. annorum et amplius. Ebor.'

Inquisicio capta apud Pokelington' coram Escaetore domini Regis citra Trentam die Sabati proxima post festum Sancti Botulphi anno regni Regis Edwardi quarto [19^{no Junii} 1311] de terris et tenementis de quibus Thomas de Walkingham obiit seysitus ut de feodo in Estriding' per Jacobum de Milington' *etc.* Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Thomas de Walkingham tenuit de domino Rege in capite die quo obiit in Northgeveldale unum capitale mesuagium quod valet per annum xl. denarios. Item tenuit ibidem quinque tofta quorum quodlibet valet per annum ij. s. Item tenuit ibidem tres carucatas terre quarum quelibet carucata terre valet per annum xx. s. Item tenuit ibidem xxxij. acras terre arrabilis in culturis *etc.* Item tenuit in Estgeveldale dimidiam carucatam terre que valet per annum x. s. Dicunt quod Thomas de Walkingham tenuit omnia predicta tenementa de domino Rege in capite per homagium et servicium medietatis unius balastarii tempore guerre in castro Ebor. sumptibus suis propriis inveniendi per xl. dies. Et dicunt quod Johannes de Walkingham frater predicti Thome est propinquior heres et est etatis xl. annorum et amplius. Et dicunt quod nichil tenuit de aliis dominis in Estriding'. Ebor.'

[Vide, Rot. Fin. 4 Edw. II. m. 17.]

anno xxi. et quod Johannes de Walsingham inter quatuor
 Thome est proprius inter quos et quod idem Johannes est
 Episcopus.
 Inquisicio capis coram Roberto de Walsingham Episcopo domini
 Regis contra Thome apud Ramesbury, die Alenari proxima
 ante festum Sancti Petri apostoli anno regni Regis Edwardi
 quarto [1^o Junii 1311] per Robertum de la Haye Justiciarium
 Galle Willielmum filium suum, Thome Turpin Thome de la
 Leithore Willm filium A. Ricardum Wale Thome Ricardum
 Ricardum filium Ricardum Willm in re Willm Ricardum
 Justiciarii Qui essent per secretum suum quod Thome de
 Walsingham tenent in domibus suis ut de feodo die quo obit
 unum messagium et duas carucas terre in Walsingham et
 duas bovatas terre in Thome non pertinentis de homine
 Petri de Gaveston, Comitis Cornubi et Hereford error ejus
 per homagium et fidelitatem et per servicium octo solidorum
 redditus per annuum messagium ad festum Sancti Michaelis et
 alterum redditus ad Pascha festum et pro [du]obus
 denariis redditus per annum per presentia et faciendo secum ad
 curiam ipsorum comitis et consilii de Ramesbury de tribus
 septimanis in tres septimanas Et dicunt quod predicta tenementa
 valent per annum in omnibus redditibus x. s. Item dicunt quod
 idem Thome tenent etc. unum feodum et unum annuum terram cum
 pertinentiis in Farham de feodum Johanne de Walsingham
 per servicium unius rose et redditus per annum Et dicunt quod
 illud feodum et illa terra valent per annum in omnibus
 redditibus ii. s.
 Et dicunt quod Johannes inter quatuor Thome est hunc ejus
 proprius et est etatis xxi. annorum et amplius.
 Inquisicio capis apud Ramesbury coram Episcopo domini Regis
 contra Thome die Roberti proxima post festum Sancti Petri
 anno regni Regis Edwardi quarto [1^o Junii 1311] de terra et
 tenementis de quibus Thome de Walsingham obit existit et
 de feodo in Farham per Jacobum de Walsingham etc. Qui
 dicunt super secretum suum quod Thome de Walsingham
 tenent de domine Regis in capite die quo obit in Northwiche
 unum capitale messagium quod valet per annum xl denarios.
 Item tenent ibidem quatuor tolla quatuor quolibet valet per
 annum ii. s. Item tenent ibidem tres carucas terre per
 quolibet caruca terra valet per annum x. s. Item tenent
 ibidem xxxij. annos terre arabilis in coltura etc. Item tenent in
 Northwiche ibidem carucam terra que valet per annum x. s.
 Dicunt quod Thome de Walsingham tenet omnia predicta
 tenementa de domine Regis in capite per homagium et servicium
 medietatis unius habentis tempore guerre in castro Ricard.
 amplius annis pignoris inventum per xl dies. Et dicunt
 quod Johannes de Walsingham inter quatuor Thome est
 proprius inter quos et est etatis xl annorum et amplius. Et
 dicunt quod nichil tenent de alio domini in Farham.
 Episcopus.

11. WILLIELMUS ATTE CLYVE de Insula Vecta. *Inq. p. m.*
[Breve dat. apud Berewycum super Twedam 15^o die Maii 1311.]

Inquisicio facta apud Newport secundo die Junii anno regni Regis E. iii^{to} [1311] coram Escaetore domini Regis per sac^m Luce de Cumptone *etc.* Qui dicunt per eorum sacramentum quod predictus Willielmus atte Clyve tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit de domino Rege in capite ut de honore castri de Caresbroke unum tenementum quod vocatur atte Clyve in predicta insula pro xv^a parte unius feodi militis per servicium faciendi sectam ad curiam domini Regis militum de Newport de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas. Et dicunt quod est ibidem unum capitale mesuagium cum quodam parvo gardino . . . xl. acre terre arabilis . . . dimidia acra prati . . . viij. acre separalis pasture et valent per annum ij. s. precium acre ij. d.

Et dicunt quod Johannes atte Clyve est filius et propinquior heres predicti Willielmi atte Clyve et quod est de etate xxx^{ta} annorum. Suth't.

12. ROBERTUS JEMYS (Gymys) de Stachesdene. *Inq. p. m.*
[Breve dat. apud Rokesburgh 27^o die Septembris 1310.]

Inquisicio capta coram Escaetore domini Regis apud Stachesden' in comitatu Bedeford' xij. die Octobris anno rengni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi quarto [1310] videlicet quantum terre Robertus Gymys de Stachesdene tenuit *etc.* Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod dictus Robertus tenuit die quo obiit in dominico suo ut de feodo quedam tenementa de domino Rege in capite in Stachesdene per servicium sexte partis feodi unius militis. Et est ibidem quoddam capitale mesuagium cum columbario quod valet per annum ij. s. Item sunt ibidem iii^j^{xx} acre terre . . . quinque acre prati *etc.*

Dicunt eciam quod propinquior heres dicti Roberti est Robertus filius ejus et est de etate xxiiij. annorum. Bedeford'.

[Vide Rot. Fin. 4 Edw. II. m. 18.]

13. THOMAS DE ROSSEHALE. *Inq. p. m.*
[Breve dat. apud Berewycum super Twedam 13^o die Decembris 1310.]

Inquisicio de terris et tenementis de quibus Thomas de Roshale fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit *etc.* facta coram Escaetore apud Salop' die Martis proxima post festum Sancti Hillarii anno regni Regis Edwardi quarto [19^o Jan. 1310-11] per sacramentum Henrici de Ree *etc.* Qui dicunt *etc.* quod predictus Thomas de Roshale nichil tenuit in capite de domino Rege die quo obiit set tenuit de domino Edmundo Comite Arundell' manerium de Roshale cum membris scilicet Eton' et Yakedon' per servicium unius feodi militis. Et est ibi unum capitale mesuagium quod valet per annum v. s. et sunt ibidem lx. acre terre arabilis *etc.*

II. WILHELMUS ATTE CLIVE de IRELAND Yesta. 149 p. m.
[Hic est qui post mortem suam Yesta 13. 5. 1311]

Inquisitio facta apud Newport quando die 1. anni regni
Regis R. III. [1311] contra Robertum de IRELAND per se et
Iacob de Cantuaria etc. Qui dicunt per se et Robertum de
quod predictus Wilhelmus attes Clive tenuit in hominibus suis et
de feodo die quo obijt de domo Regis in capite et de honore
castri de Cantuaria unum dimensum quod vocatur attes
Clive in parochia feodi pro xv. parts unius feodi militis per
servitium faciebant etiam ad curiam domini Regis militum de
Newport de feodo septuaginta in tres septuaginta. Et dicunt
quod est ibidem unum capitulum messagium cum quibusdam
gardinis et sex forte militis.
p. m. xvij. anni regni etc. et valent per annum
ii. s. proximum anni etc.

Et dicunt quod Johannes attes Clive est filius et propinquus heres
predicti Wilhelmi attes Clive et quod est de stato xxij.
Sabbat.

12. ROBERTUS JACOBUS (GYNYS) de STACHESLEND. 149 p. m.
[Hic est qui post mortem suam 27. 5. 1310]

Inquisitio facta contra Robertum de IRELAND apud Stachelen
in comitatu Leodori. xij. die Octobris anno regni Regis
Edwardi III. [1310] predictus Robertus tenuit etc. Qui dicunt contra
Robertum Gynys de Stachelen tenuit die quo obijt
seu dimensum unum quod dicitur Robertus tenuit die quo obijt
in dominiis suis et de feodo quibusdam tenementis de domo
Regis in capite in Stachelen per servitium sex partis feodi
unius militis. Et est ibidem quibusdam capitulis messagium cum
colombariis quod valent per annum ii. s. Item sunt ibidem iiij.
etc. forte
etc. forte
Dicit etiam quod propinquus heres dicit Robertus est Robertus
de IRELAND.

Hic est qui est de stato xxij. annorum
[1310] 4. 5. 1311. II. m. 13.]

13. THOMAS DE ROSSHELEND. 149 p. m.
[Hic est qui post mortem suam 13. 5. 1311]

Inquisitio de feodo et tenementis de quibus Thomas de Rosshele
fuit seculus in hominibus suis et de feodo die quo obijt etc. facta
contra Robertum de IRELAND apud Salom. die Martis proxima post festum
Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi III. 10. 5. 1311
[1311] per se et Robertum de Rosshele etc. Qui dicunt etc.
quod predictus Thomas de Rosshele tenuit in capite de
domino Regis die quo obijt etc. tenent de domo Edmundi
Comitis Arundell messagium de Rosshele cum messagis seculis
die et Yesta etc. per servitium unius feodi militis. Et est
ibi unum capitulum messagium quod valent per annum v. s. et sunt
ibidem ix. anni forte militis etc.

Et dicunt quod Thomas filius predicti Thome de Roshale est heres ejus propinquior et fuit etatis xxvj. annorum die Sancti Petri ad vincula ultimo preterito [1^{mo} Aug. 1310]. Salop.
[*Vide Rot. Fin. 4 Edw. II. m. 15.*]

14. ALICIA QUE FUIT UXOR JOHANNIS DAVAYLLES (*vel* Danaylles).
Inq. p. m.

[*Breve dat. apud Westm. 15^o die Julii 1310.*]

Inquisicio facta apud Boghebroke coram Escaetore domini Regis vj^o die Januarii anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis E. quarto [1310-11] per sacramentum Henrici le Noreys *etc.* Johannis de Cokespytte *etc.* Qui dicunt quod Alicia que fuit uxor Johannis Davaylles tenuit die quo obiit de domino Rege in capite hamoletum de Boghebroke in serjantriam que quidem serjantria solebat reddere domino Regi quando currit in Exemore unum arcum et tres sagittas barbatas et nunc arentata est ad redditum quinque solidorum per annum ad festam Sancti Michaelis castro Exon' reddendorum pro omni servicio et valet ulterius per annum iij. s. Item tenuit manerium de Badeston' de Johanne de Ferariis per servicium dimidii feodi militis unde capitale mesuagium valet per annum ij. s. gardenum ibidem valet per annum xx. s. Et sunt in dominico lx. acre terre arabilis *etc.*

Item tenuit quartam partem manerii de Nytherexe de Baldewino le Flemynge per servicium quarte partis feodi militis. Et sunt in dominico xxx. acre terre arabilis *etc.* Item tenuit in parva Toriton' et Tadyeport xx. s. redditus ad festum Sancti Michaelis et Pasch' de Johanne de Wylyngtoun per servicium octave partis feodi militis et debuit presentare quarta vice ad ecclesiam de parva Toriton' cum vacaverit que valet per annum vj. marcas. Item Johannes Davaylles propinquior heres ejus est et etatis xvj. annorum. Devon.

[*Vide Rot. Fin. 4 Edw. II. m. 21.*]

15. SIMON DE WALMESGARE. *Inq. p. m.*

[*Breve dat. apud Berewycum super Twedam 10^{mo} Junii 1311.*]

Inquisicio capta apud Clixeby coram Escaetore domini Regis xij. die Julii anno regni Regis Edwardi quinto [1311] *etc.* Simon de Walmesgare tenuit in Clixeby per legem Anglie die quo obiit de hereditate Margarete Bavent quondam uxoris sue dudum defunete xxxij. acras terre arabilis *etc.* Dicunt etiam quod predictae terre et predicta tenementa tenentur de Rege in capite per servicium sexagesime partis unius feodi militis.

Item dicunt quod Jollanus filius Jollani filii dicte Margarete Bavent' est propinquior heres ejusdem Margarete et erit etatis xxij. annorum ad festum Sancti Laurencii proximo futurum [10^{mo} Aug. 1311]. Lincoln.

[*Vide Rot. Fin. 4 Edw. II. m. 3; et 5 Edw. II. m. 21.*]

16. JOHANNA QUE FUIT UXOR ALMARICI DE NODARIIS. *Inq. p. m.*
 [Breve dat. apud Berewycum super Tweedam 10^{mo} die Nov.
 1310.]

Extenta facta apud Ravenestone die Martis in festo Concepcionis Beate Virginis anno regni Regis Edwardi quarto [8 Dec. 1310] de terris et tenementis de quibus Johanna que fuit uxor Almarici de Nodariis obiit seisita in dominico suo ut de feodo etc. per sacramentum Johannis de More etc. Will'i de Nodariis Stephani de Berewyke etc. Qui dicunt quod predicta Johanna tenuit quedam tenementa in Latchebury de Willielmo Jonkel et Cecilia uxore ejus ut de hereditate ipsius Cecilie per servicium dimidii feodi militis Et est ibi quoddam mesuagium quod valet per annum ij. s. Item sunt ibidem iii^jix. acre terre arrabilis etc. Et est ibidem redditus tam liberorum quam custumariorum per annum—iii^j. li. vj. s. etc.

Summa totalis—vj. li. xvij. s. vij. d.

Item dicunt quod Robertus Dakeny filius dicte Johanne est propinquior heres ejusdem Johanne et etatis xxiiij^{or} annorum et amplius. Buk'.

Inquisicio capta coram Escaetore apud Caynho in comitatu Bedeford' quinto die Decembris anno rengni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi quarto [1310] videlicet quantum terre Johanna que fuit uxor Almarici de Nodariis tenuit etc. per sacramentum Roberti de Thunstal etc. Qui dicunt quod dicta Johanna tenuit terciam partem manerii de Keynho in dominico suo ut de feodo de domino Rege in capite per servicium dimidii feodi unius militis. Et est ibidem quoddam capitale mesuagium cum columbario quod valet per annum iij. s. iij. d. Item sunt ibidem iii^jxx. acre terre arabilis etc.

Item dicunt quod Robertus Dakeny filius dicte Johanne est heres ejus propinquior et est etatis xxv. annorum. Bedeford'.

[Vide Rot. Fin. 4 Edw. II. mm. 15, 16.]

[Communia de termino Pasche anno regni Regis E. filii E. quinto.

Robertus Dakeny filius et heres Johanne que fuit uxor Almarici de Nodariis dat domino Regi xj. li. ij. s. ij. d. ob. q^a pro relevio suo de omnibus terris et tenementis que dicta Johanna tenuit de Rege in capite die quo obiit videlicet de sexta parte Baronie de Caynho in comitatu Bed. quam Robertus de Albiniaco aliquando tenuit sicut idem Robertus Dakeny recognovit Cujus quidem Baronie unam medietatem tenent Petrus de Sancta Cruce heres Isabelle unius filiarum et heredum, Christiana que fuit uxor Petri de la Stane altera filiarum et heredum, et ipse Robertus Dakeny heres Johanne tercie filiarum et heredum Willielmi de Aubeny, filii et heredis Isabelle filie et unius heredum predicti Roberti de Albiniaco; et alteram medietatem ejusdem Baronie tenet Magister Johannes de Sancto Amando heres Aceline [sic] alterius filiarum et heredum predicti Roberti de Albiniaco ut idem Robertus Dakeny dicit. Memor. Scacc. ex parte Rem. Dom. Thes. 5 Edw. II. Ro. 47 dorso.] Bed.'

18. JOHANNES QUE FUIT Uxor ALMANICI DE NOBARTIS. An. 2. m.
[Hic est nomen Johannis 10^{mo} de No.]

[1310.]

Extrema facta quod Thaverentem de Nobartis in loco Compositum
Beate Virginis anno regni Regis Edwardi quarto [8 Dec 1310]
de terris et tenementis de quibus Johannes que fuit uxor
Almanici de Nobartis obiti scilicet in dominio suo et de feodo
etc. per sacramentum Johannis de Nobartis etc. Willm de
Nobartis Stephanus de Berewyke etc. Qui dicunt quod predictus
Johannes tenuit quendam tenementum in Lutetia de Willmo
Johel et Coelle uxore ejus et de hereditate ipsius Coelle per
servitium dimidii feodi militis Et est ibi quidam messagium
quod valet per annum 2. s. Item sunt ibidem 2. s. etc.
terre arabilis etc. Et est ibidem predictus tenementum quoniam
constitutum per annum—2. s. etc.

Summa totius—2. s. etc. 2. s. etc. 2. s. etc.
Item dicunt quod Robertus Johannis filius dicti Johannis est
proprietor heredis ejusdem Johannis et etc. 2. s. etc.
et etc.

Inclisio capta contra Escatorem quod Cayno in comitatu
Hedford, quinto die Decembris anno regni Regis Edwardi
fili Regis Edwardi quarto [1310] videlicet quatuor terre
Johannis que fuit uxor Almanici de Nobartis tenent etc. per
sacramentum Roberti de Tinsel etc. Qui dicunt quod dictus
Johannes tenuit partem partem regni de Nobartis in dominio
suo et de feodo de domino Rege in capite per servitium dimidii
feodi militis. Et est ibidem quidam capite messagium
cum coluinaris quod valet per annum 2. s. etc. Item sunt
ibidem 2. s. etc. terre arabilis etc.

Item dicunt quod Robertus Roberti filius dicti Johannis est
heres eius proprietar et etc. 2. s. etc. 2. s. etc.
[Hic est nomen Johannis 10^{mo} de No.]

[Comitatus de termino Pasche anno regni Regis 2. s. etc.]

Robertus Roberti filius et heres Johannis que fuit uxor Almanici
de Nobartis etc. dominus Regi 2. s. etc. 2. s. etc. 2. s. etc.
religio suo de omnibus terris et tenementis que dicti Johannis
tenuit de Rege in capite etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.
Bartome de Cayno in comitatu Hed quoniam Robertus Johannis
Albinaco aliquando tenuit etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.
recognovit Cayno quidem Bartome unum medietatem tenent
Petrus de Sancto Cayno heres Jacobelle unius filiarum et
heredum Christiana que fuit uxor Petri de la Steine etc.
filium et heredum etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.
terre filiarum et heredum Willmo de Nobartis, Will et heredum
Jacobelle filie et unius heredum predicti Roberti de Albinaco;
et alium medietatem ejusdem Bartome tenet Magister
Johannes de Sancto Cayno heres Jacobelle filie et unius
filiarum et heredum predicti Roberti de Albinaco et filiarum
Robertus Roberti filius etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.
[Hic est nomen Johannis 10^{mo} de No.]

17. MARGARETA QUE FUIT UXOR ANDRÉE DE VALLE TORTA. *Inq. p. m.*
[Breve dat. apud Berewycum super Tweedam 20^{mo} die Aprilis 1311.]

Inquisicio facta coram Escaetore domini Regis apud Pretewelle vj. die Maii anno regni Regis Edwardi quarto [1311] de terris et tenementis que fuerunt Margarete de Vautort *etc.* per sacramentum Johannis Samuel *etc.* Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predicta Margareta tenuit in dominico suo ut de feod^o die quo obiit quoddam tenementum in Estwode de domino Rege in capite ut de Baronia de Reygley per servicium sexte partis feodi unius militis. In quo quidem tenemento est quoddam capitale mesuagium *etc.* Et sunt ibidem de terra arabili xxij. acre *etc.* Et sunt ibi viij. acre pasture *etc.*

Et dicunt quod Johannes filius predictæ Margarete est heres ejus propinquior et etatis quadraginta annorum. *Essex'.*

[De fidelitate capta. Rex *etc.* Sciatis quod cepimus fidelitatem Johannis filii et heredis Margarete de Vautort defuncte de omnibus terris et tenementis que eadem Margareta mater sua tenuit de nobis *etc.* Teste ut supra vj. die Junii (1311). *Rot. Fin. 4 Edw. II. m. 3.*]

[Vide etiam Rot. Fin. 4 Edw. II. m. 9.]

18. MARGERIA QUE FUIT UXOR ROBERTI DE VAUTORT. *Inq. p. m.*
[Breve dat. apud Sulby 3^o die Aug. 1310.]

Extenta facta apud Sabrichesworthe die Mercurii proxima post festum Sancti Laurencii Martiris anno regni Regis Edwardi quarto [12 Aug. 1310] de terris et tenementis que fuerunt Margerie quondam uxoris Roberti de Vautort *etc.* per sacramentum Petri de Goldynton' *etc.* Qui dicunt quod predicta Margeria nullas terras nec tenementa tenuit de domino Rege in capite die quo obiit in comitatu predicto nec alibi ut intelligunt set dicunt quod predicta Margeria tenuit quasdam terras et tenementa in parochia de Sabrichesworthe de herede Warini de Insula tunc infra etatem et in custodia Regis existente ut de manerio suo de Pisho per servicium j. denarii per annum pro omni servicio preter scutagium cum pervenerit de quarta parte unius feodi militis. Et dicunt quod predictum manerium de Pisho tenetur de Galfrido de Say per servicium trium feodorum et dimidii et quarte partis unius feodi militis. Item dicunt quod est ibi quoddam capitale mesuagium quod valet per annum vj. s. viij. d. Item sunt ibidem CCC. acre terre arrabillis iiij^{or} acre prati tres acre pasture *etc.*

Summa totius—iiij. li. v. s. x. d. De quibus in resolucione redditus per annum j. d.

Et sic remanent in claro—iiij. li. v. s. ix. d.

Item dicunt quod Thomas de Vautort filius predictæ Margerie est propinquior heres ejusdem Margerie et est etatis xxiiij.^{or} annorum et amplius. *Hertford'.*

[Vide Rot. Fin. 4 Edw. II. m. 20.]

(To be continued.)

17. Mandata que sunt exor Roberti de Vaux. [Buxes dat apud Buxes apud Toulon 30^{to} die Aprilis 1311.]

Indicis facti coram Iohanne de Hagen apud Buxes vi^{to} die Maii anno regni Iohannis filii Roberti [1311] de testis et iuramentis que fecerunt Mandata de Vaux etc. per testamentum Iohannis de Hagen etc. Qui dicitur quod testamentum suum quod fecerat Mandata tenent in dominio suo ut de feodo die quo obijt quodam testamentum in feodo de domo Hagen in capite et de feodo de Hagen per servitium sexaginta denarii annuatim. In quo pudent testamentum est quodam capitulo testamentum etc. Et sunt ibi vij. articuli de testis etc. Et sunt ibi vij. articuli de testis etc.

Et dicitur quod Iohannes filius Iohannis Mandata est notus ejus proprior et etate quodammodo tenentur. [De fidelitate caput. Rex etc. Statuta quod capitulum fidelitatis Iohannis filii et heredis Mandata de Vaux etc. de feodo de feodo tenent et testamentum que fecerat Mandata tenent in dominio suo. Testis ut supra vi^{to} die Junii 1311. Rex etc. et Rex II. et 3.]

[Vide etiam Rex I. et Rex II. et 3.]

18. Mandata que sunt exor Roberti de Vaux. [Buxes dat apud Buxes 3^{to} die Aprilis 1310.]

Exemplum facti apud Buxes coram Iohanne de Hagen apud Buxes factum coram Iohanne de Hagen anno regni Iohannis filii Roberti [1310] de testis et iuramentis que fecerunt Mandata de Vaux etc. Qui dicitur quod testamentum suum quod fecerat Mandata tenent in dominio suo ut de feodo die quo obijt quodam testamentum in feodo de domo Hagen in capite et de feodo de Hagen per servitium sexaginta denarii annuatim. In quo pudent testamentum est quodam capitulo testamentum etc. Et sunt ibi vij. articuli de testis etc. Et sunt ibi vij. articuli de testis etc.

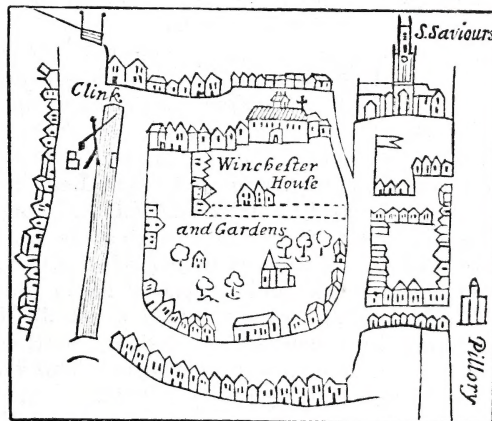
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PHILIP HENSLOWE.

By WILLIAM RENDLE, F.R.C.S.,

Author of "Old Southwark and its People."

Philip Henslowe, who lived most of his life on the Bankside in Southwark and died an old man in 1615, deserves a more than common notice, not on his own account, but by reason of his associations with leading writers and actors, among the rest Shakespeare, in the palmiest time of English dramatic literature. And yet it must not be forgotten that this shrewd, business, money-making man, filled his place, possibly a low one, among them. Illiterate 'to a degree,' he was always their friend in need, and their need—a shifty lot they mostly were—was frequent. In the relative position of borrower and lender, he does not appear to have had anything to do with Shakespeare, who was evidently not a borrower, but who worked, was paid, and took care of his money. Henslowe's beginnings were humble enough, we first see him as the servant to Woodward, bailiff to the Montague family, and to the wife after his death. Joane the widow's daughter lived with her mother, and Henslowe appeared to have taken care of them and of the house; he soon married his mistress, the widow Woodward; and they all lived together, near to the Clink prison and to Winchester House, on the river bank. This was, probably, as early as 1577, but the exact date is uncertain.



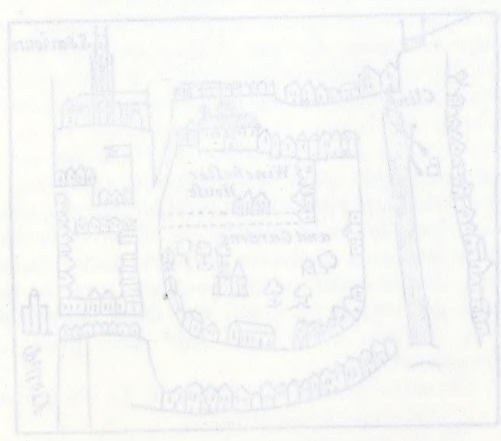
In this illustration the end of the thumb would at once cover the cucking stool, the Clink prison, Henslowe's house and part of Winchester Palace. A very stirring notable man, born in 1566, Edward Allen or Alleyn, soon becomes connected with the Henslowes. Alleyn is known to

PHILIP HENSLOWE

By WILLIAM HENDRICK, F.R.C.S.

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Philip Henslowe, who lived most of his life on the bankside in Southwark and died an old man in 1616, deserves a more than passing notice, not on his own account, but by reason of his association with leading writers and actors among the great Shakespeare in the prime time of English dramatic literature. And yet it must not be forgotten that this shrewd, business, money-making man, filled his place, possibly a low one among them, as a 'digger', he was always their friend in need, and their need—a shilly but they mostly were—was frequent. In the relative position of borrower and lender, he does not appear to have had anything to do with Shakespeare, who was evidently not a borrower, but who worked, was paid, and took care of his money. Henslowe's beginnings were humble enough, we first see him as the servant to Woodward, father to the Montague family, and to the wife after his death. He seems the widow's daughter lived with her mother, and Henslowe appeared to have taken care of them and of the house; he soon married his mistress, the widow Woodward; and they all lived together, near to the Clerk prison and to Winchester House, on the river bank. This was probably, as early as 1577, but the exact date is uncertain.



In this illustration the end of the strand would at once cover the cooking stall, the Clerk prison, Henslowe's house and part of Winchester Palace. A very striking notable man, born in 1566, Edward Allen or Allyn, soon becomes connected with the Henslowes. Allyn is known to

us as the founder of Dulwich College, and a great actor, then young and beginning to make his way.

In 1592 Alleyn marries Joane the widow's daughter, Henslowe's step-daughter, and dwells mostly with the family. Henslowe and Alleyn, neither of them getting on always very well with other people, are in perfect accord between themselves and apparently are on even affectionate terms,—it was "Father Hinchloe" and "well-loved son Allen," with all the signs of good confidence between them. No two men could be more thrifty or look more to the main chance, and so they suited each other well. Allen, away acting with his company, shews in charming letters his domestic turn and his great interest in home. One I note, dated 1593, is directed to "Mr. Hinslo one of the grooms of her Majesty's chamber, dwelling on the Bankside right over against the Clink." When the wardens came round from house to house, as they did yearly at Easter, delivering Sacramental tokens of lead, with S.S.¹ and, perhaps a device upon them, and taking the names down of all Communicants; Henslowe and Alleyn are often named as taking theirs, and paying their pence as contributions, together.

Not by any means a bad man, as we shall see at his death, I may yet say, generally, that Henslowe's chief object in life was to get money, and certainly he must have been the means of employing a large number of people. He was a dyer, a business then common on the Bank; in fact, it only just existed to my early time. The last one I knew was a dyer of scarlet wool in the yarn, in premises now the site of Barclay's warehouses. Henslowe was, also, a manufacturer of starch, a large yard in which he carried on this business was utilised in building the Hope in 1613; he was also a pawnbroker, money lender, owner of houses, and it must be confessed of "gay houses;"² he was a general dealer, in any way in which money was to be got,—Banker of the Bankside and it might be said, by virtue of his money potentialities, King of the Bank.

He and Alleyn and, later on, Jacob Meade, alone or together, owned the Swan, the Rose, the Hope, the play-house at Newington Butts, and a bear-garden or two, not to notice the Fortune, in the City. Henslowe himself superintended the building of the Rose, employing Grigges the carpenter, of St. Saviour's, as a business manager of the works under his own superintendence, he himself buying the materials, as I think we may see in the Diary. For the purpose of building the Rose he takes a partner, one Cholmley, and obtains a lease of the Rose estate, the plan of which is still to be seen in the vestry of St. Mildred's, Bread Street, to which parish it had belonged from 1552. In 1595 Henslowe is living in Rose Rents, which belongs to him, and is acting probably as manager. About 1613, he is rebuilding the Bear Garden, to be known after this as the Hope; the old Bear Garden much nearer the Thames, is to be now nearer Maid Lane,—shrewd man and shrewd counsellor Allen, their object being to place it not on bishop's land with a limited holding, but on the king's, which might, perhaps, be converted into fee.

Malone was fortunate in making the very important discovery of the Diary of Philip Henslowe, in which manuscript are recorded matters

¹ St. Saviour's Southwark, the only specimen known I have before me.

² But then it had been the district so appropriated for hundreds of years.

as the founder of Dulwich College, and a great actor, then young and beginning to make his way.

In 1693 Allen marries Jane the widow's daughter, Henslowe and Allen's daughter and dwells mostly with the family. Henslowe and Allen, neither of them getting on always very well with other people, are in perfect accord between themselves and apparently are on even affectionate terms—it was "Father Henslowe" and "well-loved son Allen," with all the signs of good confidence between them. No two men could be more thrifty or look more to the main chance, and so they suited each other well. Allen, away acting with his company, shows in charming letters his domestic turn and his great interest in home. One I note, dated 1693, is directed to "Mr. Henslowe one of the gentlemen of Majesty's chamber, dwelling on the Bankside right over against the Church." When the writers came round from house to house, as they did yearly at Easter, delivering sacramental tokens of love, with S.S. and, perhaps a device upon them, and taking the names down of all Communicants; Henslowe and Allen are often named as taking their and paying their pence as contributors together.

Not by any means a bad man, as we shall see at his death, I may yet say, generally that Henslowe's chief object in life was to get money, and certainly he must have been the means of supplying a large number of people. He was a great business like common on the bank; in fact, it only just existed to my early time. The last one I know was a dyer of scarlet wool in the year, in premises near the site of Henslowe's workshop. Henslowe was, also, a manufacturer of starch, a large yard in which he carried on this business was utilized in building the House in 1613; he was also a pawnbroker, money lender, owner of houses, and it must be confessed of "gay houses;" he was a general dealer in any way in which money was to be got.—Banker of the Bankside and it might be said, by virtue of his money potentialities, King of the Bank.

He and Allen and later on, Jacob Mordaunt, alone or together, owned the Swan, the Rose, the Hope, the play-house at Newington Butts, and a beer-garden or two, not to notice the Fortune, in the City. Henslowe himself superintended the building of the House, employing George the carpenter of St. Saviour's as a business manager of the works under his own superintendence, he himself buying the materials, as I think we may see in the Diary. For the purpose of building the House he takes a partner, one Cholmley, and obtains a lease of the Rose estate, the plan of which is still to be seen in the vestry of St. Mildred's, Bread Street, in which parish it had belonged from 1553. In 1595 Henslowe is living in Rose Kent, which belongs to him, and is acting probably as manager. About 1613, he is rebuilding the Swan Garden, to be known after this as the Hope; the old Swan Garden much nearer the Thames, is to be now nearer Maid Lane—showed me and elsewhere commander Allen, their object being to place it not on Bishop's land with a limited holding, but on the king's which might perhaps be converted into fee.

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* St. Paul's, Southwark, the only specimen known I have taken note of. It has been the object to reproduce the handwriting of James.

connected with his various business transactions, as well as much new matter scarcely suspected, of the utmost value, connected with the stage, actors and plays, before and after 1600.

Edward Alleyn, who married the step-daughter Joane, inherited papers, pictures and what not, which had belonged to Henslowe, all which he deposited in his new college at Dulwich. There is an air of piety common to the times, in Henslowe's MS. as well as in Alleyn's. At the head of certain charges recorded in 1592, is the sacred name, "Jesus," followed by the words, "a note of such charges as I have laid out about my play house . . . as followeth," &c. Again, "In the name of God, Amen ;—1591. ; my Lord Strange's men," meaning the company playing at the Rose, no doubt. The accounts are as to receipts at the performance of certain plays, which are named : one here and there perhaps identical with some of Shakespeare's known writing, whose first plays were, indeed, produced at the Rose and at Newington Butts, both of them Henslowe's play-houses. Again, "In the name of God, Amen, beginning at Newington, my Lord Admiral's and my Lord Chamberlain's men together" : the date 1594. Among these men of the Lord Chamberlain's, it is probable, almost certain, that Shakespeare himself was, as he was known to be afterwards, one of the play-house poets. It is not, at first sight, easy to know what the play really was, through Henslowe's curious spelling, for instance, "hary, tambercame, hewen of burdoche, seser, and tithus," for Henry VI, Tamer Can, Huon of Bordeaux, Cæsar, Titus, and so on.

Henslowe is the common banker when the players are in want of money, or to fetch them out when in prison and under money penalty. We at once recognize among the borrowers the noted names of Chettle, Decker, Chapman, Ben Jonson, Michael Drayton and many another, hand to mouth people as they are, receiving, of necessity, instalments of payments for works in progress. The following is an interesting specimen of the kind, about 1615.

"Massinger, Field and Daborne are in prison, in great extremity for want of money. The keeper of the Clink, Robert Davison, is the bearer of a message to Henslowe—beseeching him to lend them five pounds out of money coming to them for a play." Massinger writes, "I have ever found you a true and loving friend to mee ; in so small a suite it being honest, I hope you will not fail us. A play of Mr. Fletchers and ours will secure the return of the money." Massinger will return £3 in the dwelling house of Mr. Henslowe on the Bankside. In one instance, the engagement is made to bring it to the house before the setting of the sun. Terms of borrowing of Henslowe are at times exceedingly onerous. Harry Porter, for instance, borrows of him 25s. and signs a bond to pay £10 of "corant Inglishe mony," if he fails to pay at the time appointed : he does fail, "and so hath forfeited unto me," says Henslowe.

Henslowe has plenty of house property, numbers of respectable Court servants occupy some of his houses. One list in the Diary, of these better houses, implies at least £500 rent per annum, in our present value ; and some other rentals imply at the same rate £1000 more. Some very curious rents, common at the time, are shewn, "Capones at Lent & Androstyd, at Shraftid and at Chrystmas" ; a glover pays a "very

connected with his various business transactions, as well as much new matter scarcely suspected, of the utmost value, connected with the stage, actors and plays before and after 1600.

Edward Allyn, who married the step-daughter Joan, inherited papers, pictures and what not, which had belonged to Henslowe all their common life, in Henslowe's MS. as well as in Allyn's. At the head of certain chapters recorded to 1592, is the name "Jesse," followed by the word, "a note of such changes as I have laid out about my play-house . . . as followeth," &c. Again, "In the name of God, Amen;—1591; my Lord Sturges's men," meaning the company playing at the Swan no doubt. The accounts are so arranged as the performance of certain plays, which are named: one here and there perhaps identical with some of Shakespeare's known writings, whose first plays were, indeed, produced at the Swan and at Newington Butts, both of them Henslowe's play-houses. Again, "In the name of God, Amen, beginning at Newington, my Lord Admire's and my Lord Chamberlain's men together"; the date 1594. Among these men of the Swan, beginning at Newington, it is probable almost certain that Shakespeare himself was as he was known to be afterwards, one of the play-house poets. It is not at first sight easy to know what the play really was, though Henslowe's curious spelling for instance, "hary, tambrant, bewan of panche, weat and tithes," for Henry VI. Tamer, Cal. Lion of Bordeaux, Caesar, Titus, and so on.

Henslowe is the common banker when the players are in want of money, or to fetch them out when in prison and under money penalty. We at once recognize among the borrowers the noted names of Chettle, Locke, Chapman, Ben Jonson, Michael Drayton and many another, hand to mouth people as they are receiving, of necessity, instalments of payments for works in progress: The following is an interesting specimen of the kind, about 1612.

"Massinger, Field and Deborne are in prison in great extremity for want of money. The keeper of the Chancery Robert Davison is the bearer of a message to Henslowe—beseeching him to lend them five pounds out of money coming to them for a play. Massinger writes, 'I have ever found you a true and loving friend to me; in so small a time it being honest, I hope you will not fail me. A play of Mr. Fletcher and ours will secure the return of the money.' Massinger will retain £3 in the dwelling house of Mr. Henslowe on the Bankside. In one instance, the engagement is made to bring it to the house before the setting of the sun. Terms of borrowing of Henslowe are at times exceedingly onerous. Henry Toller for instance, borrows of him 25s. and signs a bond to pay £10 of "current English money." If he fails to pay at the time appointed: he does fail, "and so hath forfeited unto me," says Henslowe.

Henslowe has plenty of honest property, numbers of respectable Court servants occupy some of his houses. One list in the Diary of these better houses, implies at least £500 rent per annum, in our present value; and some other rentals imply at the same rate £1000 more. Some very curious rents, common at the time, are shown. "Capones at Lent & Audley, at St. Dunstons and at Chesham," a glove pays a "very

good new paire of kiddes lether gloves fitt for the hande of the said Philipp, worth 2 shillings, on the feast of the Circumcision, commonly called new yearesday."

There are among his houses, very equivocal ones, of which Chettle gives a bad account—but then Chettle had been in prison at Henslowe's suit. Referring to Henslowe, no doubt, he says, "Landlords turn dye-houses into tenements, a little room with a smoky chimney lets for 40s. yearly. Such fines, such taxes, such tribute, such customs! poor souls ne says, after seven years service in that unhallowed order!! What with this and with lending, they do a large stroke of business." Not to be tedious, taking them also as masters of the royal sports, of bulls, bears and bandogs, with the privileges they exercise, and the shows, they exhibit all over the country, it is not easy to see a limit to their gains.

Henslowe, apparently well thought of generally, is also in high position in his parish, St. Saviour's; notwithstanding that great part of his time, he must with his bears, and his dogs, and his ribald plays and sport houses and other houses, have been a great nuisance and trouble to the parish. He passes the chief parish offices—vestryman in 1607, churchwarden, 1608, and in 1613 is chosen, with four other "ancients," to act for the parish, and buy of the Court, the Rectory of St. Saviours, "for the general good of posteritye as good chepe as they might." It was necessary on this occasion to send the shrewdest men in the parish to deal with the Court, as there had been something which in common life we should call swindling; the rectory had got into the hands of a Scotch gentleman, usher of the Queen's, one Elphinstone, to make what he could out of it, and the parish was as a matter of course worried out of a great deal of money. The respect in which Henslowe was held in his neighbourhood is also shewn in a very simple way; in the entry of his name against his Sacrament tokens he appears first as Philip Henslowe, then he is Mr. Henslowe and, lastly, as time goes on the name appears with elaborate flourishing and much attention to the writing.

The burial is recorded in the parish books, "January 10th, 1615. Mr. Philip Henschlow, buried in the Chancel, with an afternoon knell of the great bell. 40s.;" and an entry appears in the vestry proceedings of February 27th, "a vestryman chosen instead of Mr. Henslow deceased." *Sic transit.* We come and we go, so much as a matter of course, and the void is so easily filled up, one wonders that individual humanity should think so much of itself, or should indeed be of any account at all. (Ecclesiastes, iii, 19.)

So far this paper is but preliminary, intended first to make the reader sufficiently acquainted with Philip Henslowe, and then to introduce some interesting particulars, coming out of a lawsuit, discovered in certain Depositions connected with the Court of Chancery, now in the Public Record Office.¹ These Depositions will, with a note or two where necessary, sufficiently explain themselves. I premise, however, that I have placed full words instead of abbreviations.

¹ Chancery, Town Depositions, Trinity 14 James I.

good new pair of kid gloves for the hands of the said Philip, worth 2 shillings, on the feast of the Circumcision, commonly called New Year's day."

There are among his papers very numerous ones of which Christie gives a full account—but there is little that was in Henslow's and. Referring to Henslow as a dealer in eggs, "Landward's farm" is a house into business, a little room with a smoky chimney for 40s yearly. Such lines, each taxed, such tribute, such constant! poor souls no says after seven years service in that unbelieved order. What with this and with landing they do a large trade of business. Not to be tedious, taking them also as masters of the right spots of bulls, hares and hounds, with the privilege they possess, and the slaves, they exhibit all over the country, it is not easy to see a limit to their gains.

Henslow, apparently well thought of generally, is also in high position in his parish, St. Saviour's; notwithstanding that great part of his time he must with his bees and his dogs and his estate plays and sport houses and other houses, have been a great nuisance and trouble to the parish. His papers the old parish officers—testimony in 1607, churchwarden, 1608, and in 1612 is chosen, with four other "sacristans," to see for the parish, and buy of the Court, the Rectory, of St. Saviour's, "for the general good of posterity as good as they might." It was necessary on this occasion to send the strongest man in the parish to deal with the Court, as they had been something which in common life we should call swindling; the rectory had got into the hands of a Scotch gentleman, rather of the Queen's one Elphinstone, to make what he could out of it and the parish was as a matter of course worried out of a great deal of money. The respect in which Henslow was held in his neighbourhood is also shown in a very simple way; in the entry of his name against his Sacerdotal robes he appears first as Philip Henslow, then as Mr. Henslow and, lastly, as then goes on the name appears with elaborate flourishing and much attention to the writing.

The point is recorded in the parish books, "January 10th, 1613. Mr. Philip Henslow, parson in the Church, with an afternoon lunch of the great hall 40s;" and an entry appears in the vestry books of February 21st, "a vestment chosen instead of Mr. Henslow deceased." We come and we get so much as a matter of course, and the void is so easily filled up one wonders that individual humanity should think so much of itself or should indeed be of any account at all. (Foster's, iii. 16.)

So far this paper is but preliminary, intended first to make the reader sufficiently acquainted with Philip Henslow, and then to introduce some interesting particulars coming out of a lawsuit, discovered in certain depositions connected with the Court of Chancery, now in the Public Record Office. These depositions will, with a note or two, where necessary, sufficiently explain themselves. I presume, however, that I have placed full words instead of abbreviations.

The Depositions in "Henslow v. Henslow."

JAMES ARCHER¹ deposes "that Roger Cole, in the presence of the said Philip Henslowe, the testator, and of diverse other persones, as, namely, of this deponent, being a clergie man & preacher of the worde of God, . . . Cole, being a near neighbour, came to see Philip Henslowe during his last illness, but he doth not now remember whether the said Cole particularly did aske the said Philip Henslowe whether he had made his will or not, or whether he the said Philip had settled his estate; but the said Philip was by the said defendant Cole, this deponent & others there and then present, spoken unto in a generall speech about the making of his will, and the Settling of his Estate. And therupon the said Philip did shew himself willing so to doe, and did accordingly begin to make his will, and to nominate such Legacies, as it seemed he was disposed to give away, and did also then and there name the parties unto whom he intended to give the same, and especially unto whom he mynded to give his Land. The Legatees were theis, namely, Agnes the wief of the said Philip, now one of the defendants, Anne [Agnes] Henslowe, wief of one W^m Parsone, Phillip Henslowe, sonne of John Henslowe, waterman, the said Philip the Legatee being the godsonne of the said Philip the Testator, Mary Walters *alias* Addington, sister of him the said Philip, the Testator, W^m Henslowe, brother of him the said Philip, Margaret Cuxon, sister of him the said Philip, and this deponent, and none other Legatees by particular name." The will was signed and sealed by the Testator on the 5th January, 1615, in the presence of James Archer, Robert Bromfield,² Esq., Roger Cole and Edward Allin, "who afterwards with their owne hands did severally subscribe their names unto the said writing."

On the following day (January 6th) Cole was again sent for and he came bringing with him Nicholas Sheppard, one of his clerks, who wrote the said will into better form, which was then read aloud by Roger Cole, "being Register unto the reverend father in God Thomas³ then Lord Bishop of Winton." After hearing the will read and making various remarks and alterations, "Philip Henslowe did call for a pen to write or subscribe his name or make his marck thereunto. And, accordingly, there was a pen & ynceke delivered unto the said Philip, And he did attempt to have written his name unto the said last will, But was so greceously trowbled with the paulsey, as that he could not so doe, his hand did shake so extreemly, and by reason of such continuall

¹ James Archer is curate in 1614. He preaches sermons on the 5th November, and another, August 5th in memorial of His Majesty's deliverance in Gowrie's conspiracy, and has the appointed fee of 10s. for each. He preaches a funeral sermon for Mr. Henslowe, for which service 40s. was left in the will, February 16th, 1617-18. It is proposed in vestry to give £10 to him as a benevolence, some dissenting, saying charity and discretion should go together; it is put to the vote "by beanes," eight gave their beanes for and four against. For his services in 1625, the dreadful year of the plague, when John Fletcher and the Harvards and a fourth of the parishioners were carried off, £15 is voted to him for his extraordinary charges "in that year of great sickness." The noble shepherd was at his post, when many a "pulpit was to let," as the derisive phrase was.

² A noted family. Sir Edward was sheriff, 1627, Lord Mayor, 1636, and occupied the house which had been the Brandons, Suffolk House, Southwark: the Mint at one time.

³ Thomas Bilson.

The Deposition in "Henslowe's Will."

James Archer, deposes "that Roger Cole, in the presence of the said Philip Henslowe, the testator, and of diverse other persons, as namely, of this deposition being a deponent & member of the church of God, . . . Cole being a near neighbor, came to see Philip Henslowe during his last illness, but he doth not now remember whether the said Cole particularly did ask the said Philip Henslowe whether he had made his will or not, or whether he the said Philip had settled his estate, but the said Philip was by the said deponent Cole, this deponent & others there, and then present, spoken unto in a general speech about the making of his will, and the settling of his estate. And thereupon the said Philip did shew himself willing so to do, and did accordingly begin to make to his will, and to nominate such legacies, as it seemed he was disposed to give away, and did also then and there name the parties unto whom he intended to give the same, and especially unto whom he wished to give his land. The legacies were thus, namely: Agnes the wife of the said Philip, now one of the decessants, Anne (Agnes) Henslowe, wife of one Wm. Parsons, Philip Henslowe, son of John Henslowe, waterman, the said Philip the legatee being the possession of the said Philip the Testator, Mary Walters, widow, daughter, sister of him the said Philip, Margaret the Testator, Wm. Henslowe, brother of him the said Philip, Margaret Coxon, sister of him the said Philip, and the deponent, and some other legacies by particular name." The will was signed and sealed by the Testator on the 24th January, 1614, in the presence of James Archer, Robert Bromfield, Esq., Roger Cole and Edward Allen, who afterwards with their own hands did severally subscribe their names unto the said writing."

On the following day (January 25th) Cole was again sent for and he came bringing with him Nicholas Shoppard, one of his clerks, who wrote the said will into better form, which was then read aloud by Roger Cole, "being Henslowe unto the reverend father in God Thomas, then Lord Bishop of Winton." After hearing the will read and making various remarks and alterations, "Philip Henslowe did call for a pen to write or subscribe his name or make his name thereto. And accordingly, there was a pen & quill delivered unto the said Philip. And he did attempt to have written his name unto the said last will, but was so grievously troubled with the palsy, as that he could not so do, his hand did shake so extremely, and by reason of such continuall

James Archer is curate in 1614. He preaches sermons on the 24th November, and another, August 25th in memorial of his Majesty's deliverance in Gordon's conspiracy, and has the appointment of 10s. for each. He preaches a fourth sermon for Mr. Henslowe, for which service 40s. was left in the will February 1609, 1611-12. It is proposed in 1611 to give £10 to him as a benevolence, some dissenting saying charity and distribution should go together; it is put to the vote "by ballot," eight give their votes for and four against. For his services in 1612 the dissolved part of the legacy when John Fletcher and the Harvards and a fourth of the parish were carried off £10 is voted to him for his extraordinary charges "in that year of great calamity." The whole shoppard was at the last when many a "poultice was to be" as the decessant phrased it.

A noted family Sir Edward was about 1627, Lord Mayor, 1636, and occupied the house which had been the Henslowe, South House, Southwark; the site at one time.

Thomas Henslowe.

Convulsions as the said Phillip was then trowbled & vexed with in his right hand, he was not able to write his name unto his said last will, but onely to make his marcke in a very imperfect maner. The said Philip Henslow, notwithstanding the said Palsey, shaking & Convulsions, did seale, syne, & deliver the said later written will, pronouncing yt to be his last will and Testament, and was then of good & perfect memorie and of a disposing mynde."¹

JOAN HORTON, wife of W^m Horton, waterman, was charewōman in Phillip Henslowe's house for 5 years. "She doth knowe that the said Philip Henslow did two severall tymes bynde the now complainant apprentice, first to a dyer, and afterwards to a waterman, and give money with the complainant both tymes, But such was the ill behaviour of the complainant as that the said . . . utterly dislike thereof, And the rather, for that the complainant would not tarrye in service, but run up and downe at his pleasure, thereby putting the said Philip, being his uncle, to great trouble, greef and vexation of mynde, And not onely so, But the complainant did vex and sue the said Philip at the Lawe which cawsed much unkyndnes betweene them, whereupon the said Philip often sayd and vowed that the complainant should never be the better for anything of his, or to that effect." "Philip Henslow² was sometye servaunt unto the defendant Agnes Henslowe and unto one Mr. Woodward, former husband of the said Agnes, before the said Philip maryed hir. And this deponent hath also heard That the said Philip at the tyme that he maryed the said Agnes was but a poore man. And that all his wealth came by hir. And this deponent hath diverse tymes heard the said Philip Henslow confesse that he had a great Estate by hir."

The said Philip often said "that he was much beholden unto the defendant Allin. And that he the said Philip could never have effected those things which hee did, but by the help and care of the said Allin. And that therefore he the said Philip did ever love him for that kyndnes."

Cole was desired by some of Henslowe's friends to move him to make a will, "and to remember his poore brother and kindred, and the poore of the parishe where he the said Philip dwelt, the defendant Allin principally putting the said Philip Henslowe in mynde thereof."

Henslowe gave the heads of the will, which Cole took down in writing. To the legatees before mentioned were now added "the poore of the Liberty of the Clink." The testator on the following day found some fault with the will and caused it to be altered in some places, for instance at first he had set down only 20 gowns for 20 poore men to mourn for him, now he said, "That twenty gownes were too fewe and therefore willed the said Mr. Cole to sett downe forty gownes for forty poore men, Saying, 'I am the King's servaunt and I will be buried like the King's servaunt.'" When Mr. Cole took his leave he said "Mr. Henslowe, God be with you and strengthen you, ffor I thinke I shall never see you againe in this worlde alive, whereunto the said Philip answered, saying, 'The will of God be done.'"

¹ The Deposition is signed by James Archer at the foot of each page.

² The names, as was common in those times, vary a little in exact spelling.

Conventions as the said Philip was then troubled & vexed with in his right hand, he was not able to write the name unto his said last will, but only to make his marks in a very imperfect manner. The said Philip Henslow, notwithstanding the said Philip's shaking & Conventions, did make, execute & deliver the said last written will, purporting to be his last will and Testament, and was then of good & perfect memory and of a disposing mind."

Joan Henslow, wife of Wm. Henslow, was shown in Philip Henslow's house for 5 years. "She then knows that the said Philip Henslow did two several times leave the now complainant apprehended first to a fever, and afterwards to a waterman, and give money with the complainant both times, that such was the ill behaviour of the complainant as that the said . . . utterly dislike thereof. And the father, for that the complainant would not serve in service, but run up and down at his pleasure, thereby putting the said Philip, being his uncle, to great trouble, grief and vexation of mind. And not only so, but the complainant did vex and use the said Philip at the law which caused much uneasiness between them, whereas the said Philip often said and vowed that the complainant should never be the better for anything of his or to this effect. "Philip Henslow was sometime servant unto the defendant Anne Henslow and unto one Mr. Woodward, former husband of the said Anne, before the said Philip married her. And this defendant hath also heard that the said Philip at the time that he married the said Anne was but a poor man. And that all his wealth came by her. And this defendant hath diverse times heard the said Philip Henslow confess that he had a great Estate by her."

The said Philip often said "that he was much beholden unto the defendant Anne. And that he the said Philip could never have effected those things which hee did, but by the help and care of the said Anne. And that therefore he the said Philip did ever love her for that kindness."

Cole was desired by some of Henslow's friends to move him to make a will, and to remember his poor brother and kindred, and the poor of the parish where he the said Philip dwelt, the defendant Anne principally putting the said Philip Henslow to make thereof."

Henslow gave the heads of the will, which Cole took down in writing. To the legacies before mentioned were now added "the poor of the Liberty of the Clerk." The testator on the following day found some fault with the will and caused it to be altered in some places, for instance he first he had set down only 20 groves for 20 poor men to mourn for him, now he said, "That twenty groves were too few and therefore willed the said Mr. Cole to set downe forty groves for forty poor men, saying, 'I am the King's servant and I will be buried like the King's servant.' When Mr. Cole took his leave he said 'Mr. Henslow, God be with you and strengthen you, for I think I shall never see you again in this world alive, whereas the said Philip answered, saying, 'The will of God be done.'"

The deposition is signed by James Archer at the foot of each page.
The names, as was common in those times, vary a little in exact spelling.

About an hour after Robert Pallant¹ came to see Henslowe and asked him "how he did and whether he did know him the said Pallant or not, and to that the said Philip answered in theis or very like words,— 'Knowe yee? yea, that I doe.' Then the said Robert asked who he was, and to that the said Philip answered, saying, 'Thou art Robin Pallant, I know thee well enough.'" After some further speeches between them Pallant took his leave, whereupon Henslowe took him by the hand, shaking him thereby "and so did bid him hartely farewell."¹

After that again Mrs. Daborne came for certain writings which the said Philip had in his custody, concerning her husband, "whereupon, and upon the much lamenting of the said M^{res} Daborne that hir husband should be undone by want of those writings yf the said Henslowe dyed, the said Philip comanded that the said writings and a Bonde of xx^{ty} pounds should be fetched forth and delivered unto the said M^{res} Daborne." Henslowe lived about five hours after Mrs. Daborne saw him. Agnes Henslowe at the time of her husband's death was so weak and feeble, that it was thought by some that she would have died first or that she could not live long after him. Her great age and weakness "was the cawse that such speed was made for the proving of the said last will and Testament of the said Philip Henslowe." Deponent "did not know nor heare that any body at all, man or woman, did move or persuade him the said Philip Henslowe to settle any Estate upon the said defendant Agnes his wief, but saithe that the said Phillip of his own free will and voluntarie disposition did give unto the said Agnes an Estate in his Lands for the terme of her lief, without any motion or perswasion of any persone or persones."

JACOB MEAD,² waterman, aged 59 years or thereabouts in 1616, "being very familiarly acquainted with the said Philip Henslowe in his lief tyme, and much conversant with him, did heare the said Philip many tymes speake his mynde of the complainants, and thereby found and perceived that the said Phillip for the space of diverse yeares before his death, did not love or affect the complainant, but heild a very hard conceipt of him, both in his last sickness tyme, and untill the said Philip dyed. On a tyme deponent moved the said Philip to be better persuaded of the complainant, and to make him his heire, being his brother's sonne, But the said Philip answered, No, And that the complainant should never have a foote of the Land or a peny worthe of the Goods of him the said Philip, 'ffor,' said he, 'John Henslowe hath wronged me, And therefore he shall never be my heire.' And this deponent pressing the said Philip

¹ Robert Pallant, a noted actor living on the Bankside at Langlies Rents and elsewhere, of the King's Company in 1624, of the Hope Company in 1615.

² Jacob Meade, familiarly "Jack-cobe," was at first of St. Olave's parish, but in 1597 removes near the Rose, he was so to speak factotum, general handy man in the sports to Henslowe and Alleyn, the bear masters. In 1599 he is scouring the country as their deputy to take up dogs for the royal sports. He becomes deputy bear-master and partner with Henslowe. In 1618 he is "Mr. Jacob of the Bear Garden," becomes lessee of the Hope, and lives at the "Dancing Bears" on the Bank. He appears, necessarily so perhaps, a violent man, more fit to deal with the beasts than with the actors, at all events the company at the Hope with Pallant, Rowley and Taylor at their head, complain and leave him, "they can stand the intemperate weather," the playhouse is open at the top, "but they cannot stand the still more intemperate Mr. Meade." He is at law with Alleyn whom he charges with trying to ruin him. But we must not forget that Meade's means of living were essentially by violent sports and among savage creatures.

About an hour after Robert Telford came to see Henslow and asked him "how he felt and whether he did know him the said Telford or not" and to that the said Philip answered in those or very like words: "I know you? yes, that I do." Then the said Robert asked who he was and to that the said Philip answered, saying: "That is Robert Telford, and to that the said Telford replied: "After some further speech between them I know thee well enough." After some further speech between them Telford took his leave, whereupon Henslow took him by the hand, shaking him thereby, and so did bid him heartily farewell."

After that again Mrs. Telford came for certain writings which the said Philip had in his custody, concerning her husband, "whereupon, and upon the much lamenting of the said Mrs. Telford that her husband should be undone by want of those writings of the said Henslow, dyed, the said Philip commanded that the said writings and a bundle of xxv pounds should be fetched forth and delivered unto the said Mrs. Telford. Henslow lived about five hours after Mrs. Telford saw him. Agnes Henslow at the time of her husband's death was so weak and feeble, that it was thought by some that she would have died that day, but she could not live long after him. The great age and weakness "was the cause that such speed was made for the proving of the said last will and Testament of the said Philip Henslow." Dependant "did not know nor hear that any body at all man or woman, did move or persuade him the said Philip Henslow to settle any Estate upon the said defendant Agnes his wife, but saith that the said Philip of his own free will and voluntary disposition did give unto the said Agnes an Estate in his lands for the term of her life, without any motion or persuasion of any person or persons."

JACOB MARR, witness, aged 32 years or thereabouts in 1616, "being very familiarly acquainted with the said Philip Henslow in his last years, and much conversant with him, did bear the said Philip many times speak his mynde of the complainant, and thereby found and perceived that the said Philip for the space of diverse years before his death, did not love or affect the complainant, but held a very hard conceit of him, both in his last sickness time, and until the said Philip dyed. On a tyme dependant moved the said Philip to be better persuaded of the complainant, and to make him his heir, being his brother's sonny, that the said Philip answered, No. And that the complainant should never have a foot of the land or a penny worth of the Goods of him the said Philip, for, said he, John Henslow hath wronged me, And therefore he shall never be my heir. And this dependant pressing the said Philip

Robert Telford, a noted actor living on the Bankside at Leaden Hall and elsewhere of the King's Company in 1615, of the Hope Company in 1616.

JACOB MARR, familiarly "Jack-cob," was at first of St. Olave's parish, but in 1587 removed near the Hope, he was so to speak notorious, generally being in the reports to Henslow and Albury, the best man. In 1589 he is recording the country as their report to take up bags for the royal service. He became heavily indebted and partner with Henslow. In 1612 he was "the Jacob of the Bank Tavern," because James of the Hope and Hope at the "Bank Tavern" on the Bank. He spent money easily as perhaps a violent man, more fit to deal with the bank than with the actors, at all events the company at the Hope with Telford, having and Taylor at their head, complainant and have him "they was stand the intermeddles wretched," the playhouse is open at the top, "but they cannot stand the still more intermeddles for the bank. He is at law with Albury whom he charges with trying to ruin him. But we must not forget that Albury's means of living were essentially by violent sports and among savage creatures.

to shew the Reason of his so little affection toward the Complainant, the said Philip answered saying, 'Lett alone, I will have nothing to doe with him. He hath wronged me by vexing and sueing me unjustly. And yet I will make Philip Henslow his some my heire.'"

"This deponent doth verely thinke that the Industrie and Care of the defendant Allin was a chief meanes of the Bettering the Estate of the said Philip Henslowe, but this deponent doth not remember that ever he heard the said Philip in his lief tyme acknowledge so much."

EDWARD GRIFFIN, Gent., was a near neighbour to Philip Henslowe on the "Bancksyde" and called to see him about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th of January, but was told that he could not go upstairs at once as P. H. was then busy making his will. When the chamber-door was opened deponent went in, and coming to the bedside where the said Philip lay, "did take him by y^e hand asking him how he did and whether he did know this deponent or not, whereunto he answered that he did know this deponent and sayd—'you are Mr. Griffin; which answers of the said Philip Henslow, in the judgement of this deponent, did manifest him the said Philip then to be of an understanding and disposing mynde."

After the decease of P. H. his whole and entire estate was valued and appraised by sworn appraisers of the Liberty of the Clink, viz., Gilbert East and John Pickett, by Mr. Wm. Benfield and deponent. Edward Griffin himself wrote down the said estate in the form of an Inventory, and gave a copy of the same to Allyn: he estimates the value of the real estate at £1700 12s. 8d.¹ and is able to judge fairly well what the purchase thereof cost P. H., as he has seen some notes on the subject set down by P. H. himself in a book.

ROBERT BROMFYLD hearing that P. H. had not made a will, joined Roger Cole in his entreaties to induce him to make it at once, and to remember his poor kindred and his brother.

He further says "yt was a thing generally knowne and notice thereof taken by diverse persones in the lief tyme of the said Philip Henslow that the Industrie and care of the defendant Allyn were a great meanes of the Bettering of the Estate of the said Philip Henslow." When Henslow was about to seal the will he missed one of his rings from off his finger, and when asked what had become of it he answered "that one M^{res} Griffin a neighbour of his not far from him, had taken it from his finger some few dayes before."

FRANCISCE DABORNE, wife of Robert Daborne,² deposes that on the 6th January last she was sent by her husband to P. H. to entreat him to be good to the said Robert Daborne who was not only indebted to P. H. but had also mortgaged his whole estate to him. When witness went upstairs she found there Mrs. Allin, wife of Edward Allyn, "together with a woman that then kept the said Phillip, and one other widow

¹ To estimate what this sum means in present value I append the following note from the premonitory notes of *Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps's Outlines*, as to Shakespeare's time, "In balancing the Shakespearian and present concurrences, the former may be roughly estimated from a twelfth to a twentieth of the latter in money, and from a twentieth to a thirtieth in landed or house property." But "there are very complex influences making it impossible to be exact."

² A writer of plays with Field and others, generally impecunious and ready to forestal his payments or borrow; in the Clink once, as already related. His wife managed this business very well for him.

to show the reason of his so little attention toward the Complaint, the said Philip answered saying, "Let alone, I will have nothing to do with him. He hath wronged me by taxing and suing me unjustly, and yet I will make Philip Henslow his enemy my friend."

"This deponent doth verily think that the Indenture and Cane of the defendant Allin was a chief means of the bettering the Estate of the said Philip Henslow, but this deponent doth not remember that ever he heard the said Philip in his last years acknowledge so much."

Thomas (James) Gent, was a near neighbour to Philip Henslow on the 6th of January, and called to see him about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th of January, but was told that he could not go upstairs at once as T. H. was then busy making his will. When the chamber-door was opened deponent went in, and coming to the bedchamber where the said Philip lay, "did take him by the hand asking him how he did and whether he did know this deponent or not, whereunto he answered that he did know this deponent and said—yes are Mr. Griffin; which answers of the said Philip Henslow is the judgment of this deponent, and did manifest him the said Philip then to be of an understanding and disposing mind."

After the decease of P. H. his whole and entire estate was valued and appraised by sworn appraisers of the County of the Clerk, viz, Gilbert East and John Pickett, by Mr. Wm. Hamond and deponent Thomas Griffin himself wrote down the said estate in the form of an Inventory, and gave a copy of the same to Allin; he estimates the value of the real estate at £1700 12s. 8d., and is able to judge fairly well what the purchase thereof cost P. H. as he has seen some notes on the subject laid down by P. H. himself in a book.

Robert Browne's hearing that P. H. had not made a will, joined Roger Cole in his entreaties to induce him to make it at once, and to remember his poor kindred and his brother.

He further says "it was a thing generally known and notice thereof taken by diverse persons in the last years of the said Philip Henslow that the Indenture and cane of the defendant Allin were a great means of the bettering the Estate of the said Philip Henslow." When Henslow was about to seal the will he missed one of his rings from off his finger, and when asked what had become of it he answered "that one Mr. Griffin a neighbour of his not far from him, had taken it from his finger some few days before."

FRANCIS DABONE, wife of Robert Dabone, deposes that on the 6th January last she was sent by her husband to P. H. to entreat him to be good to the said Robert Dabone who was not only indebted to P. H. but had also mortgaged his whole estate to him. When witness went upstairs she found there Mrs. Allin, wife of Edward Allin, together with a woman that then kept the said Philip, and one other witness.

To estimate what this sum means in present value I append the following note from the postscriptory notes of Mr. Robert Dabone's father as to his father's time "in balancing the debtedness and present circumstances, the former may be roughly estimated from a twentieth to a twentieth of the latter in money, and from a twentieth to a third in food or house property." But "there are very complex influences making it impossible to be exact."

A writer of high style, full and clear, generally judicious and ready to detect his opponents or partners; in the Clerk's case, he already related. His wife managed the business very well for him.

woman, being the sister of the said Philip. And this deponent then taking the said Philip by the right hand, yt shooke very vehemently; insomuch that this deponent judged thereby that the said Philip Henslowe was stricken with a palsey. And this deponent verely beleeveth that the said Philip Henslow by reason thereof was not able to write his name nor doe any other thing steddyly with his right hand, ffor she sayth, That the said Phillip having a cup of drinck delivered unto him in y^e sight of this deponent, he endeavoured to have guided the same to his head with his right hand, But the same hand did shake so extremely that the said Phillip without help could not so doe." After a short time witness finding that P. H., "then inclyned himself to slumber" left him for the time and sat down in the room by Mrs. Allyn and related to her the reason why she had come, saying that she would be utterly undone unless P. H. dealt kindly with her. "And this deponent then weeping and making great Lamentacion, the said Mr. Henslow lifted up both his hands, And spake some thing. But this deponent understood him not. Whereupon the said Mr. Henslow straying himself sayd, 'doe you not heare me'? And upon those words this deponent made hast unto the said Mr. Henslow who of his own Accorde used theis or very like speeches, viz., 'Goe fetch all the writings and a Bonde of twenty pounds, and deliver them unto hir presently' (meaning unto this deponent). And further sayd very perfectly, theis or like words, viz., 'I knowe you and with all my hart doe freely forgive you all that you owe me.' Witness asked the sister whether she had herd all that her brother had said, and she to shew that she had fully understood it all, repeated the sentences word for word." Francisce Daborne not knowing that her husband was in any Bond of £20 to P. H. went home and asked him, and he told her that not more than three months before, he and Mr. Atkinson as his surety, had entered into such a bond.

NICHOLAS SHEPPARD, gent., aged about 30, deposes that when the will was read out to P. H. and he heard the first legacy therein first mentioned to be given to P. H. the plaintiff's son, he interrupted Cole by saying, "That is not all that I have given unto him," whereupon Cole made answer, "No that is not all. The rest that you have given him is sett downe afterwarde, As upon the further reading of your will you shall heare." Proceeding with the reading of the will, Cole came to the clause about referring the doubts and questions which might arise among the kindred, to the overseers of the said will, and the giving and disposing of the legacy of such person who should refuse to be ordered or to abide the award of the overseers, to Agnes Henslow his wife; whereupon P. H. named his son Allyn, and used some other words which Cole who was leaning over the bed affirmed to be "that the defendant Allyn wulde better coube them," whereupon the name of Agnes Henslow was struck out of the later will and that of Allyn introduced.

Immediately after P. H. had signed his will, Mr. Archer the preacher asked him whether he would join in prayer to God with him and the other persons present, and the testator answered instantly "yea with all my hart." These words he spoke very heartily and perfectly, considering the state of weakness he was then in.

woman, being the sister of the said Philip. And this deposition then taking the said Philip by the right hand, it looks very voluminous; inasmuch that this deposition judged thereby that the said Philip Henslow was attached with a party. And this deposition very believably that the said Philip Henslow by reason thereof was not able to write his name nor do any other thing bodily with his right hand, nor the said Philip having a cup of drink delivered unto him in "right of this deposition he endeavored to have guided the same to his head with his right hand, but the same hand did shake so extremely that the said Philip without help could not so do." After a short time witness further that P. H. "then inclined himself to slumber" left him for the time and sat down in the room by Mrs. Allyn and related to her the reason why she had come saying that she would be utterly useless unless P. H. dealt kindly with her. And this deposition then weeping and making great lamentation the said Mr. Henslow lifted up both his hands and spoke some thing. But this deposition understood him not. Whereupon the said Mr. Henslow stating himself saying, "do you not hear me?" And upon those words this deposition reads part unto the said Mr. Henslow who of his own Accord read therein as very like speeches, viz., "Go fetch all the writings and a bundle of twenty pounds and deliver them unto me presently" (meaning unto this deposition). And further said very briefly, "I know you and with all my heart do freely forgive you all that you owe me." Witness asked the sister whether she had heard all that her brother had said, and she to show that she had fully understood it all repeated the sentences word for word. Tennessee Daborn not knowing that her husband was in any bond of £30 to P. H. went home and asked him, and he told her that not more than three months before, he and Mr. Atkinson as his surety, had entered into such a bond.

Nicholas Sharpe, Gent., aged about 30, deposes that when the will was read out to P. H. and he heard the first legacy therein first mentioned to be given to P. H. the plaintiff's son, he interrupted Cole by saying, "That is not all that I have given unto him," whereupon Cole made answer, "No that is not all. The rest that you have given him is set down afterwards." As upon the further reading of your will you shall hear." Proceeding with the reading of the will Cole came to the clause about referring the doubts and questions which might arise among the kindred to the overseers of the said will and the giving and disposing of the legacy of each person who should refuse to be ordered or to abide the award of the overseers to Agnes Henslow his wife; whereupon P. H. named his son Allyn, and read some other words which Cole who was leaning over the bed affirmed to be "that the defendant Allyn would better make them," whereupon the name of Agnes Henslow was struck out of the later will and that of Allyn introduced.

Immediately after P. H. had signed his will, Mr. Archer the preacher asked him whether he would join in prayer to God with him and the other persons present, and the instant answered instantly, "yes with all my heart." These words he spoke very heartily and perfectly considering the state of weakness he was then in.

THOMAS ALLEN, citizen and barber Chirurgeon¹ of London, says that he and Edward Allen the defendant are brothers' sons, "He doth know y^t by his owne Experience in Chirurgery, that the said Philip Henslow by reason of the said Palsey, Shaking, or Quiverring in his handes, and especially by reason of the extreame Convulsions which the said Philip had in his right hand aforesaid, was not able on the thursday before he dyed to wryte his name, nor well able to holde a pen in his hand, And therefore not Able well to make any marcke certainly or stedfastly; Howbeit this deponent sayth that the said Philip Henslow at the same tyme had his sence & memory well."

ABIGAILLE SIBSON, wife of Richard Sibson, tailor, lived with P. H. and Agnes his wife about eight years.

JANE RUTTER, servant to Mr. Richard Bayley, vintner, says, "that some certaine tyme before the said Philip Henslowe fell sick the defendant Agnes was very sick and likely to have dyed, for which the said Philip shewed himself very sorrowfull, And using the said Agnes exceeding kyndely in hir said sickness tyme, and cheerishing hir as much as he could, did confesse unto hir in the hearing of some his friendes That he had wronged hir, And vowed unto hir That he would make hir the best amends that he the said Philip was able to make, or used words to that effect." It will be seen that he did carry this out.

The main features of Philip Henslowe's will are that to his wife, from whom he had a great estate and whom as he says he had not used very well and would make amends, he gives all his lands and tenements for life; after her death and it was imminent, his poor relatives are remembered, and his godson. The overseers of his will are Edward Alleyn, Robert Bromfield, William Austin (the writer of *Godly Meditations* and *Ecce Homo*, a little volume in praise of women), whose most gorgeous and fantastic monument is still preserved in St. Saviour's Church; the other overseer is Roger Cole.

The will was proved on the day following, Jan. 7, on oath of Agnes Henslowe. The will of Agnes, second time widow, is dated Jan. 16th 1615, the words are as follows:—"I commend my soule into the handes of Almightye God my Maker and unto Jesus Christ my only Saviour and Redeemer, hopinge and confidently trustinge in and by and through his only merittes mercy death and passion to have and to enjoy life everlastinge." Her body is to be buried without vain pomp or show—she bequeaths £20 to be paid within 12 days to 80 poor wydows and aged women of the Clincke or elsewhere in the parish, 5 shillings to each,—yearly to four score wydows or poor women, 40s.—6*d.* to each, and some to others; the residue to my sole and well beloved daughter, Joane Allen, widow of Edward Allen Esq." Joane Allen is sole executrix and the will is proved 3rd July 1616, by oath of Joane.

On the 1st July 1623 Joane Alleyn was buried in the chappel of Dulwich College, and her likeness, upon College authority, is upon the wall, painted on Panel in 1596, when she was 22 or 23 years of age.

Observing the exceedingly interesting and important nature of this last memento of Philip Henslowe, I cannot refrain from expressing my

¹ I think this Thomas Allen was the first Master of the College after Edward Alleyn himself.

Thomas Allen, citizen and barber, Chiswick, of London, says that he and Edward Allen the defendant are brothers' sons. "He both know by his own experience in Chiswick, that the said Philip Henslow by reason of the said Robert, Shilling or Quinlan in his hands, and especially by reason of the extensive Correspondence which the said Philip had in his right hand, and which was not able on the Thursday before he died to write his name, nor well able to hold a pen in his hand. And I do not think it likely that the said Philip Henslow at the same time had his name & memory well."

Agnes, daughter, wife of Richard Gibson, tailor, lived with R. H. and Agnes his wife about eight years.

James Hunter, servant to Mr. Richard Bayley, states, says, "that some certain time before the said Philip Henslow fell sick the defendant Agnes was very sick and likely to have died, for which the said Philip showed himself very sorrowful. And being the said Agnes exceedingly kind in his said sickness, and observing his so much as he could, did console him in the hearing of some of his friends. That he had wronged him, and vowed unto him that he would make him the best amends that he could. Philip was able to make or need words to that effect. It will be seen that he did carry this out."

The main features of Philip Henslow's will are that to his wife, from whom he had a great estate and whom he says he had not well very well and would make amends, he gives all his lands and tenements for life; after her death and it was imminent, his poor relatives are remembered, and his godson. The overseers of his will are Edward Allen, Robert Brown, William Austin (the wife of Gaby Allen), John and Alice Henslow, a little volume in which of women, whose most gorgeous and fantastic monument is still preserved in St. Martin's Church; the other overseer is Roger Cole.

The will was proved on the day following Jan. 7, on oath of Agnes Henslow. The will of Agnes, second time widow, is dated Jan. 16th 1616, the words are as follows:—"I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God my Maker and unto Jesus Christ my only Saviour and Redeemer, hoping and confidently trusting in and by and through his only meritorious death and passion to have and to enjoy life everlasting." Her body is to be buried without vain pomp or show—she bequeaths £20 to be paid within 12 days to 80 poor widows and aged women of the Church or elsewhere in the parish, 5 shillings to each, yearly to four score widows or poor women, 40s.—6d. to each, and some to others; the residue to my sole and well beloved daughter, Joane Allen, widow of Edward Allen Esq. Joane Allen is sole executrix and the will is proved 3rd July 1616, by oath of Joane.

On the 14th July 1623 Joane Allen was buried in the chapel of Twickenham College, and her likeness upon College authority, is upon the wall, painted as I said in 1696, when she was 22 or 23 years of age. Observing the exceedingly interesting and important nature of this last testament of Philip Henslow, I cannot refrain from expressing my

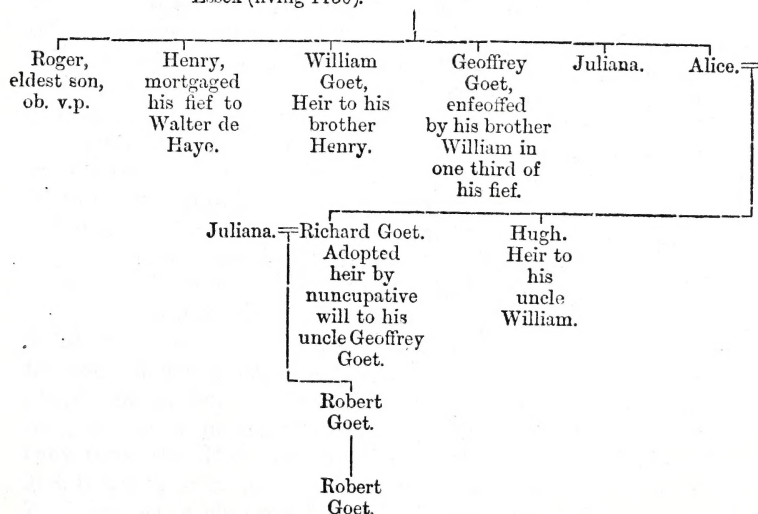
"I think this Thomas Allen was the first Master of the College after Edward Allen himself."

most earnest wish, that in the course of time, some like glimpses behind the scenes at the last, notably touching Shakespeare, may come to light; one indefatigable worker, at least, would in this way meet with a great and to him a well-deserved reward. May it be so.

PEDIGREE OF GOET.

The following pedigree has been compiled by me from charters entered in the 'Pentelowe' Register of Walden Abbey, Essex (*Harl. MSS.* 3697) and the 'Historia' of that Abbey (*Arundel MS.* 310; *Cotton MS.* Vesp. E. VI). It may be found of interest, both for its early date and for its evidence of the practice of transmitting not only territorial designations, but also personal surnames, through females.

Richard Goet, mortgaged 22 acres of his land (Rundberne) for 2 marks to Robert de Essex (living 1130).



The name is a curious one. In the charters it occurs both as "Goet" and "Goeth." The latter form somewhat resembles the "Goerth" which occurs once in Domesday (Norf. 257) being the name of an under-tenant "T.R.E.;" but the resemblance may be misleading. I can find no reference to the family either in Morant's *Essex* or in the printed Pipe Rolls. Is it possible that the name may have been Latinized as *Capra*, (though that form is taken to represent the Norman-French "chievre")?

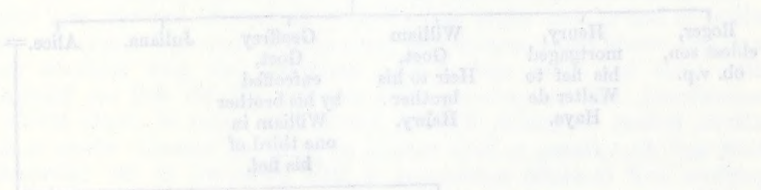
J. H. ROUND.

most earnest wish, that in the course of time, some like glimpses be held; the scene at the last, notably teaching themselves, may come to light; and one indefatigable worker at least, would in this way meet with a great and to him a well-deserved reward. May it be so.

PEDIGREE OF GOET

The following pedigree has been compiled by me from chapters entered in the 'London' Register of 17th April, 1833 (Vol. 1, MS. 3297) and the 'History of the Abbey' (London MS. 310; 1833, Vol. 1, p. 17). It may be found of interest, both for its early date and for its evidence of the practice of transmitting not only historical traditions, but also personal names, through families.

Richard Goet, married 23 years of his
and (London) for 2 months Robert de
Knox (living 1130)



The name is a curious one. In the charters it occurs both as "Goet" and "Goeth". The latter form somewhat resembles the "Goeth" which occurs once in the 'History' (1833, p. 17), being the name of an under-tenant. I can find no reference to the family either in the 'History' or in the 'London' MS. 310. It is possible that the name may have been introduced as a name (though that form is taken to represent the Norman-French "château")

HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF BORLASE.

(Continued from Vol. III, New Series, p. 63.)

Before passing on to the children of Walter Borlas, the writer may here note that, in the autumn of 1881, he paid a visit to Newlyn East for the purpose of seeing Treludderow. Nothing remains of the old house, but a single door-case of the 17th century. There is still an enclosure known as the deer park, and a few rough garden plots, with stumps of ancient apple trees, which remind one of where the orchards were, which produced the famous Borlase or Treludderow Pippin—which once brought down a pretty compliment on Dr. Borlase, the Cornish historian, from his friend Dr. Oliver of Bath, the friend and correspondent of Alexander Pope, in the following words:—"I remember with gratitude . . . the Borlase Pippin which, like its Namesakes, was a high Entertainment on a winter's Evening, in a warm Room, and with a good Fire."¹ A specimen or two of this apple tree may still be found, in the garden of a scion of the family, at Penwarne, near Falmouth. This will also be a fitting place to insert a notice of the arms given in the Chart Pedigree, from a MS. once in the keeping of Thomas Tonkin of Trevaunans, and by him sent, in 1727, to Dr. Borlase, with a memorandum to the effect that they were "lately to be seen in the window of Treludra Chancel in Newland Church," but had been defaced.² They had two cherubim for supporters.

These arms were by tradition (but it could have been nothing more) ascribed to Sir Walter Borlase, a Knight Banneret *temp.* Edw. IV., and the following is a description of them:—1. Borlace; 2. Moyle, Gu. a mule passant Ar.; 3. Trevenard, Ar. a chev. between 3 artichokes Gu.; 4. Kingdone, Ar. a chevron with 2 couple closes Sa. between 3 seapies; 5. Boscawen, Erm. a Rose Gu.; 6. Gu. a bull Ar. ("the ancient arms of Boscawen before they took the Rose, as Mr. Tonkin thought.") "I (Dr. Borlase's MS. note) take it rather to be one of the bearings of the Bevils." 7. Beare, Ar. a chevron between 3 bears passant Sa., muzzled Ar. 8. Borlace.³

We will now return to the children of Walter Borlas:—

- (1) James Borlas, mentioned in the Memoranda Roll above, referred to, as having entered into the premises at Trelud-drowe on the death of Walter, and as having died seised of

¹ Written from Bath, July 26, 1745 (Dr. Borlase's MSS. Letters, Vol. i, p. 142).

² MS. Dr. Borlase, Fam. Hist. p. 327.

³ In the case of several of these names a noticeable correspondence will be observed between them and Bysshe's list of heiresses previously given.

HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF BORLASE

(Continued from Vol. IV, p. 155)

Before passing on to the children of Walter Borlase, the writer may here note that in the autumn of 1881, he paid a visit to Newlyn East for the purpose of seeing Trebushow. Nothing remains of the old house, but a single door-case of the 17th century. There is still an enclosure known as the 'dear park,' and a few rough garden plots with stumps of ancient apple trees, which remind one of where the orchards were, which once produced the famous Borlase or Trebushow Pippin—which once brought down a pretty complaint in Dr. Borlase, the Cornish historian, from his friend Dr. Oliver of Bath, the friend and correspondent of Alexander Pope, in the following words:—"I remember with gratitude . . . the Borlase Pippin which like its Namesake, was a high entertainment on a winter's Evening, in a warm Room, and with a good fire." A specimen or two of this apple tree may still be found in the garden of a son of the family, at Penryn, near Falmouth. This will also be a fitting place to insert a notice of the arms given in the Crest Pedigree, from a MS. once in the keeping of Thomas Tonkin of Trevennans, and by him sent in 1737, to Dr. Borlase, with a memorandum to the effect that they were "lately to be seen in the window of Trebushow Church in Newlyn Church," but had been defaced. They had two children for supporters.

These arms were by tradition (but it could have been nothing more) ascribed to Sir Walter Borlase, a Knight Banneret (say Edw. IV.), and the following is a description of them:—1. Borlase; 2. Moyle, Gu. a male passant Ar.; 3. Trevennans, Ar. a chevron between 3 anticks Gu.; 4. Kingsdon, Ar. a chevron with 2 couple close Sa. between 3 eagles; 5. Boscawen, Ar. a Rose Gu.; 6. Gu. a bull Ar. ("the ancient arms of Boscawen before they took the Rose, as Mr. Tonkin thought") 7. (Dr. Borlase's MS. note) take it rather to be one of the bearings of the Boscawens. 7. Boscawen, Ar. a chevron between 3 bears passant Sa., muzzled Ar. 8. Borlase.

We will now return to the children of Walter Borlase:—
(1) James Borlase, mentioned in the Memoranda Roll above referred to, as having entered into the promises at Trebushow on the death of Walter, and as having died before

¹ Written from Bath, July 26, 1715 (Dr. Borlase's MS. Letter, Vol. I, p. 145).
² MS. Dr. Borlase's Letter, p. 32.
³ In the case of several of these names a noticeable correspondence will be observed between them and Boscawen's list of names previously given.

Bourlacy



ARMS OF BORLASE (OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE).
IN THE COLLEGE OF ARMS.

Boutlaey



ARMS OF BORLASE (OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE).
IN THE COLLEGE OF ARMS.

them, under the deed of feoffment from the Bishop of Exeter. This "James Borlase of Treludrow, Esq., by his last will and testament, dated 9 June, 1569 (11. Elizab.), entailed all his land upon Nicholas, son of John Borlase his brother."¹

His burial is recorded in the Newlyn Register in 1569, and in the same year there are entries of the burials of 'Johan' the wife of James Borlase, Esq., and John (the son?) of James Borlase, Esq.,—by which it would appear that he married and had issue, but that by some fatality they all died about the same time.

(2) John Borlas,—of whom in the sequel.

(3?) Juliana. In the pedigree of Tonkin of Trevaunance it is stated² that Juliana, the daughter of Walter Borlase Esq., was the first wife of Robert Tonkin of Trevaunance, who died in 1575. As no such name occurs among the children of Christyn, Walter's second wife, we must place Juliana among the first family, as also³

(4?) Nicholas Burlase of Farnham, Surrey. See Chart Pedigree, and Visitation of Bucks, as above:

The second family:—

(5) (i) William Borlas. Died before 1582, as his brother Edmund mentions his "brother William's bequest, in his own will. He is—(1) mentioned in a Fine,⁴ dated 1566.

¹ In handwriting of Dr. Walter Borlase, "from an abstract of papers, and title of the lands of Mr. Borlase in Cornwall," at Castle Horneck, Dec. 5. 1779.

² See Dr. Borlase's MS, Fam. History p. 350.

³ Contemporaneously with these sons and daughter of Walter, there were living in Newlyn, according to the Register, the following who, I fancy, must have sprung from the Borlas Burgess branch, when they owned land in Newlyn before Walter's purchase.

(1) Andrew Borlase = Jane Lamax (?)
m. 1578. Ob. 1608.

Jane, ob. 1579.	Susanna, bapt. 1584.	Dorothy, bapt. 1586, ob. same year.	Johan: bapt. 1588, ob. same year.	William, bapt. 1590, ob. same year.	John, bapt. 1592.	Sibal, bapt. 1596.
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(2) John Borlase died 1591. (3) Peter Fayor and Ann Borlase were married in 1594.

(4) Richard Borlase =
ob. 1619.

John, bapt. 1595.	Honor, bapt. 1598, ob. 1628	Nicholas = bapt. 1602.	Alice ?	James.	Rose, bapt. 1608.	...? bapt. 1612.	Samuel, bapt. 1614.	Thomas, bapt. 1617.
	Mary, bapt. 1627.	Thos., 1636.	Margary, 1639.	Nich., 1641.				

⁴ Feet of Fines, Cornwall, Mich. 8 & 9 Elizab.

'Between Nicholas Boscawen, *plt.*, and William Burlace, *deft.*,—of 1 messuage, 1 garden, 1 orchard, 20 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, and 20 acres of furze and heath, with appurtenances, in Trewithan and Seynt Probus. Nicholas gives William £40; (2) In the Index to the Rolls of the Common Pleas, 1564, as William Burlace of New Inn in the Temple, Barrister at Law, of the one part,—and George Bassett, of the other part,—in a case concerning lands in Illogan.

- (6) (ii) Edmund Borlas, or Burlacye—(of whom presently).
- (7) (iii) Walter Borlas or Burlas—(see Pendeen Branch).
- (8) (iv) Francis Borlas, Burlace, or Burlase, mentioned in his brother Edmund's will (1582) for a sum of £10; also in his brother Walter's will (1601), who leaves 40s. each to two of his daughters. He is mentioned in a Fine, in 1584, between John Robertes *plt.*, and Francis Burlace, gent., and Jane his wife, *deforciant*s, of 1 mess., 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 40 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 40 acres of furze, and heath, and 40 acres of moor, with appurtenances, in Trevabon and St. Hillarye. Francis and Jane for themselves and the heirs of Jane, grant to John and his heirs, and receive £80 for the concession. He appears again in another Fine, in 1595,¹ between John Roberts, junior, *plt.*, and John Burlase, Esq. (his half brother) Nicholas Burlase, gent., Francis Burlase, gent., Robert Resogan, gent., John Resogan, gent., and John Polgest *alias* Polgwest, *defts.*, respecting lands in Penscawen, *alias* Bascawen, Enader, Polgwest and Keveryn; also in Treisick Fege, Grenwith, and Perran Arwothell. The *deforciant*s receive £100. It would appear, from the above, that he married Jane and had at least 2 daughters.
- (9) (v) Elizabeth Borles, mentioned, with her brothers and sisters, in her mother's will; married William Seyntawbyn of Carmino. (*circ.* 1540-80). See St. Aubyn Pedigree.²
- (10) (vi) Margaret Borlas or Bourlacie. In the pedigree of Braye of Treswythen in Cambourne.³ Margery the dr. of Wm. (? Walter) Bourlacie of Newleis or Newlyn in Cornwall, marries Henry Braye.⁴

John Borlas (second son of Walter) mentioned in the above cited Memoranda Roll, 19 Jas. I, as dying seised of Treluddrowe after James his brother. This John is, perhaps, the John Borles "junior" who is contrasted with the John Borlas "senior" (of Borlase Burges), mentioned in his mother Joan's

¹ Trin. 37 Elizab.

² Visit. Corn. 1620.

³ Visit. 1620.

⁴ Dr. Borlase refers in his pedigree of his family to T.T.C., i.e. Tonkin's MS., C., part 2, p. 72. This MS. is now, unfortunately, lost.

Between Nicholas Borsal and William Borsal, of 1 messuage, 1 garden, 20 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, and 20 acres of furze and heath, with appurtenances, in Trewyn and Seint Probus. Nicholas gives William £50; (2) in the Index to the Rolls of the Common Pleas, 1304, as William Borsal of New Inn in the Temple, Borsal at Law, of the one part, and George Bassett, of the other part, in a case concerning lands in Illogan.

- (6) (ii) Edmund Borsal or Borsalve—(of whom presently).
- (7) (iii) Walter Borsal or Borsalve—(see Ponsden branch).
- (8) (iv) Francis Borsal, Borsalve or Borsalve, mentioned in his brother Edmund's will (1582) for a sum of £10; also in his brother Walter's will (1591) who leaves the cash to two of his daughters. He is mentioned in a fine in 1584 between John Roberts, gent., and Francis Borsal, gent., and Jane his wife, defendants of 1 mess., 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 40 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 40 acres of furze and heath, and 40 acres of moor, with appurtenances, in Trovaron and St. Hilary. Francis and Jane for themselves and the heirs of Jane grant to John and his heirs and receive £50 for the concession. He appears again in another fine in 1595, between John Roberts, junior, gent., and John Borsal, Esq. (his half brother) Nicholas Borsal, gent., Francis Borsal, gent., Robert Borsal, gent., John Borsal, gent., and John Polrest Esq. Polrest Esq. respecting lands in Ponsden, alias Borsal, Borsalve, Borsalve and Borsalve; also in Trevelick Esq. Esq. and John Borsal, Esq. The defendants receive £100. It would appear from the above that he married Jane . . . and had at least 2 daughters.
- (9) (v) Elizabeth Borsal, mentioned with her brothers and sisters in her mother's will; married William Seynawyn of Carnarvon (died 1540-50). See St. Asaph Pedigree.
- (10) (vi) Margaret Borsal or Borsalve. In the pedigree of Braye of Trewynthen in Cambridgeshire, Margery the dr. of Wm. (Walter) Borsalve of Newlyn or Newlyn in Cornwall, marries Henry Braye.
- John Borsal (second son of Walter) mentioned in the above cited Memoranda Roll, 13 Jan. 1, as dying seized of Trevelick after James his brother. This John is perhaps the John Borsal "junior" who is contrasted with the John Borsal "senior" (of Borsal Borsalve) mentioned in his mother Jane's

1. This St. Elizabeth.
2. Will. Cor. 1592.
3. Will. 1593.
4. The Borsalve refers in the pedigree of his family to T.T.C. as Thomas's M.S. C., part 2, p. 72. The M.S. is now unfortunately lost.

claim for dower.¹ In the Fines of this period the name John Borlas occurs so repeatedly that there is some difficulty in separating the respective individuals. Indeed, it is only by considering their surroundings that we are able to attempt it.

In Mich. Term., 1558,² there is a Fine between John Burlace, gent., *plt.*, and Edward John, "alias dictum Edwardum Thomas," *deft.*, of 30 acres of land, and 10 acres of meadow, with appurtenances in Rechugyen and Wen. Edward, for himself and his heirs, grants to John and to his heirs, and receives £40 for the concession. This looks as if John was adding to the purchases of lands which had been commenced by his father Walter; and this surmise is strengthened by the fact that in a settlement, presently to be noticed, with his son Nicholas, land in Rechugyen and elsewhere in St. Wen is included.

For reasons which have before been noted, I believe that a Fine in Mich. Term.,³ 1571, relates to this John Borlas. It is between Marcus Typpet *plt.*, and John Borlas, gent., *deft.*, of 2 mess., 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 40 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, and 40 acres of furze and heath, with appurtenances, in Borlas Frauncke, *als.* Borlas Taylfer, and Polgreone veare "in parochia de Seynt Wenne." John receives £40 for the concession. That this did not imply a sale of all these lands is clear, however, from the fact that in the settlement above referred to, in 1597, "Burlase" and "Polgrene" appear as part of his lands.

In Trin. Term, 1584,⁴ there is a Fine between Richard Chappelle, gent., *plt.*, and John Burlace, esq., *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 toft, 1 garden, 1 orchard, 20 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, 20 acres of furze and heath, and 4 acres of moor, with appurtenances, in Nanscarrowe and Allyn; also common of pasture for all manner of beasts in Bosvellacke. John, for himself and his heirs, grants to Richard and to his heirs, and receives £40 for the concession. Nanscarrowe is, however, similarly mentioned in the settlement of 1597.

We have previously seen (see Francis Burlase) that, in 1595, the name of John Borlase occurs in a Fine respecting land in Penscawen *als* Bascawen, &c.

In Hilary Term, 1597, two years before John Borlas's death, we find the following Fine, which is clearly a settlement of the Borlas property. It is between Thomas Hele, Esq., Robert Moyle, Esq., Henry Sentawbyn, gent., and John Carne, gent.,

¹ See above.

² 5 and 6 Philip and Mary.

M²

³ 13 & 14 Elizab.

⁴ 26 Elizab.

claim for power. In the time of this period the name John Bowles occurs so repeatedly that there is some difficulty in separating the respective individuals. Indeed, it is only by considering their surroundings that we are able to attempt it.

In Mich. Term, 1558, there is a fine between John Bowles, gent. p. & Edward John, alias diction Edward, Thomas, half of 30 acres of land, and 10 acres of meadow, with appurtenances in Lechnugan and Wm. Edward for himself and his heirs, grants to John and to his heirs, and receives £40 for the concession. This looks as if John was adding to the purchase of lands which had been commenced by his father Walter; and this surmise is strengthened by the fact that in a settlement presently to be noticed with his son Nicholas, land in Lechnugan and elsewhere in St. Wen is included.

For reasons which have before been noted, I believe that a fine in Mich. Term, 1571, relates to this John Bowles. It is between Thomas Tyngent p. & John Bowles, gent. half of 2 mess, 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 40 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, and 40 acres of tuns and heath, with appurtenances in Bowles Pansnawke, or Bowles Pansnawke, and Polgreave, gent. in parochia de Segrave Wenne. John receives £40 for the concession. That this did not imply a sale of all these lands is clear, however, from the fact that in the settlement above referred to in 1587, "Burlase" and "Polgreave" appear as part of his lands.

In Trin. Term, 1584, there is a fine between Richard Chappelle, gent. p. & John Bowles, gent. half of 1 mess, 1 orchard, 1 garden, 30 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, 30 acres of pasture, 30 acres of tuns and heath, and 4 acres of moor, with appurtenances in Pansnawke and Allry; also common of pasture for all manner of beasts in Bosvelshack. John, for himself and his heirs, grants to Richard and to his heirs, and receives £40 for the concession. Pansnawke is, however, similarly mentioned in the settlement of 1597.

We have previously seen (see Francis Bowles) that in 1595, the name of John Bowles occurs in a fine respecting land in Pansnawke & Pansnawke, &c. In Hilary Term, 1597, two years before John Bowles's death, we find the following fine, which is clearly a settlement of the Bowles property. It is between Thomas Hild, Robert Myle, Esq., Henry Bentlaw, gent., and John Carne, gent.

* 15 & 14 Enoch
* 20 Enoch

* 20 Enoch
* 15 & 14 Enoch
* 20 Enoch

plts., and John Burlas, Esq., and Nicholas Burlas, gent., *defts.*,—of 20 messuages, 1 mill, 20 gardens 20 orchards, 500 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 500 acres of pasture, 40 acres of wood, 60 acres of furze and heath, 20 acres of moor, and common of pasture for all manner of beasts, in *Burlas*, Bodmyn, Nanscarrowe, Nansteage, Teryce, Trevronecke, Polgrene, Tregonethan, Rechugyan, Caron, *als.* Carne, Myngoose, Basahañ, Barough Loo towne, Foy, Newlyn Church towne, Venton Worreñ, Lappa, Lappa Mylle, Gonwynnowe, Topancastell, Resclysteñ, Trevelwith, Petyre Treguth, and Trenance. John and Nicholas admit it to be the right of the plaintiffs, who, for the admission &c., grant to Nicholas and to his heirs. It is remarkable that Treluddrowe does not occur in this list, the reason being, I suppose, that James Borlas had already entailed it.¹

There is a letter among the records of the Dean and Chapter at Exeter, the apparent date of which, and the fact that it was written from Treluddrow would associate it with this John Borlas,² were it not that it seems to be written by a priest, and mentions "my brother Sir John." The commencement of the lines are wanting, and it is nearly illegible from damp. It is from John Borlas to "ye Worshippful ye Custos of Callender-haye wythin the crosse at Exett:" and is as follows:—

Right Worshepfull Mr. Custos. Yn [most] herty manner I recommend me / unto yew trystyng God ye be yn helthe my broder Sir John / & all my bretheryn I praye yow have me recommendyd / to the chapiter I praye yow Master Custos to desyre Master / Chanter & Master Choncler & all my masterys of the Chappiter / to be good masterys unto my last daye of lysthens [licence] / was Candelmas yenyng (evening) y have byn dezesynd yn my oldde / dezese syns y came yn to Cornwell & ytt y am wyche / dezeyse ye know well hyt has continuyd many yers apon / me & the occasyan ther of was with takyng of colde at my / berth. Wherfor y am counsellid untu my broder & my moder / hyt yf plesse my masterys to geve me leve for to / & that y moystte be holle quarterman y shall ever be / your (?) powr bedde man to pray for their mastershepps. Many yill talys ther / have byn boryn to my masterys apon me wyche has not / byn tru & wrongfully trublyd y am for tym (?) *which therefore / powderham* myche byn hade of the parson of powderham myche / y wylshew my masterys the truth laye wth the / leve of Ih'u[Jesus] who ever preserve you. And wretyn at / treluddrow the xxvith daye of Jaunarius by your powr bedeman / JOHN BORLAS.

In 1582, Jane "the wife of Mr. Borlase" was buried at Newlyn.³

¹In the Subsidy Rolls, Cornwall, 1570-71 (No. $\frac{22}{250}$), "St. Nulin, Joh'es Burlace, ar., valet in terris viii li."

²No. 3498, 76.

³Dr. Borlase, in his pedigree of the family (MS. Fam. History p. 448), gives John Borlase's wife, as the daughter of Moyle. John Moyle of Bake, whose eldest son and heir was Robert Moyle (party to the above settlement in 1597, and whose mother was Agnes dr. of Thomas St. Aubin of Clowance; Agnes's brother, William St. Aubyn married, according to the St. Aubyn pedigree, a dr. of Burlace, and had a son Henry St. Aubyn, also party to the above settlement) had a daughter Johanna who might

John Borlas himself was buried at Newlyn, in 1599,—leaving issue as we have seen:—

- (1) Nicholas Borlase or Burlace, of whom presently.
- (2) Thomas baptised at Newlyn 1574.
- (3) Catherine " " 1565.
- (4) Elizabeth " " 1567.
- (5) Mary " " 1570, married at Newlyn in 1601 to Thomas Williams *als* Martyn.¹

(To be continued).

MAWSON'S OBITS.

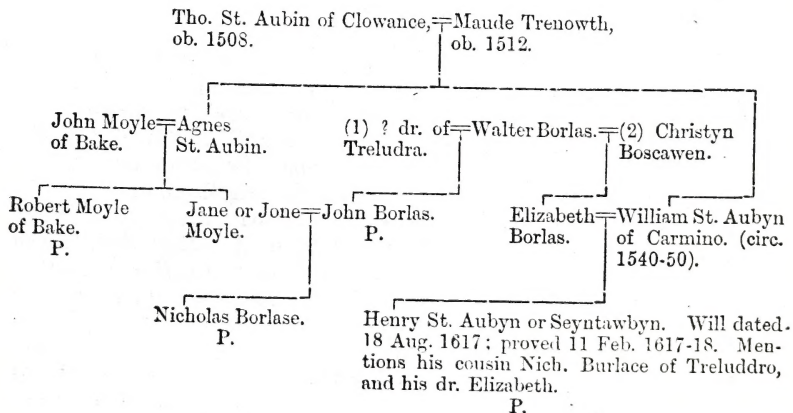
[From the College of Arms.]

(Continued from p. 34.)

Sept^r 17th, 1722. Died the Reverend Mr Haslewood, Rector of Chinkford in Essex, one of the Prebendaries of Winchester and Chaplain to the Garrison of Berwick.

Sept^r 18th, 1722. The Lord Parker, only son of the Earl of Macklesfeild and Lord Chancellor, was married by the Bishop of Norwich, at the

have been the Jane (or Joan) wife of John Borlas. The coat of arms in the Treludra chancel would bear out this view, if instead of—*G. a Bull Argent*, we may read—*G. a mule Argent*, which is probably correct.



[P. means a party to the settlement of Treluddrowe estates in 1597.]

¹ All these are from the Newlyn East Register.

- Chappel Royal at St James's, to M^{rs} Mary Lane, Eldest of the two Daughters and coheireses to . . . Lane, Esq^r (an Eminent Turkey Merchant in great Queen Street).
- Sept^r 24th, 1722. Died M^r Micklethwaite, an old Accomptant of the Treasury, at the East India House, of a Mortification in one of his Hands.
- Sept^r . . . 1722. Died Samuell Edwin, Esq^r, Usher of the Receipt of the Excheq^r, at Bristol.
- Sept^r 25th, 1722. Died Major Gen^l Wightman, at the Bath, of an Apoplectick Fit. He was Coll^l of a Regiment of Foot.
- Sept^r 30th, 1722. Died the Lady Mitchell, wid^w of S^r David Mitchel (who was Usher of the Black Rod), and Sister to Coll^l Ker, at her House at Finchley.
- Octob^r 1st, 1722. Died S^r Robert Davers, Bart, Member of Parliament for the County of Suffolk. He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Eldest Son.
- Octob^r 3^d, 1722. Died at the Bath, Edw^d Montague Lord Hinchbrook, only Son of the Earl of Sandwich, Collon^l of Foot, Member of Parliament for the County of Huntingdon, also Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the said County; and was buried at Oundle in Northamptonshire the 17th of the same Month.
- Octob^r 7th, 1722. Dr Thomas Bowers was Consecrated Bishop of Chichester at Lambeth.
- Octob^r 10th, 1722. M^{rs} Katherine Walpole, Eldest Daughter to the R^t Hon^{ble} Robt. Walpole, Esq^r, died at the Bath.
- Octob^r 13th, 1722. Died M^r Turton, Coroner for the City and Liberty of Westm^r.
- Octob^r 18th, 1722. Died S^r Wm. Scawen, at Cashalton in Surry, after a long Illness, and was buried the 31st Instant.
- Octob^r 15th, 1722. The Lady Levet, Relict of S^r Richard Levet, K^t, formerly Lord Mayor of this City and Mother to Richard Levet, Esq^r, Alderman of Aldersgate Ward, died at the Bath.
- Octob^r 22^d, 1722. Died S^r Gilbert Dolben, Bart, at his Seat at Finden in Northamptonsh: He was a Judge in Ireland in the late Queen's time, and the beginning of King George's Reign. He is Succeeded in Honour and Estate by his only Son, the Rever^d Dr John (now S^r John) Dolben, a Prebendary of Durham.
- Octob^r 26th 1722. Brigadier Ferrers, Member of Parliam^t for the Town of Pembroke, who lately Succeeded Gen^l Wightman, deceased, as Coll^l to his Regim^t, died at his House in Hanover Square.
- Octob^r . . . 1722. Died the Lady Davers, widow of S^r Robert Davers.
- Octob^r 29th, 1722. Died S^r George Thorold, Bart, Alderman of Cordwainers Ward, at his house in Bloomsbury Square, and is succeeded in Hon^r and Estate by his Brother Sam^l Thorold of Queen's Square.
- Octob^r 30th, 1722. Died S^r James Grey, Bart.
- Octob^r 30th, 1722. M^r Bouchair was married to a Dau^r of S^r R^d Gough, at Chelsey.
- Nov^r 2, 1722. Died S^r Marmaduke Wyville, Bart, one of the Comm^{rs} of the Excise. He is Succeeded in his Title and Estate by his Eldest Son S^r Marmaduke.

- Chapel Royal at St. James's to Mr. Mary Lane, eldest of the two daughters and heiress to Lane Esq. (an Eminent Turkey Merchant in Great Green Street).
- Sept. 24th, 1722. Died M. Widdowson, an old Accomplish of the Treasury, at the East India House, of a Pleurisy in one of his Hands.
- Sept. . . . 1722. Died Samuel Edwin Esq. Esq. of the Receipt of the Exchequer, at Bristol.
- Sept. 23rd, 1722. Died Major Gen^l Wighams at the Bath, of an Apoplectic Fit. He was Col^l of a Regiment of Foot.
- Sept. 30th, 1722. Died the Lady Mitchell, wife of St. David Mitchell (who was Under of the Black Rod), and Sister to Col^l Kent, at her House at Finchley.
- October 1st, 1722. Died St. Robert Jowers Esq. Member of Parliament for the County of Suffolk. He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Eldest Son.
- October 2nd, 1722. Died at the Bath, Edw. Montague Lord Hinchingham, only Son of the late of Sandwich, Col^l of Foot, Member of Parliament for the County of Hants, also Lord Lieutenant and Captain of the County; and was buried at Oundle in Northamptonshire the 17th of the same Month.
- October 7th, 1722. Dr Thomas Jowers was Consecrated Bishop of Chester at Lambeth.
- October 10th, 1722. Mr. Katherine Walpole, Eldest Daughter to the Hon^{ble} Robt. Walpole Esq. died at the Bath.
- October 13th, 1722. Died Mr. Tatham, Governor for the City and Liberty of Westminster.
- October 18th, 1722. Died St. Wm. Swann, at Chesham in Bucks, after a long Illness, and was buried the 31st Instant.
- October 15th, 1722. The Lady Lovel, Heiress of St. Richard Lovel Esq. formerly Lord Mayor of this City and Mother to Richard Lovel Esq. Alderman of Aldersgate Ward, died at the Bath.
- October 22nd, 1722. Died St. Gilbert Dolben, Esq. at his Seat at Finsbury in Northamptonshire. He was a Judge in Ireland in the late Queen's time, and the beginning of King George's Reign. He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his only Son, the Rever^d Dr. John (now St. John) Dolben, a Prebendary of Durham.
- October 25th, 1722. Bridgette Tetter, Member of Parliament for the Town of Penobscot, who lately Succeeded Gen^l Wighams, deceased, as Col^l to his Regim^t, died at his House in Hanover Square.
- October . . . 1722. Died the Lady Jowers, widow of St. Robert Jowers.
- October 29th, 1722. Died St. George Throld, Esq. Alderman of Cordwinners Ward, at his House in the Cornhill Square, and is succeeded in Hon^{our} and Estate by his Brother Sam^l Throld of Queen's Square.
- October 30th, 1722. Died St. James Gray Esq. Esq.
- October 30th, 1722. Mr. Hamblet was married to a Daughter of St. St. Gough at Chesham.
- Nov. 2nd, 1722. Died St. Marmaduke Wyville Esq. one of the Comm^{rs} of the Excheq^r. He is succeeded in his Title and Estate by his Eldest Son St. Marmaduke.

MAWSON'S OBITS.

- Nov^r 5th, 1722. M^{rs} Nevett, Sister to Judge Allibone of the Kings Bench Court in the Reign of King James II^d, was decently interr'd in M^r Nellsons Burying Ground near Lambs Conduit.
- Nov^r 8th, 1722. Died M^r Watson, formerly an Upholsterer in Cornhill, ag^t whom M^{rs} Laver, Sister to the Councell^r, had a Verdict some time ago given in her Favour, at the Court of Kings Bench, Guildhall, for 1000^{li} Damage, for his not performing a promise of Marriage that he made her.
- Nov^r 9th, 1722. Died at her House in great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, Mary Grey, Countess of Stamford, widow of the late Earl of Stamford. She was 2^d Dau^r and Coheir to Joseph Maynard, late of Gunaldsbury in the County of Midd^s, Esq^r, Son and heir to Thomas Maynard, Esq^r, one of the Comm^{rs} of the great Seal of England in the time of King William 3^d.
- Nov^r 17th, 1722. Dyed Coll^l Rob^t D'Oyley, late Deputy Governor of the Tower, at his Brother Sr John D'Oyley's Seat in Oxfordshire.
- Nov^r 18th, 1722. Dyed the Rev. Doctor Dobson, President of Trinity College in Oxford.
- Nov^r 18th, 1722. Died at his House in Fulham in the County of Midd^s, Col. Withers, Son to the late Sr W^m Withers, Kn^t and Alderman, and was buried in the Church Yard there, in the Tomb of the Alderman his Father.
- Nov^r 1722. Died. Brigadier Gen^l Bowles is Dead.
- Nov^r 21st, 1722. Died M^r Brown, a Stationer in Castle Ally by the Royal Exchange, having the curiosity to hear Councell^r Layers Tryal at Westm^r, fell sick there Suddenly ab^t 12 at night.
- On Fryday Morning, Nov^r 23^d 1722, died her Grace the Dutchess of Somerset, at Northumberland House near Charing Cross. Her Father was the Hon^{ble} Lord Percy, last Earl of Northumberland, and her Grace the final Period of that noble Family, and was buried at Salesbury the 14th Dec^r following.
- Nov^r 28th, 1722. Dyed Captain Thomas West, who kept Tom's Coffee House near Covent Garden.
- Nov^r 28th, 1722. Died M^r Joseph Antram, Watchmaker to his Mat^e.
- Nov^r 1722. Died M^r Barrens, an Eminent West India Merchant in Goodmans Feilds.
- Nov^r 27th, 1722. Died the Lady Carmarthen, Daughter to the Dutchess of Somerset, of a Still Born Son.
- Nov^r 1722. Dyed W^m Pargiter Fuller, Esq^r, a Representative of Peters feild in Hampshire in the last Parliam^t.
- Nov^r 27th, 1722. Dyed the Eldest Dau^r of . . . Sloper, Esq^r.
- Nov^r 28th, 1722. The Lord Cornwallis was married to the Hon^{ble} M^{rs} Mary Townshend, Eldest Dau^r to the Lord Vis^c Townshend.
- Dec^r . . . 1722. Died Joseph Whiston, an Eminent Dyer in the Strand, aged 80 yrs, and was buryed at St Clement Danes.
- Dec^r 13th, 1722. Died, also, M^r Thomas Whiston, about the age of 30, Son to the s^d M^r Joseph Whiston.
- Dec^r 16th, 1722. Dyed Sr Justus Beck, Bart^t (the first Bart^t of his present Majesties Creating) ; and also his 2^d Dau^r, within half an Hour of each other.
- Dec^r 16th, 1722. Died M^r Hughes, a nonjuring Clergiman.

MARSHALL'S OBITUARY

Dec. 16th, 1733. Died Mr. Hughes, a youngling Clerkman.
How of each other.
present Majesty's (Greatness); and also his 2^d Son, within half an
Son to the 2^d Mr. Joseph Whiston.
Dec. 13th, 1733. Died also Mr. Thomas Whiston.
Strand aged 80 yrs, and was buried at St. Clement's Church.
Dec. 11th, 1733. Died Joseph Whiston, an eminent Dyer in the
Mary Townshend, eldest Daughter to the late Viscountess of
Nov. 28th, 1733. The Lord Cornhill was married to the Hon^{ble} Mr.
fell in Hampshire in the last Parliament.
Nov. 1733. Died W^m Langley Fuller, Esq, a Representative of Peters
of Somerset, of a Still Born Son.
Nov. 27th, 1733. Died the Lady Camilla, Daughter to the Duchess
Goodman's Kells.
Nov. 1733. Died Mr. Barnes, an eminent West India Merchant in
Nov. 28th, 1733. Died Mr. Joseph Anthony, Westchester to his Mary.
House near Covent Garden.
Nov. 28th, 1733. Died Captain Thomas West, who kept Tom's Coffee
at Salisbury the 14th Dec^r following.
and her Grace the last Baron of that noble Family, and was buried
Somerset, at Northampton House near Charing Cross. Her
Tyndal at Westminster, Nov. 23rd 1733, died her Grace the Duchess of
Royal Exchange, having the ceremony to her Cornhill Layers
Nov. 31st, 1733. Died Mr. Brown, a Gentleman in Castle Alley by the
Nov. 1733. Died Benjamin Bowler is Lord
of the Alderman his Father.
Alderman, and was buried in the Church Yard there in the Town
Nov. 18th, 1733. Died at his House in Pall Mall the late Sir W^m Wither, Bart and
College in Oxford.
Nov. 18th, 1733. Died the Rev. Doctor Dawson, President of Trinity
the Tower, at his Father's John Dwyer's Seat in Galveston.
Nov. 17th, 1733. Died Col^l Moly Dwyer, late Deputy Governor of
the time of King William 3^d.
Maynard, Esq, one of the Comm^{rs} of the great Seal of England in
Gunsbury in the County of Middlesex, and heir to Thomas
lord. She was 3^d Daughter and Coheir to Joseph Maynard, late of
Mary Grey, Countess of Stamford, widow of the late Earl of Stan-
Nov. 30th, 1733. Died at her House in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury,
Marriage that he made her.
ball, for 1000^l Damages, for his not performing a promise of
time ago given in her Father's at the Court of Kings Bench, Guild-
Nov. 2nd, 1733. Died Mr. Watson, formerly an Undertaker in Cornhill,
in Mr. Nelson's Tavern, Great Court near Lambeth, London.
Nov. 2nd, 1733. Mr. Nayell, Sister to Judge Alderson of the Kings
Bench Court in the Reign of King James II., was recently interred

- Dec^r . . . 1722. Died M^{rs} Cook, of St^t Margarets Westm^r, aged near 100 y^{rs}, a very noted Midwife even in the time of the great Sickness in this City.
- Dec^r 19th, 1722. The Lord Muscary, Eldest Son to the Earl of Clincarty, and Comander of his Ma^{ties} Ship Solebay (? Tolebay), was married to M^{rs} Player, of Pall Mall.
- Dec^r 22^d, 1722. Died, at the Bath, Edward Rolt, Esq^r, Representative of the Borrough, of Chippenham in Wilts.
- Decemb^r 29th, 1722. Dyed John Fermor, Esq^r, Representative of the Borough of Malmesbury.
- Munday, Jan^{ry} 7th. Last Week dyed, at the Bath, Edward Taylor, Esq^r, a Celebrated Gamster.
- Decemb^r 6th. A Son in Law of M^r Porter, a Marehant in Peter Street without Bishopsgate, dyed from a Fall from his Horse.
- Decemb^r Dyed, at his Habitation near Croydon, M^r Shortland, who after having been a Preacher in the Church of England for 30 years, changed the Principals of that Church for the Errors of Quakerism.
- Dec^r Dyed, at her House in Dover Street, the Lady Gifford, of whom it was remarkable, to be Maid, Wife and Wid^w in one Day (her Husband dying on the Wedding Day). She was of the Temple's Family and liv'd to a very advanced Age.
- Jan^{ry} 4th. Cap. Floyd, Com'ander in the Royal Navy of England in the Reigns of King Charles and King Ja: 2^d—who followed the Fortunes of his last Royal Master in France, and carried from hence the Plate, &c. of that unhappy Prince at the Revolution,—being at the Cocoa Tree Chocolate House in the Pall Mall on Fryday Night last, died Suddenly, soon after his drinking a Dish of Chocolate, being aged 80 years.
- Jan^{ry} Dyed S^r Robert Adam, Kn^t, at his Habitation in Charterhouse Yard, in the 96th Year of his Age.
- The only Son and Heir of Henry Nevill, of Holt in the County of Leic^r, Esq^r, a very ancient and Considerable Roman Catholick Family, is Dead.
- Jan^{ry} 14th. Thomas Benson, Esq^r, Secondary of Wood street Compter, was married to M^{rs} Keate, a young Lady of Fortune.
- On Thursday, 10th Jan^{ry}, The Rever^d D^r Dodd, Minister of Stepney, was married to Daughter of M^r Jones, Provost of the Royal Mint.
- S^r Charles Hotham, Bart, Colonel of the Royal Regim^t of Dragoons and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Beverley in the County of Yorks, died Jan^{ry}.
- Jan^{ry} 18th. Died Thomas Swanton, Esq^r, Comptroller of the Navy Office and Member of Parliam^t for Saltash in Cornwall.
- Jan^{ry} 21st. The R^t Hon^{ble} the Earl of Hertford, Eldest Son of his Grace [the] Duke of Somerset, took his place in the House of Peers by the Title of Algernon Seymour, Lord Percy, which Title descended to his Lordship by the Death of his Mother the late Dutchess of Somerset.
- Jan^{ry} 28th. Died the R^t Hon. the Earl of Bute, one of the 16 Peers of Scotland.
- Feb^{ry} 3^d. Dyed S^r John Lambert, one of the late Directors of the South Sea, at his House in Mincin Lane.

Dec. . . . 1722. Died Mr. Cook, of St. Margaret's Westminster, aged near 100 yrs, a very noted Middlesex man in the time of the great Rebellion in this City.

Dec. 10th, 1722. The Lord Macclesfield, eldest son to the Earl of Chichester, and Commander of his Majesty's Ship Salisbury (Tobago), was married to Mrs. Phipps of 15th May.

Dec. 22nd, 1722. Died at the Bath Edward Holt Esq, Representative of the Borough of Chipstead in W. S.

December 22nd, 1722. Died John Pomeroy Esq, Representative of the Borough of Macclesfield.

Monday, Jan. 7th. Last Week died at the Bath Edward Taylor Esq, a Celebrated Gentleman.

December 26th. A Son in Law of Mr. Pomeroy, a Merchant in Water Street without Bishopsgate, died from a Fall from his House.

December Died, at his Habitation near Grosvenor, Mr. Richardson, who after having been a Treasurer in the Church of England for 30 years, changed the Principles of that Church for the Errors of Quakerism.

Dec. Died, at her House in Dover Street the Lady Gilbert, of whom it was remarkable, to be *Mabel, Wife and Widow* in one Day (her Husband dying on the Wedding Day) she was of the Temple's Family and liv'd to a very advanced Age.

Jan. 4th. Cap. Floyd, Commander in the Royal Navy of England in the Reigns of King Charles and King James, who followed the Fortunes of his last Royal Master in France, and retired from thence the Place &c. of that unhappy Prince at the Revolution, being at the Cocoa Tree Chocolate House in the Pall Mall on Friday Night last, died suddenly, soon after his drinking a Dish of Chocolate, being aged 80 years.

Jan. Died St. Robert Adam Esq, at his Habitation in Charter-house Yard, in the 90th Year of his Age.

The only Son and Heir of Henry Nevill, of Hall in the County of Leicestershire, a very ancient and considerable Roman Catholic Family, is Dead.

Jan. 14th. Thomas Bosman Esq, Secretary of Wood Street Comptroler, was married to Mrs. Keston, a young Lady of Fortune.

On Thursday 10th Jan. The Honourable Dr. Becket, Minister of St. Stephen's was married to Daughter of Mr. Jones, Provost of the Royal Mint.

St. Charles Hotham Esq, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Beverley in the County of York, died Jan.

Jan. 18th. Died Thomas Swanton Esq, Comptroller of the Navy Office and Member of Parliament for Salisbury in Cornwall.

Jan. 21st. The R. Hon. the Earl of Haverley, eldest Son of his Grace (the Duke of Somerset) took his place in the House of Peers by the Title of Abington, according to the Law which Title descended to his Lordship by the Death of his Mother the late Duchess of Somerset.

Jan. 28th. Died the R. Hon. the Earl of Hildesheim, one of the 10 Peers of Scotland.

Feb. 2nd. Died St. John Lambart, one of the late Directors of the South Sea, at his House in Minchin Lane.

James Littleton, a Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Queenborough and an Admiral, is Dead, and buried at Oakington in Essex, 12th Febr^y.

Febr^y 7th. Dyed the Dutchess Dowager of Grafton, Mother to the Duke and Wife to S^r Thomas Hammer.

Febr^y 11th. Died the R^t Hon. the L^d Hildebrand Allington, Baron of Allington of Killard in the County of Clare in the Kingdom of Ireland, unmarried, and in a very advanced Age, and most of his Estate falls to his Grace the D^o of Somerset, his near Relation.

Cap^t Jeffreyson, half-pay Officer, lately arrived from Guernsey, who had a new Commission in his Pocket for a Com^d of a Company of Foot in South Carolina, was lately kill'd in Buckingham Court, Charing Cross.

(To be continued.)

Notices of Books.

LONDON MARRIAGE LICENCES, 1521—1869. Edited by JOSEPH FOSTER. (London : Bernard Quaritch, 1887.)

In this handsome volume Mr. Foster has given us, in a most consultable and simple form, the magnificent series of Marriage Licences extracted by the late Colonel Chester from the following offices :—the Bishop of London's Office, 1521 to 1828 ; the Dean and Chapter of Westminster's Office (all taken), 1599 to 1699 ; the Faculty Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1543 to 1869 ; and lastly, the Vicar-General's Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1660 to 1679. These were transcribed, as Mr. Foster informs us, at the sole cost of George E. Cokayne, Esq, Norroy King of Arms, to enable Col. Chester to annotate his celebrated work on the Registers of Westminster Abbey. Mr. Foster has wisely adopted the alphabetical plan in his arrangement of the entries—which we estimate at something like 25,000—so that anyone can see at a glance the male entries under a particular name, and as the columns are also numbered instead of the pages, the female names are readily found from the references in the "Index of Matches—Females" at the end of the volume. As a further aid to the searcher, the different forms of the same surname are placed under the form ordinarily used, but at the same time, the form in the original entry is retained, by inserting it in parenthesis. On the importance of such a collection as the one now under notice we will let such an experienced genealogist as Mr. Foster speak for himself—

"I need scarcely point out to genealogists, lawyers, and students, both historical and biographical, the extreme value of such records as these, yielding, as they do, a fund of absolutely original information. But I may, perhaps, remind them that Marriage Licences have an interest peculiar to themselves, not only from their mention, most important though it is, of the social *status* of the contracting parties, but also from the fact that while baptisms and burials can be traced from Parish Registers with comparative ease, Marriages, on the contrary, from the nature of the case, have often to be sought for far afield. Thus it is that such a collection as this is simply indispensable to working Genealogists and to all real students, supplying them, as it does, readily and promptly, with the evidences of many a missing marriage and the names of many a wife unknown ;—information which, even with much time and labour, they could otherwise, as they know too well, scarcely, if ever, have obtained."

These remarks genealogists will heartily endorse and, at the same time, we feel sure that they will also fully appreciate the energy displayed by Mr. Foster, in placing this remarkable volume in their hands with such marvellous promptitude. The modesty of the lettering on the back of the volume "alphabetically arranged by Foster" is quite an amusing description of what must really have been a Herculean task. Mr. Foster's energy in matters genealogical will, however, come as no surprise to our readers. We can only say in closing this welcome volume—which, by the way, contains an excellent portrait as well as a full memoir of Col. Chester—that it is a work which everyone engaged in the study of genealogy will require to have within reach. This admirable edition of "Col. Chester's, London, Marriage Licences" will save present and future genealogists many weary days of searching and solve in a moment many a knotty point of descent.

THE REGISTER OF PERLETHORPE IN THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.
 Edited by GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D. (Worksop: printed by Robert White, 1887.)

In this sumptuous volume Dr. Marshall gives an exact copy of the three Registers of Perlethorpe from 1528 to 1812. The learned antiquary will note their early commencement: ten years prior to the injunction as to parish registers issued by Thomas, Lord Cromwell, as Vicar-General, in September, 1538. From the careful index provided by the editor we notice that the names of most frequent occurrence in these MSS. are those of the families of Arthur or Arther, Baker, Bullivant, Butterworth, Clark, Cook, Dobb, Farnsworth, Feather, Flintham, Furnery, Grace, Gellitt, Green, Hall, Heath, Hurst, Kirkby, Lynford, Marshall, Parkinson, Peatfield, Platts, Rockley, Walker, and Wilson. On page 40 some certificates of burials in woollen are given; here is a specimen:—

"April ye 18th, 1746. Sarah Peatfield of Palethorpe made Oath, that ye body of Daniel Marshall of ye same Place, lately deceased, was not, when buried, wrapt up in any thing, nor put into any Coffin lined or faced wth any thing but what was made of Sheep's Wool only: before me,

In ye Presence of

Matt: Markland, Vicar of Sutton.
 M. Boawre.

Richd. Jackson,

Vicr. of Walesby.

The Registers have been reproduced with such minute accuracy by Dr. Marshall that we feel certain he will forgive us for pointing out that in his Preface he twice misquotes his own accurate text. On page 6 the passage "Seene perused and allowed" is correctly given, although it is quoted as: "Seene proused and allowed." As usual, the use of abbreviated type accounts for the blunder. Surely, if printers use this type, they should learn what the "sorts" mean.

A LANCASHIRE PEDIGREE CASE: or a History of the Trials for the Harrison Estates, 1873 to 1886. By J. P. EARWAKER, F.S.A. (Warrington: Mackie and Co., 1887).

It is not every day that genealogical researches result in the tracing of the rightful heirs to personal estate of the value of about £100,000 and real estate producing £800 per annum. Yet, such was the result of the trial of the now famous Harrison Case, which was heard in

the Chancery Court of the County Palatine of Lancaster, at Liverpool, from the 25th to the 28th of May, 1886. The case was complicated by numerous ingenious forgeries in the parish registers of Preston, Kirkham, Poulton and Lytham; marriage licence bonds had also been forged and placed in the Bishop's Registries at Chester and Lancaster, but, notwithstanding these difficulties, as Mr. Earwaker's interesting narrative of the entire proceedings sets forth, the cleverly-laid plans to defeat the true heirs-at-law, were happily frustrated through the genealogical skill displayed by those who conducted the case for the rightful claimants. Apart from the interest attaching to this particular case, this pamphlet should be studied by all genealogists, as it contains many hints of the utmost importance to those engaged in difficult problems of descent. As a single instance of the difficulty in establishing the required line of descent, it is pointed out in these pages, that so common is the name of Harrison in that part of Lancashire, that in an affidavit sworn in 1879, it is stated that "the extracts taken from the parochial registers of Kirkham and Preston, of entries of the baptism, marriage and burial of persons named Harrison between 1582 and 1753, comprised nearly thirteen brief sheets, and most of the entries occupy one line only"—this would give, as Mr. Earwaker shows, about 450 Harrison entries in 170 years from two registers only! And yet, out of this crowd of names, by perseverance and skill, the descendants of Ellen and Isabel Harrison were discovered after a lapse of over 200 years.

THE REGISTER BOOKE OF CHRISTENINGES, MARIAGES AND BURIALLS IN SAINT DUNSTAN'S CANTERBURY, 1559-1800. Edited by J. MEADOWS COWPER. (Canterbury: Cross and Jackman, 1887.)

This volume contains all the entries of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, from the parish of St. Dunstan, Canterbury, from the 9th of October, 1599, to the end of the year 1800. Mr. Cowper used six Registers in forming this most valuable collection, and, to show the thorough manner in which he has executed his task, it should be mentioned that, where these Registers are defective, he has not failed to supply the gaps, where it was possible, from the Archdeacon's transcripts. Thus, from this source, he has been able to recover the first thirteen years of baptisms, and the burials from April, 1622, to September, 1641, which any ordinary searcher dealing with the original Register would have considered as irrecoverably lost. It is to be feared that in most dioceses very little care is taken of these most useful "transcripts," but if their importance, in supplying the *lacunae* in the parish registers as well as in settling doubtful readings, were known to their custodians, they would at last receive as much attention as the *originals*. As it is, both these series of national records, for such they should be considered, are too frequently grossly neglected by those who should best know and appreciate their inestimable value. In a most interesting introduction, Mr. Cowper fully describes each Register here printed, and, from the portions of each book devoted to marriages, he has compiled a list of officiating ministers, not being vicars or curates of the parish. The volume is fully indexed, and throughout evinces great care on the part of the editor. The edition is limited to 106 copies, so that this work will soon be as rare as it is valuable.

The Chancery Court of the County of Lancaster, at Liverpool, from the 25th to the 28th of May, 1886. The case was complicated by numerous ingenious forgeries in the parish registers of Lathom, Kirkham, Thornton and Lytham; marriage licence books had also been forged and placed in the Bishop's Registers at Chester and Lancaster, but notwithstanding these difficulties, as Mr. Rawster's interesting narrative of the entire proceedings sets forth the cleverly-laid plans to defeat the true heirs-at-law, were happily frustrated through the genealogical skill displayed by those who conducted the case for the rightful claimants. Apart from the interest attaching to this particular case, this pamphlet should be studied by all genealogists, as it contains many hints of the utmost importance to those engaged in difficult problems of descent. As a single instance of the difficulty in establishing the required line of descent, it is pointed out in these pages that so common is the name of Harrison in that part of Lancashire, that in an affidavit sworn in 1878, it is stated that "the extracts taken from the parish registers of Kirkham and Thornton of entries of the baptism, marriage and burial of persons named Harrison between 1832 and 1753, comprised nearly thirteen pistol sheets, and most of the entries occupy one line only"—this would give, as Mr. Rawster shows, about 400 Harrison entries in 170 years from two registers only! And yet, out of this crowd of names, by perseverance and skill, the descendants of Ellen and Isabel Harrison were discovered after a lapse of over 200 years.

THE REGISTER BOOKS OF CHRISTENINGS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS IN SAINT DUNSTON'S CHURCH, 1538-1800. Edited by J. GOWPER. (Canterbury: Cross and Jackson, 1887.)

This volume contains all the entries of baptisms, marriages, and burials, from the parish of St. Dunstan, Canterbury, from the 25th of October, 1538, to the end of the year 1800. Mr. Gowper used six Registers in forming this most valuable collection, and to show the thorough manner in which he has executed his task, it should be mentioned that, where these Registers are defective, he has not failed to supply the gaps where it was possible, from the Archbishop's transcripts. Thus, from this source, he has been able to recover the first thirteen years of baptisms, and the burials from April, 1532, to September, 1541, which any ordinary searcher dealing with the original Registers would have considered as irretrievably lost. It is to be feared that in most dioceses very little use is taken of these most useful "transcripts," but if their importance, in supplying the lacunae in the parish registers as well as in settling doubtful readings, were known to their custodians, they would at last receive as much attention as the original. As it is both these series of national records, for such they should be considered, are too frequently grossly neglected by those who should best know and appreciate their incalculable value. In a most interesting introduction Mr. Gowper fully describes each Register here printed, and, from the portions of each book devoted to marriages, he has compiled a list of officiating ministers not being vicars or curates of the parish. The volume is fully indexed, and throughout evinces great care on the part of the editor. The edition is limited to 100 copies, so that this work will soon be as rare as it is valuable.

Notes and Queries.

VIPONT ARMS.—Is it known when "mascles" were first adopted as their device of arms by the Scottish branch of this family, and is any seal extant bearing this coat? The English branch of the house bore—Argent (?) six annulets, 3, 2, and 1 Or; the Scottish branch—Azure, six mascles 3, 2, and 1 Or. The more ancient seals have one lion rampant (*e.g.* William de Vipont's, A.D. 1170), and afterwards three lions rampant.

DE VETERI PONTE.

GOVIZ FAMILY.—There is an error in the spelling of this name on pp. 57-58 (N.S. iv) of the *Calendarium Genealogicum*, which is very excusable if not natural, and even Hutchins, the Dorset topographer made the same mistake. In fact, no one can know except "*aliunde*" whether a *u* means *v* or a *v* means *u* in old MSS. The name should be *Goviz* or *Gauviz* and not *Gouiz* and *Gauviz*. I have very fully worked out the history of this family and given tabular pedigrees in the last edition of "Hutchins," and I have no doubt the family took this name from the village of "Govis" in Normandy. They continued to hold lands in that Duchy long after the separation from English rule.

T. BOND.

ROBERT FITZ HAMON.—This well-known personage occurs as one of the witnesses to a deed (No. 4) mentioned in Mr. Vincent's "Bath and Wells evidences" (N.S. ii, 269). Can anyone furnish me with any details respecting him, *e.g.* his birth, marriage, name of wife, number of family, their marriages, and the date of his death?

J. T. HAND.

GUILD AND GUILF FAMILIES.—Any information with regard to these families in England will be appreciated.

Portland, Maine, U.S.A.

CHARLES BURLEIGH,
Sec. Maine Genealogical Soc.

JOHN DE SOULIS.—Can any of the readers of the GENEALOGIST give the enquirer information regarding the fate of John de Soulis, to whom Robert Bruce gave grants of lands in Annandale? Some persons are disposed to think that he was the knight of that family who was slain in the skirmish at Deadrigs in the Merse, and over whose remains the obelisk still stands with the three chevrons of the de Soulis quite distinct.

SCOTUS.

INGELRAM DE COUCY (N. S. iv. p. 89).—The true date for the sale of the barony of Coucy to Louis, Duke of Orleans is Nov. 15, 1400 (not 1411). The document recording the sale is given in full in Martene and Durand (*Collectio*, vol. i. 1551; see also *ibid.* vol. vi. 604). The Duke of Orleans sent his challenge to Henry IV. from Coucy on Aug. 7th, 1402 (Minstrelet, i., ch. ix.). He was assassinated in Paris, Nov. 23rd, 1407.

Rochdale.

J. H. WYLIE.

NEWTON FAMILY.—A writer in the *Academy* in noticing a recent account of Sir Isaac Newton's birthplace, Woolsthorpe Manor, remarks that "it is much to be wished that some competent genealogist, with spare time on his hands, would investigate Newton's pedigree in the female line as well as the male. Those who hold that intellect as well as physical characteristics are hereditary would be very grateful for such work, if done with absolute accuracy." And the writer adds—"Surely the pedigree of Newton is as well worth a niche in the memory of mankind as the host of obscure persons whose lineage gets printed in books of reference just because wealth or obedience to a prime minister has caused some member of the family to be gratified by a peerage."

VERB. SAR.

Notes and Queries

Yours Anne—is it known what "manuscript" was first adopted as their device of arms by the Scottish branch of this family, and is any seal extant bearing this coat? The English branch of the house have—Allegiance an armistice 3, 2, and 1 Or; the Scottish branch—Anne's six numbers 3, 2, and 1 Or. The three ancient seals have been long since (A. Williams de Viponts, A.D. 1170) and afterwards three times changed.

GOVEY FAMILY.—There is an error in the spelling of this name as printed (N. B. iv) of the Cambridge Dictionary, which is very excusable, it not having been given by the Dictionary. The name is Govey, which is a name of a town in the county of Devon. The name should be Govey or Govey and not Govey and Govey. I have very fully worked out the history of this family and given copious references in the last edition of "Hutchins", and I have no doubt the family took this name from the village of "Govey" in Devonshire. They continued to hold lands in that parish long after the separation from English rule.

ROBERT FIVE HANCOCK.—This well-known personage occurs as one of the witnesses to a deed (N. B. i) mentioned in Mr. Fynes's "Book and Well's evidence" (N. B. ii, 289). Can anyone furnish me with any details respecting him, or his birth, marriage, name of wife, number of family, their marriages, and the date of his death?

GOULD AND GOULD FAMILIES.—Any information with regard to these families in England will be appreciated.

CHARLES BURLINGTON,
2nd Maine Geological Soc.

Portland, Maine, U.S.A.

JOHN DE SOUZA.—Can any of the members of the Government give the register information regarding the date of John de Souza's death? I have been given names of lands in Amsterdam. Some persons are disposed to think that he was the knight of that family who was slain in the skirmish at Ladbroke in the 15th and over whom remains the obelisk still stands with the three chevrons of the de Souza family.

GOVERN.

GOULD AND GOULD FAMILIES.—The first date for the sale of the family of Gould to Lord, Duke of Orleans is Nov. 15, 1400 (not 1411). The document recording the sale is given in full in *Manuscript and Printed Collections* vol. 1, 1321; see also vol. vi, 601. The Duke of Orleans sent his challenge to Henry IV. from Gouvy on Aug. 15, 1402 (Mansfield, i, 66, 12). He was assassinated in Paris, Nov. 23rd, 1407.

J. H. WHITE

London.

NEWTON FAMILY.—A writer in the *London* in noticing a recent account of Sir Isaac Newton's *Mathematical Principles* remarks that "it is hard to be wished that some competent investigator, with power over his hands, would investigate Newton's pedigree in the family as well as the man." Those who hold that investigation as well as physical characteristics are deserving would be very gratified to hear that it does with Newton's name. And the writer adds—"Surely the pedigree of Newton is as well worth a study as the history of mankind as the fact of Newton's name being put printed in books of reference has become a weighty or scholarly fact to a private student has caused some members of the family to be gratified by a pedigree."

Yours Anne

CAREY FAMILY.—Can any of your readers furnish any direct proof of a connection between the Careys of Dorsetshire and the well-known family of that name in Guernsey? The first notices of both families, as early as the reign of Edward I., have the same Christian names, *e.g.*, John and Thomas. The Careys held Crown appointments in both localities, and all the circumstantial evidence goes to prove that these Careys were all members of one family.

CESAR AUGUSTE.

CHESELDINE FAMILY.—Is there any descendant of the Cheseldine family of Rutland? I have just heard of a pedigree, on parchment, of the Cheseldines, with each member of the family having his arms and those of his wife emblazoned, drawn up in 1624. It is hanging up in an old house at Braunstan, the manor of which they held. I do not know the name of the house, but it would be very easy to find.

E. F.

BROTHER-IN-LAW *alias* BROTHER.—Can any reader of the *GENEALOGIST* furnish me with *undoubted* instances, in the 12th or 13th centuries, of a brother-in-law being described as "brother" of his wife's brother?

The following *seems* to be a case in point, but I want confirmation by other examples. 6 Hen. III.—The King granted to William de Whitwell the lauds in Winterborn, Dorset, which Roger de Milers his *brother* had from King John (*Rot. Claus.*). So far Whitwell might have been half-brother, but in the Hundred Rolls, 3 Ed. I, it is stated that King John gave the land to Roger de Milers, and William de Whitwell holds the same "*hereditarie*," which he would not have done if his title rested on King Hen. III's grant (which was apparently only a confirmation), or if he had been only half-brother. It looks much as if he took the land *hereditarie jure uxoris*.

Tyneham, Wareham.

THOMAS BOND.

THE COMPLETE PEERAGE.—I subjoin a few notes for the benefit of the Editor of the "Complete Peerage," if they may be of service.

(1) It is stated on the authority of Dugdale, that Thomas Percy, Lord Egremont who was killed at the battle of Northampton in 1460, left neither wife nor issue, and that the title became extinct. Yet, under the year 1464, the contemporary chronicle printed by Mr. Gairdner (*Three Fifteenth Century Chronicles*, Camden Society, 1880), notices one "dominum Egremound (p. 178). Then, again, in 1472 or 1473, we have a complaint in parliament of disturbances caused in Cumberland by "the lord Egremound" (*Rot. Parl.* vi, 63). This is evidence that Thomas Percy left some relative on whom, in public estimation, the title descended, tho' he was never summoned to Parliament.

(2) Edmund Grey, Lord Grey of Ruthyn, created Earl of Kent in 1465, was succeeded by his son George in 1488. But in 1475 his eldest son was Anthony Grey, styled by courtesy Lord Grey of Ruthyn. He joined the expedition to France that year (*Teller's Roll*, Mich. 14, Ed. IV; *Fed.* XII, 14, 15); this was presumably the man who married a sister of Queen Elizabeth Wydeville in 1466 (*W. Worcester*, 506.)

(3) In the "Complete Peerage" it is stated (p. 376) that Cicill or Cecill, Baroness Harington, was aged 10 in 1461. She was stated to be 13 in 1474 (*Rot. Parl.* vi, 107). There can be no mistake in this, as it was stated that she was not yet of age to be married. Her great-grandfather, William Lord Bonville, was apparently first summoned to Parliament 10 March 1449 (*Lords' Report*, app. iv, 922), not 23 Sept., as stated.

(4) Sir Louis Robesart, Lord Bouchier, is said to have died in 1431 (p. 393). I find that he was killed in action near Amiens in the autumn of 1430. (*J. Le Fevre*, ii, 194; *J. Amundesham*, i, 56, 59).

(5) Sir John le Blount of Belton is given as executed in Dec. 1399 (p. 265). I have it that he was executed in January 1400, at Oxford, but I have not got the references by me.

J. H. RAMSAY.

RUTHERFORD PEERAGE.—Sir Bernard Burke gives the descent of this dignity in his

CARNEY FAMILY.—Can any of your readers furnish any direct proof of a connection between the Carneys of Dorchester and the well-known family of that name in Devon? The first names of both families as early as the reign of Edward I. have the same Christian names, e.g. John and Thomas. The Carneys held Devon appointments in both localities, and all the circumstances tend to prove that these Carneys were all members of one family.

CONWAY FAMILY.—Is there any descendant of the Conway family of Rutland? I have just heard of a pedigree on parchment at the Conway with such names as the family having his arms and those of his wife ensigned, drawn up in 1631. It is hanging up in an old house at Ramsey, the name of which they held. I do not know the name of the house, but it would be very easy to find.

BROTHER-IN-LAW WITH BROTHER.—Can any reader of the *Quarterly Review* furnish me with authentic instances in the 17th or 18th century of a brother-in-law being described as "brother" of his wife's brother? The following seems to be a case in point, but I want confirmation by other examples. *Henry III.*—The King granted to William de Winton the lands in Winton, Dorset, which Roger de Shire had given to King John (Act. 1204). So far *Winton* might have been half-brother but in the *Chronicle* (1204) it is stated that King John gave the land to Roger de Shire and William de Winton holds the same "Anno 1204," which he would not have done if his wife had been only half-sister. It looks much as if he had the land *Anno 1204* from his wife's brother.

Thomas Bown

Thames, Winton

THE COMPLETE PEACOCK.—I enclose a few notes for the benefit of the Editor of the "Complete Peacock," if they may be of service. (1) It is stated on the authority of Douglas, that Thomas Percy, Lord Northumberland, who was killed at the battle of Marston in 1140, left neither wife nor issue, and that the title became extinct. Yet under the year 1401, the contemporary chronicler printed by Mr. Gairdner (*Three English Chronicles*, Camden Society, 1870), notices one "Thomas Northumberland" (p. 178). Then, again, in 1472 or 1473 we have a complaint in parliament of disturbances caused in Cumberland by "the lord Northumberland" (Hoc. Parl. vi. 43). This is evidence that Thomas Percy left some heiress, on whom, in spite of extinction, the title descended, tho' he was never summoned to parliament.

(2) Edmund Grey, Lord Grey of Rutland, created Earl of Kent in 1465, was succeeded by his son George in 1485. But in 1475 his eldest son was Anthony Grey, styled by courtesy Lord Grey of Rutland. He joined the expedition to France that year (Toller's *Hist. Mich.* 14 Ed. IV.; Act. 21, 14 Ed. IV.); and was presumably the man who married a sister of Queen Elizabeth Woodville in 1480 (*W. Worcester*, 502).

(3) In the "Complete Peacock" it is stated (p. 376) that Gellie or Gellie, Baroness Harrington, was aged 10 in 1461. She was stated to be 18 in 1474 (*Hoc. Parl.* vi. 107). There can be no mistake in this, as it was stated that she was not yet of age to be married. Her great-grandfather, William Lord Bourchier, was apparently first summoned to parliament 10 March 1410 (*London Record*, 14 Ed. III., not 23 Sept., as stated).

(4) Sir Louis Holmsted, Lord Holmsted, is said to have died in 1431 (*p. 303*). I find that he was killed in action near Amiens in the autumn of 1430 (*p. 303*). *London Record*, 1 Ed. III., 134; *J. Amundesham*, i. 55, 56.

(5) Sir John de Boken is given as executed in 1300 (*p. 303*). I have it that he was executed in January 1300 at Oxford, but I have not got the evidence by me.

J. H. HARVEY.

HARRINGTON PEACOCK.—St. Bernard Boken gives the descent of this dignity in his

"Extinct and Dormant Peerage;" and in "Robertson's Proceedings," relating to the Peerage of Scotland, a full account is given of the contention between the Duries and Captain John Rutherford, who both assumed the title on the death of Robert, the fourth Lord Rutherford, without issue, and of his cousin George Rutherford of Dunbar, heir presumptive at the time of his death, who left only daughters.

The Duries died out, and Alexander, who voted as sixth Lord, dying unmarried, the representation rested between the heirs of his sister Margaret, and those of the eldest daughter of George Rutherford of Dunbar, who was great-grandson of John Rutherford of Hunthill.

That Alexander Rutherford was considered in possession of the honours when he died, and recognized by the Crown as Lord Rutherford, is not generally known, so the following notes may be thought fitting to be inserted in the GENEALOGIST.

"John Lord Rutherford died 15th January, 1745. His Lordship is succeeded by his only son Alexander, an officer in the Earl of Crawford's troop of Horse Guards; the honours are disputed." [Obituary in "Scots Magazine," for 1745, page 98.]

"Alexander Lord Rutherford to be Captain Lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards." [Notice from *London Gazette*, 16th April, 1757, in "Scots Magazine," vol. for 1757, page 220.]

The double descent of the late John Cockburn-Hood of Stoneridge Co. Berwick, from the family referred to in Sir Bernard Burke's work, is not quite clear from that notice. He was maternally great-great-grandson of Margaret Rutherford, the fifth Lord's daughter, and paternally bore the same relationship to George Rutherford of Dunbar.

SCOTUS.

SPURRELL ARMS, (N.S. iii, 255; iv, 62, 127.)—The identity of the arms given by Mr. C. R. Manning as in Burke's *Armoury*,—"SPROUL (Scotland), Or, a fesse betw. 3 purses Gu.", with those on the tombstone of Mrs. Spurrell in the church of St. John Sepulchre, Norwich, in 1742—"a fesse chequy between 3 palmers' scrips," is rather curious. This is the coat assigned in Nisbet's *Heraldry* to Spreul of Dalquhurn in the Lennox, before 1623.

One is rather disposed to think that there has been an assumption by the English family of the Scotch coat. The surnames are quite distinct, despite the superficial resemblance. The arms borne by the Lennox Spreuls so long ago as 1296, were quite different from their later coat. The seal of Walter Spreul, attached to his homage to Edward I. still exists in the Public Record Office,—a hunting horn strung between 3 roses. These are evidently arms of vassalage, borne by Walter as seneschal of the Earls of the Lennox. As a matter of taste, if I were a Spreul, I should prefer them to the 3 purses, which moreover have a strong resemblance to the historical arms of Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray. (See *Calendar of Scots Documents*, vol. ii., App. iii, 331.)

THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTTISH CALENDAR.

The Rev. C. R. Manning is correct in saying that Blomfield does give arms to this family, but I think he might have mentioned that the *Index* to the arms in Blomfield does not give the reference, which I trust will absolve me from the charge of inaccuracy, for I am not "word-perfect" in all the 11 volumes.

WALTER RYE.

EARL OF WILTSHIRE AND ORMOND (*ante*, p. 128).—In Sir James H. Ramsay's interesting note on this title, he quotes a petition to Edward IV. c. 1473, by James, Earl of Wiltshire, who calls the late Dame Johane Beauchamp lady of Bergevenny his "graunt dame," and invites information about her. This reminds me of the following curious petition, at present buried in the files of Chancery, Bundle 604, of which I made a note some time ago, not expecting to see it again:—

"Johane Beauchampe Dame de Bergaveny" complains to the Duke of Gloucester that while journeying from London to her "hostiel" at Hunyngton in Worcestershire, on 17th March a^o, ixth [i.e. of Henry VI., 1430-31] she was attacked near the town of Byrmyngham in Warwickshire, then "estant en tresgraund infirmite de son corps," by "Edmonde le Sire de Ferers de Chartle," and his followers, who maimed and wounded her retinue with arrows, and killed "Johan Brydde une des valletes de sa chaumbre," that many of their "fleches furent ficez en la goone du dit suppliant

sur son corps adonqs esteantz, a tres graund vilanie, repreef, damage, e discomfort, &c." for which she prays signal remedy. Whether she got redress does not appear, but, as in Sir James's note, her name was clearly "Johane."

I have also a note of a quadrupartite indenture, Close roll (4 Hen. VII m. 12 verso), 16th Dec. 1488, between Henry Earl of Northumberland, Thomas, Earl of Ormond Sir Edward Ponynys, and Sir Thomas Seymour, regarding the succession of Sir Guy de Brian, where the Earl of Ormond claims as brother and heir of James late Earl of Wiltshire under divers fines "rered to thuse of the said erle of Wiltys by Dame Avice Countesse of Wiltys then right heir to said Sir Guy de Brien." They agree on division of different lands in Devon, Dorset, Somerset &c., Ormond getting Lounday island, and the manor of Northam in Devon, (besides some lands in Dorset and Somerset). This Countess Avice is another lady mentioned by Sir James Ramsay.

The following seems also to refer to the second Earl James :—

An inseximus, 20 Jan. 1489-90,¹ of a petition by James Earl of Wiltys and Ormond, stating that his father James, late Earl of Ormond, was lineally descended of the blood of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and that the petitioner's mother is buried in the Church of St. Thomas of Acon in London. The date of the petition is not given.

Perhaps Mr. Round, or some one versed in the Wiltys and Ormond genealogy, may be able to make use of these, if they are new. Like Sir James, I confess they are beyond me, as I knew next to nothing of the family till I deciphered the Lancastrian letter as a curiosity of some historical interest.

JOSEPH BAIN.

CHRISTIAN NAME OF KNIGHTS.—Are there any recorded instances of change of Christian name on receiving knighthood?

VERTIGO.

"AN EARLY LIST OF ALDERMEN" (N.S. iv. 116).—It is rather difficult to determine the exact year of this List, but as some slight aid, the following notes and observations may be serviceable.

Taking the higher assessment of Henri le galeys (ten pounds), it may be fairly assumed to refer to one of the years of his Mayoralty. This would give a choice of the years 1274 ; 1282 to 1284, inclusive ; and 1298. Referring, then, to the Shrievalties of these Aldermen, it will appear to be a list of the Court of Aldermen of one of the three years included in 1282 to 1284. That it is a list of an entire Court is probable from its number (twenty-four), and I have endeavoured to support this, by attaching the Wards, so far as I have ascertained them.

Sire estevene Eswy	(never Sheriff)	Ald. of Cheap.
Sire. Henri le galeys.	S. 1271. M. 1274 : 1282 to 1284 : 1278	Ald. Cordwainer.
Sire Johan de baucwelle		
Sire Robert de basing	S. 1279.	Ald. Candlewick.
Sire William de Hereford	S. 1288.	Ald. Aldgate.
Sire William le Maseneyr	S. 1279.	Ald. Aldersgate.
Sire Johan de Canterbury	S. 1289.	Ald Tower.
Sire Martin Boux	S. 1284.	Ald. Cornhill.
Sire Robert de Rokisle	S. 1288.	Ald. Lime St.
Sire Rauf le Blunt	S. 1289 ; 1293.	Ald. Bassishaw.
Sire William de Farndon	S. 1281.	Ald. Farringdon.
Sire Johan le Blunt	Custos, 1301 to 1307.	
Sire William de botoyne (probably Betayne)	S. 1289	Ald. Queenhithe.
Sire Thomas de estanys (Stanes)	S. 1288.	Ald. Bread St.
Sire Johan de gisors	S. 1240. M. 1245, 1246, 1250 & 1259.	Ald. Vintry.
Sire Hamri le bole (Bell)	S. 1293.	Ald. Bishopsgate.
Sire Elyz Rossel	S. 1293. M. 1299.	

¹ Pat. roll, 5 Henry VII. m. 8 (28).

Sire Adam de Foleham	S. 1297.	Ald. Bridge.
Sire Richard Eswy (never Sheriff)		Ald. Castle Baynard.
Sire Thomas boux	S. 1280.	Ald. Walbrook.
Sire Walter de finchingfeld		
Stevenne de Stonham ke maint a Nichole		
Richard de Wilehale		
Rauf de alegate, clerc		Ald. Portsoken.

In accounting for the precedence of Stephen Eswy's name, may he have been the Father of the City? A weak suggestion this, in the face of John de Gisors' longevity.

John de baucwelle.—The variations in the orthography of this name (see Foss's Judges of England, "Bankwell") warrant the assumption that this Alderman was nominated a Baron of the Exchequer, 10th Nov., 1397. He died in 1308.

William le Maseneyr.—suggests that the Mace may at this time have been borne by an Alderman.

John de Gisors.—Some authorities give John Norman for the Mayoralty in 1250. However that may be, this Alderman's civic life was a long one, commencing with being Sheriff in 1240; Mayor four times between 1245 and 1259; Coroner for London from 1281 to 1284; he died in the reign of Edward II, circa 1320.

Rauf de alegate, clerc.—There is no direct evidence in assigning the Ward of Portsoken to this Alderman, beyond the fact that he was "clerc," and that Eustace, prior of Christchurch, or Holy Trinity, 1264 to 1280, appointed a substitute in the person of Thomas Fitz-Ivo. His successor, William Agnell, Aynell or Aiguel, prior 1280 to 1289, may have done likewise.

P.S.—This list of Aldermen is curiously identical with one attached to a deed quoted by Munday (Stow, ed. 1618, p. 580) and dated Anno Reg. Ed. fil. R. Hen. xxi, during the Custodianship of Sir John le Breton, so that the List alluded to by "Owl" may possibly refer to Henry le Galeys' third Mayoralty in 1298. It may be interesting to give the extract.

Munday is calling in question the authenticity of Stow's account of the purchase of Farringdon Ward by William Farendon, and after reciting the deed relied on by Stow, which deed was dated 6th Ed. 1st, and witnessed by G. de Rokesley, Mayor, R. Arrar, one of the Sheriffs, H. Wales, P. le Taylor, J. de Basing, J. Horne, and N. Blackthorn, Aldermen, he proceeds:—"I find (to the contrary) by an especial deed (yet to be seen) delivered me by that worthy favourer of Antiquities, Master John Williams, Goldsmith, all the former deed, verbatim, to be granted by William de Farndon, citizen and Alderman of London (of whom the Ward, both within and without the gates fore-named, being then but one, and governed by one Alderman only, took name) to Nicholas, the son of Ralph le Fevre, citizen of London, in the very same manner and form as hath been recited, for a clove, or slip of gillyflowers, twenty pounds, and not marks, given for a gersum, or fine, and the very same warranty or defence as against all people for ever. To which deed, sealed with his own seal, as he calleth it, being the very same of the Goldsmiths' arms, yet engraved about in this manner, 'Sigill. Willi. de Farndon'; he nameth as witnesses, Domino Joh. le Bretonn, milite, tunc Custode London, Elia Russel, and Henry le Bole, tunc Vicecom. London, Steph. Asseway, Joh. de Bachkewelle, Roberto de Basing, Will. de Betune, Rad. le Blund, Walter de Finchingfeld, Joh. le Blound, Thoma de Estanes, Richardo Assewy, et multis aliis.

It is a pity the "multis aliis" are not given, but this list modifies what I previously suggested, and leads to the supposition that "Owl's" list points the Court of Aldermen as constituted towards the end, and not the beginning of Edward the First's reign.

3, Heathfield Road, Acton, W.

JOHN J. STOCKEN.

There is a slight error in the setting up of this document. In the original MS. there is a space between the names of Finchingfeld and Stonham which seems to indicate that the last three names were not those of aldermen.

OWL.

THE EARLY EARLS OF MAR.

By GEORGE BURNETT, LL.D., Lyon King of Arms.

Throughout the recent literature relating to the Earldom of Mar, the ancient Celtic Earls, who have not been the theme of controversy, have been kept somewhat in the background. The accounts of them to be found in print are discrepant from each other, and not easily reconcilable with the extant documents in which they are referred to. An attempt is here made to establish their succession on a basis of authentic charter evidence.

The designation Earl or *Comes*, it may be premised, first appears in Scotland in the reign of Alexander I (1107-1124), whose policy aimed at supplanting old Celtic usages by an organization on the Saxon model. In his charter founding the Abbey of Scone (1114 or 1115), six of the old Mormaers, with the word "Comes" appended to their names, along with two bishops and the Anglo-Saxon Earl of Dunbar, joined with the Sovereign in the grant, thus discharging functions akin to those of the Saxon Witenagemot. All the six, though named without territorial additions, can be identified, five out of the number with perfect certainty. "Beth comes" was probably the Earl of Fife; Mallus was undoubtedly Earl of Strathern, Madach of Athole, Rothri of Mar, Gartnach of Buchan, and Dufagan of Angus.

The Mormaers had been originally provincial kings like the "Ri Mortuath" in Ireland; and their subjection, like that of the Irish kings to the monarch of Tara, probably extended no further than a stipulated tribute and occasional entertainment. The title (which means "Great Steward") is first met with in the beginning of the eleventh century, when, the supreme authority having been greatly strengthened, the provincial ruler was beginning to be regarded more as a judge than as a king; and even at that time the name "Ri" was occasionally given to the ruler of Moray, who was more independent than the rest. An authentic chronicle relates that ten Mormaers crossed the sea to Ireland in 1014, to assist Brian Borioimhe against the Danes, the most distinguished of them being Donald, son of Eimin, son of Cáinnich, Mormaer of Mar, who, together with Brian, fell at the battle of Cluantarbh. Certain Gaelic memoranda, in a handwriting of the beginning of the twelfth century, on a copy of the Gospels which belonged to the monastery of Deer in Aberdeenshire, record a series of bene-

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The designation Earl of Comra, it may be presumed, first appears in Scotland in the reign of Alexander I. (1107-1124), whose policy aimed at supplanting old Celtic usages by an organisation on the Saxon model. In his charter founding the Abbey of Scoon (1114 or 1115), six of the old Mormaers, with the word "Comra" appended to their names, along with two bishops and the Anglo-Saxon Earl of Dunbar, joined with the Sovereign in the grant, thus discharging functions akin to those of the Saxon Witanagemot. All the six, though named without territorial additions, can be identified five out of the Earl with perfect certainty. "Both comra" was probably the Earl of Fife; Malise was undoubtedly Earl of Strathern, Malise of Athole, Robert of Mar, Gathach of Buchan, and Duglach of Angus.

The Mormaers had been originally provincial kings like the "Ri Mórach" in Ireland, and their suzerainty, like that of the Irish kings to the monarch of Tara, probably extended no further than a stipulated tribute and occasional entertainment. The title (which means "Great Steward") is first met with in the beginning of the eleventh century, when the supreme authority having been greatly strengthened, the provincial ruler was beginning to be regarded more as a judge than as a king; and even at that time the name "Ri" was occasionally given to the ruler of Moray, who was more independent than the rest. An authentic chronicle relates that Ian Mormaer crossed the sea to Ireland in 1014, to assist Brian Borus against the Danes, the most distinguished of them being Donnchad son of Eimhin, son of Gannich, Mormaer of Ath, who together with Brian, fell at the battle of Clontarf. Certain Gaelic memoranda, in a handwriting of the beginning of the twelfth century, on a copy of the Gospels which belonged to the monastery of Deer in Aberdeenshire, record a series of bene-

factions to that religious house, and enable us to trace the hereditary succession of the Mormaers of Buchan. The latest of these grants, made by Gartnait Mormaer of Buchan, in 1122, is witnessed by Ruadri (Roderick) Mormaer of Mar. This Gartnait and Ruadri are respectively the "Gartnach comes" and "Rothri comes" of the Scone charter.

The change of designation from Mormaer to Earl was accompanied with the institution of a new officer, the "vicecomes" or Sheriff, who, if he did not wholly supersede the *comes* in his judicial character, at least exercised concurrent jurisdiction with him. King Alexander's brother and successor, David I, whose proclivities were Norman, and who may be considered the founder of feudalism in Scotland, initiated the further step, followed out by his successors, of transforming the Earls into feudal lords, and about the end of his reign we find them beginning to adopt such territorial designations, as, "GilleMichel comes de Fife," "Gillebride comes de Angus." The idea of the concurrence of the Earls (or seven of their number) in the public acts of the Sovereign being necessary or desirable, though it continued more or less during the twelfth century, cannot be traced further down than the coronation of Alexander II in 1214.

About the middle of the twelfth century MORGUND (probably son of a previous Earl Gillocher, but how related to the already named Ruadri we do not know), was Earl of Mar. The Chartulary of St. Andrews (p. 248) contains a charter by "Morgundus comes de Mar" to the Canons of St. Andrews of half a ploughgate of land in Inverinche, for his soul and that of Countess Agnes his wife, "et pro animabus antecessorum et successorum meorum," a grant confirmed, in 1183, by Pope Lucius III as "de placitis Morgundi *quondam* comitis de Mar" (*ibid.* p. 59). Beside this charter of Earl Morgund appears one by Agnes Countess of Mar of the same subjects for the weal of her soul and her husband's, "et pro animabus antecessorum et successorum nostrorum" (*ibid.* p. 249). Alongside of these charters is one also by Agnes Countess of Mar to the same Canons, of the church of Migvy (Migaveth), for the weal of her husband Earl Morgund's soul and her own (*ibid.* p. 249), while Morgund, in a separate charter, grants the same subject "sicut carta Agnetis comitis sponse mee predictis canonicis donacionem hujus elimosine testatur et confirmat" (*ibid.* p. 248). In each case the witnesses to the respective charters of Earl and Countess are nearly the same; and internal evidence fixes the date of the charters of Inverinche as between 1141 and 1178, and of Migvy as between 1153 and 1178. These charters are undoubtedly suggestive of Morgund having been Earl in right of his wife, and such the late Joseph Robertson believed to be the case; but it is, on the other hand, difficult to reconcile this supposition with the importance afterwards attached to the question of Morgund's legitimacy;

factions to that religious house and enable us to trace the hereditary succession of the Monarchs of Buchan. The latest of these grants made by Garmat Monarch of Buchan in 1122, is witnessed by Rashed (Rashid) Monarch of Mar. This Garmat and Rashed are respectively the "Garmach comes" and "Rashid comes" of the same charter.

The change of designation from Monarch to Earl was accompanied with the institution of a new officer, the "vicecomes" or Sheriff, who if he did not wholly supersede the comes in his judicial character, at least exercised concurrent jurisdiction with him. King Alexander's brother and successor David I. whose privileges were Norman, and who may be considered the founder of feudalism in Scotland, initiated the further step, followed out by his successors, of transforming the Earls into feudal lords, and about the end of his reign we find them beginning to adopt such territorial designations as "Gillebride comes de Tyne," "Gillebride comes de Angus." The idea of the comitatus of the Earls (or even of their number) in the public acts of the Sovereign being necessary or desirable, though it continued more or less during the twelfth century, cannot be traced further down than the coronation of Alexander II in 1214.

About the middle of the twelfth century, Morung (probably son of a previous Earl Gillebride, but now related to the strongly named Rashed we do not know) was Earl of Mar. The Charter of St. Andrews (p. 242) contains a charter by "Morungus comes de Mar" to the Canons of St. Andrews of half a borough-gate of land in Inverchapel, for his soul and that of Countess Agnes his wife, "et pro animabus antecessorum et successorum nostrorum," a grant confirmed in 1183, by Pope Lucius III as "de placitis Morungi quondam comitis de Mar" (ibid. p. 50). Beside this charter of Earl Morung appears one by Agnes Countess of Mar of the same subject for the soul of her soul and her husband's, "et pro animabus antecessorum et successorum nostrorum" (ibid. p. 242). Alongside of these charters is one also by Agnes Countess of Mar to the same Canons of the church of Migvy (Migaveth) for the soul of her husband Earl Morung's soul and her own (ibid. p. 242), while Morung, in a separate charter, grants the same subject "sicut caris Agnetis comitissae uxoris mee predictae canonice donationem hujus elemosine testatur et confirmat" (ibid. p. 242). In each case the witnesses to the respective charters of Earl and Countess are nearly the same; and internal evidence fixes the date of the charters of Inverchapel as between 1141 and 1178, and of Migvy as between 1153 and 1178. These charters are undoubtedly suggestive of Morung having been Earl in right of his wife, and such the late Joseph Robertson believed to be the case; but it is, on the other hand, difficult to reconcile this supposition with the importance afterwards attached to the question of Morung's legitimacy;

and it would rather seem that some other explanation must be sought of Agnes thus dealing with the Earldom in her own name.

The already named Chartulary contains a grant, which must date between 1165 and 1171, by Morgund Earl of Mar, of St. Maluoch of Tarland to the canons of St. Andrews, for his soul and that of Countess Agnes, containing an injunction that wherever in Scotland they may die, they are to be buried at St. Andrews (*ibid* p. 246). In the Chartulary of Dunfermline (p. 8) Earl Morgund witnesses a charter of David I, between 1147 and 1162, and of Malcolm IV in 1154 (p. 22). It will be seen below that he laid claim to the Earldom of Moray as well as that of Mar. Orabilis, daughter of Nes, who is on one occasion designed Countess of Mar, was possibly a second wife of Earl Morgund.¹ Earl Morgund apparently died about 1179;² and the above-mentioned confirmation of Pope Lucius III alludes to him as dead in 1183. There is evidence of his having had four sons:—

1. Malcolm. In the MS. Denmiln Collection of charters, in the Advocates' Library, is a confirmation (1207-1228) by Malcolm, son of Morgund Earl of Mar, of the above-mentioned grant of his father, of St. Maluoch of Tarland.³
2. James. James son of Morgund is also witness to the last-named confirmation; and the same MS. collection contains a curious contract between the Convent of St. Andrews and their born thrall Gillemor Scolgo of Tarland, by which, on certain conditions, Gillemor may abide with Sir J. son of the deceased M. Earl of Mar during the pleasure

¹ About 1180 Nes son of William, and Orabilis his daughter and heir, bestowed the church of Leuchars on the convent of St. Andrews (*Chartulary of St. Andrews*, p. 254). A little later, but still during the episcopate of Matthew, Bishop of Aberdeen, who attests it, and therefore before 1199, there is an attestation by the same Orabilis, designed "Comitissa de Mar," that she was present and consenting to her father's gift (*Ibid.* p. 287). A charter by the same lady (not designed Countess) is attested by the same Bishop Matthew, and also by "G." Earl of Mar (*Ibid.* p. 290). Orabilis afterwards married Robert De Quinci; and Seyer De Quinci, son of this marriage, and not yet Earl of Winchester (which he became in 1207) confirms this charter, his father being alive and a witness (*Ibid.* p. 291). Then, after 1210, and probably in 1219, just before setting out for the Crusade in which he died, Seyer De Quinci as Earl of Winchester, with consent of his son and heir Roger, grants an annuity to the Canons of St. Andrews for the souls of his grandfather and grandmother, of his father Robert De Quinci and his mother Orabilis (*Ibid.* p. 256). It seems difficult to reconcile these dates with Dr. Skene's hypothesis (*Celtic Scotland*, III, p. 68) that Orabilis was wife of Earl Gilchrist. She was certainly wife of an Earl of Mar before, not after, she was wife of De Quinci. Supposing the last-named charter to have been granted by Seyer in 1219, and his consenting son Roger to have been 14, Seyer's marriage is thrown back at least to 1204, and that of Orabilis at least to 1182. Orabilis could, therefore, not have been widow of Gilchrist, but might, conceivably, have been widow of Morgund.

If there were any better foundation than a spurious charter for the supersession of Morgund by Gilchrist c. 1170, it is possible that Orabilis might have been the divorced wife of Earl Gilchrist.

² *Acts of Parl. of Scotland*, I, p. 387.

³ *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, Spalding Club, ii, p. 17.

and it would rather seem that some other explanation must be sought of Agnes then dealing with the Earl's in her own name.

The already named Chantry contains a grant, which must date between 1165 and 1171, by Morynch Earl of Mar, of St. Malincho of Tairland to the canon of St. Andrews, for his soul and that of Countess Agnes, containing an injunction that whosoever in Scotland they may die, they are to be buried at St. Andrews (Vell. p. 246). In the Chantry of Dunfermline (p. 8) Earl Morynch witnesses a charter of David I. between 1147 and 1162, and of Malcolm IV. in 1154 (p. 22). It will be seen below that his last claim to the Earldom of Moray as well as that of Mar, Oskell, daughter of Nes, who is on one occasion designated Countess of Mar, was possibly a second wife of Earl Morynch. Earl Morynch apparently died about 1170; and the above mentioned confirmation of Pope Lucius III. alludes to him as dead in 1182. There is evidence of his having had four sons:—
1. Malcolm. In the MS. Donnell Collection of charters in the Advocates' Library is a confirmation (1207-1228) by Malcolm, son of Morynch Earl of Mar, of the above mentioned grant of his father, of St. Malincho of Tairland.
2. James. James son of Morynch is also witness to the last named confirmation; and the same MS. collection contains a charter contract between the Convent of St. Andrews and their born brother Gillman, Scolog of Tairland, by which, on certain conditions, Gillman may abide with Sir J. son of the deceased M. Earl of Mar during the pleasure

About 1180 Nes son of William and Oskell his daughter and heir bestowed the church of Lomond on the convent of St. Andrews (Kilmorye of St. Andrews, p. 224). A little later, but still during the episcopate of Matthew, Bishop of Aberdeen, who attests it and therefore before 1199, there is an attestation by the same Oskell, designated "Comitissa de Mar", that she was present and consenting to her father's gift (Vell. p. 221). A charter by the same lady (not designated Comitissa) is attested by the same Bishop Matthew, and also by "G. Earl of Mar" (Vell. p. 220). Oskell afterwards married Robert De Quind; and Roger De Quind, son of this marriage, and not yet Earl of Winchester (which he became in 1207), confirms this charter, his father being alive and a witness (Vell. p. 221). Then after 1210, and probably in 1218, just before setting out for the Crusade in which he died, Roger De Quind as Earl of Winchester, with consent of his son and heir Roger, grants an annuity to the Canons of St. Andrews for the souls of his grandfather and great-grandfather, of his father Robert De Quind and his mother Oskell (Vell. p. 220). It seems difficult to reconcile these dates with Dr. Brown's hypothesis (Scott. Hist. III. p. 48) that Oskell was wife of Earl Godfrey. She was certainly wife of an Earl of Mar before, not after, she was wife of De Quind. Supporting the last named charter to have been granted by Roger in 1210, and his annuity was known to have been 14. Henry's marriage is shown to have taken place in 1204, and that of Oskell at least in 1182. Oskell could therefore not have been widow of Godfrey, but might conceivably have been widow of Morynch.

If there were any better foundation than a supposition for the supposition of Morynch by Gilbert c. 1170, it is possible that Oskell might have been the divorced wife of Earl Godfrey.

* that of Earl of Scotland, I. p. 227.

* Judgment of Agnes and Lady, Spelling Club, p. 17.

of the Prior and Convent.¹ A contract, dated 5 May 1226, between Andrew, Bishop of Moray, and James son of Morgund shews the latter to have obtained right prior to its date to the lands of Abernethy. Malcolm and James, sons of Morgund, are both witnesses to the foundation charter by Matthew, Bishop of Aberdeen, of the Hospital of St. Peter there.²

3. DUNCAN, eventually Earl of Mar, and ancestor of all succeeding Earls.

4. David. References occur in the Records of Parliament³ and in the Chartulary of St. Andrews (p. 363) to a dispute, in the reign of Alexander II, between Duncan and David, sons of Earl Morgund, which was settled by the two brothers agreeing in presence of the King to grant the church of Leochel to the Canons of Monymusk.

Earl Morgund's immediate successor was not any of his sons, but

Earl GILCHRIST. It has been surmised that Gilchrist had already temporarily superseded Morgund in the Earldom c. 1170; but, whatever probability later transactions lend to this supposition, the contemporary charter evidence of it is worthless. The Chartulary of Aberdeen, no doubt, contains a charter purporting to be granted by William the Lion in the fifth year of his reign (*i.e.* 1169 or 1170) conferring a right to certain second tithes on the Bishop of Aberdeen, to which "G. comes de Mar" is a witness. But the writer of this has elsewhere shewn⁴ that the series of charters of which this is one are spurious, fabricated in support of a right to these tithes long claimed by the Bishop of Aberdeen, and long questioned, though ultimately acquiesced in. One evidence of the spurious character of this individual charter is the circumstance of the grant being to Matthew, Bishop of Aberdeen, who was not Bishop till 1172, the seventh year of the reign of the same King.⁵ From 1178-80 the name of Gilchrist Earl of Mar is of frequent occurrence down to 1204 or later.⁶ The already mentioned foundation-charter of the Hospital of St. Peter is witnessed by Gilchrist Earl of Mar along with Malcolm and James, sons of Morgund, not designed as Earl.⁷ There is a charter in the British Museum, of date about 1200,⁸ in which David, Earl of Huntingdon, makes over certain serfs, whose names are mentioned, to "G." Earl of Mar. Earl Gilchrist is best known as a benefactor to the church, and the

¹ *Antiq. of Ab. and Banff*, ii, p. 18.

² *Chartulary of Aberdeen*, i, p. 11.

³ *Acts of Parl. of Scotland*, i, p. 497.

⁴ *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, ii, Preface, p. cxix.

⁵ *Chronicle of Melrose*, p. 85; *Chartulary of Aberdeen*, Preface, p. xx.

⁶ *Acts of Parliament* i, p. 387. *Chartulary of Moray*, pp. 10, 11, 38. *Chartulary of Arbroath*, pp. 7, 10, 18, 25, 51, 72, 141, 142.

⁷ *Chartulary of Aberdeen*, i, p. 11.

⁸ Printed in *Antiq. Aberd. and Banff*, iv, p. 693.

principal acts of his life are connected with the old Culdee foundation of Monymusk, where he built a Priory. On the Culdees of Monymusk he bestowed the churches of Alford, Leochel, Ruthven, and Invernochty, benefactions which, though confirmed by the Bishop of Aberdeen, became subjects of dispute; and his gifts to the same religious house included the lands of Dolbethok and Fornathy.¹ To the Abbey of Arbroath he gave the church of Aberthirder, the patronage of which he had contested both with the King and with the Bishop of Moray.² He seems, along with a son Malcolm, to have been witness (1203-14) to a charter by Thomas, son of Malcolm the Doorward, to the Monastery of Cupar, and also to the royal confirmation of that charter.³ This Thomas seems to have been Gilchrist's maternal grandson, his father, Malcolm of Lundin, having married the Earl's daughter. The church of Alford had, as already mentioned, been granted by Earl Gilchrist to the Culdees of Monymusk, and we find it afterwards re-granted to them by Thomas the Doorward;⁴ who, in another charter, confirms an annual grant of barley and cheese "quam avus meus et mater mea dederunt Keledeis de Muni-musc."⁵

Gilchrist's successor in the Earldom was—

DUNCAN, son of Earl Morgund and the Countess Agnes. He was Earl of Mar early in the reign of Alexander II. Of Charters granted by him, there is one about 1230, of the church of St. Andrew of Kindrocht, to the Culdees of Monymusk.⁶ Before 1232 he granted the church of Leochel to the same Culdees for the soul of his father Morgund and mother Agnes;⁷ and the arrangement of the dispute regarding that church between him and his brother David has been already alluded to. In 1239-44 he granted the church of Logy Mar (which Earl Gilchrist had bestowed on Monymusk) to the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. Machar at Aberdeen, directing his body to be buried there.⁸ Earl Duncan was dead before September, 1244, at which date his son William is named Earl of Mar in the

¹ *Chartulary of St. Andrews*, pp. 370-6.

² *Reg. Vetus de Aberbrothok*, pp. 25, 142, 144.

³ *Chartulary of Cupar*, Grampian Club, i, p. 341. The original Chartulary is lost. In the Abbreviate of it in the Advocates' Library in the handwriting of Sir James Balfour, Lyon, all the initial letters of names (so frequent in old charters) have been extended, often wrongly. Thus the "W." of Walter de Berkeley the Chamberlain, is made "Willelmus"; and in the same way "G. comes de Mar," has been extended into "Gratney comes." There is nowhere else a trace of any Gratney Earl of Mar at that date.

⁴ *Chartulary of St. Andrews*, p. 365.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 369.

⁶ *Chartulary of St. Andrews*, p. 367.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 362.

⁸ *Chartulary of Aberdeen*, i, p. 16.

Treaty of Newcastle.¹ Besides his successor, William, he had a son John, who witnesses a charter by Malcolm, Earl of Fife, to Archibald of Douglas, 1214-69.² Although Duncan had succeeded in establishing himself in the Earldom on Gilchrist's death, there is unexceptionable evidence that he did not do so without a contest with Gilchrist's heirs, and a compromise or composition of their claims. Among the records found in the treasury of the castle of Edinburgh in 1291, was a roll of recognitions, containing a record of affairs touching the realm "et eciam negocium tangens comitem de Marr et Thomam le Usser;"³ and, among the records which Edward I. delivered to John Baliol in 1292 is specified a sealed box containing an agreement made of old between the Earl of Mar and Thomas the Doorward. As Thomas Doorward died before 1233, the agreement must belong to the time of Earl Duncan. Further light is thrown on the nature of the dispute then settled by a commission by Pope Alexander IV. to the Prior of the Dominicans of Aberdeen, of date October, 1257, to hold an inquest on the legitimacy of Morgund, Earl of Mar, proceeding on the narrative that Alan the Doorward hath signified to us that William of Mar has withheld the Earldom of Mar of right belonging to the foresaid Alan, and occupies it to the prejudice of the said Alan, and that Morgund and Duncan, to whom William asserts his succession, were not begotten in lawful matrimony.⁴ Disputes regarding legitimacy often occurred from the difference between the Celtic usage and the canon law which was superseding it; but the fact that William remained in possession seems to show that Morgund's legitimacy had stood its ground. It seems, however, to have been in compromise of this claim that the Doorwards acquired the district between Don and Dee known as Coull and Oneil. In the course of this discussion a writing seems first to have seen the light whose genuineness has in later times been the subject of discussion. This document, printed by Selden, in whose possession it was, in his "Titles of Honour," is now in the library of Lincoln's Inn. It is in the form of Letters Patent by William, King of Scots, narrating that Morgund, son of Gillocher, formerly Earl of Mar, had appeared before the King in June, 1171, claiming right to the whole Earldom of Mar, that on an inquest held on his claim, he was found to be lawful son and heir of Gillocher, Earl of Mar; whereon the King restored that Earldom to him. A similar claim, the document adds, was made by him for the Earldom of Moray, of which Gillocher had also died vested and seised, and an inquest held with similar result; but, as the King

¹ *Fadera*, i, 428. Record Edition, i, 259.

² *Registrum Honoris de Morton*, i, appendix, p. xxxiii.

³ *Acts of Parliament*, i, p. 6.

⁴ *Monumenta Britannica ex Autographis Romanorum Pontificum deprompta*, ix, p. 155; *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, iv, p. 149.

Treaty of Newcastle. Besides his successor, William, he had a son John who witnesses a charter by Malcolm, Earl of Fife, to Archibald of Douglas, 1314-60. Although Duncan had succeeded in establishing himself in the barony of Gilchrist's death, there is no acceptable evidence that he did not do so without a contest with Gilchrist's heirs, and a contemporary composition of their claims. Among the records found in the treasury of the castle of Edinburgh in 1301 was a roll of recognition, containing a record of affairs touching the realm "of certain negotium tangens consistens de Mar et Thoma de Uster," and among the records which Edward I. delivered to John Balliol in 1292 is specified a sealed box containing an agreement made of old between the Earl of Mar and Thomas the Doorman. As Thomas Doorman died before 1233, the agreement must belong to the time of Earl Duncan. Further light is thrown on the nature of the dispute then settled by a commission by Pope Alexander IV. to the Prior of the Dominicans of Aberdeen, of date October, 1237, to hold an inquest on the legitimacy of Morgun, Earl of Mar, proceeding on the narrative that Alan the Doorman hath signified to us that William of Mar has withheld the barony of Mar of right belonging to the foresaid Alan, and occupies it to the prejudice of the said Alan, and that Morgun and Duncan, to whom William asserts his succession, were not begotten in lawful matrimony. Disputes regarding legitimacy often occurred from the difference between the Celtic usage and the canon law which was superseding it; but the fact that William remained in possession seems to show that Morgun's legitimacy had stood its ground. It seems, however, to have been in compromise of this claim that the Doorman acquired the district between Don and Dee known as Gonn and Gonnell. In the course of this discussion a writing seems first to have been seen the light whose genuineness has in later times been the subject of discussion. This document, printed by Jordan in whose possession it was, in his "Titles of Honour," is now in the library of Lincoln's Inn. It is in the form of letters patent by William, King of Scots, narrating that Morgun, son of Gilchrist, formerly Earl of Mar, had appeared before the King in June, 1171, claiming right to the whole barony of Mar, that on an inquest held on his claim, he was found to be lawful son and heir of Gilchrist, Earl of Mar; whereas the King restored that barony to him. A similar claim the document adds, was made by him for the barony of Moray, of which Gilchrist had also died vested and seized, and an inquest held with similar result; but as the King

p. 125; *Antiquities of Scotland and York*, iv. p. 125.
 1. *Antiquities of Scotland and York*, iv. p. 125.
 2. *Antiquities of Scotland and York*, iv. p. 125.
 3. *Antiquities of Scotland and York*, iv. p. 125.

was engaged in war with England, and the rebels of Moray were not yet subdued, the restitution of the last mentioned Earldom to him was postponed. The most recent critical examination of this document seems to put it beyond doubt that it was a very early forgery, and called into existence to support the Earl in possession, either Duncan or William, against the Doorwards.¹ It is apparently referred to in a memorandum at the close of an appeal by the seven Earls and Community of Scotland in 1291, which asserts that "Quando dominus Willelmus rex Scocie reddidit Morgundo McGyloclery predecessori Dovenaldi Comititis de Marr comitatum suum de Marr, secundum quod continetur in scripto quod habet predictus Dovenaldus Comes de Marr, deficiebant tunc dicto Morgundo et adhuc deficiunt Comiti de Marr tres centum librate terre, pro parte in dominiis et pro parte in homagiis, et amplius, de quibus petit jus sibi fieri et rationem" (Palgrave's Documents, i, p. 21). The question of the legitimacy of Morgund seems to be alluded to in a clause in a confirmation by Earl William of grants to St. Andrews by his grandfather Morgund and grandmother Agnes:—"Et si quid minus legitime per easdem personas predictis priori et conventui fuerit donatum vel confirmatum super eisdem ecclesiis et terris, nos pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod per nos et heredes nostros suppleri poterit supplemus, et quantum in nobis est caritatis intuitu predictas ecclesias cum terris damus et confirmamus pro nobis et heredibus nostris predictis priori et conventui imperpetuum possidendas."² It does not, however, follow that all the statements in the document in question are unworthy of credit. Early forged charters of this description are, as the late Dr. John Stuart remarks³—"in many cases attempts to give a legal form to gifts which had originally been made by unwritten symbolical gift; in other cases to replace some written grant which had been lost." Morgund is called son of Gillocher both in the Letters Patent and in the genuine writ of 1291, though in the latter perhaps only on the authority of the former. The Letters Patent cannot have been fabricated later than 1257; and it is difficult to suppose that the lapse of time could then have obliterated the memory of who Gillocher's father was, more especially as that Earl's legitimacy had been all along the subject of contention. The document of 1291 contains further a corroboration of the assertion in the Letters Patent of a claim by Morgund to the Earldom of Moray, inasmuch as Donald, Earl of

¹ The chief arguments against its authenticity are that the war with England alluded to only broke out in 1173, and the Moray insurrection in 1174, while the deed referring to them purports to be dated in 1171. See Dr. Skene's valuable examination of the subject in "Celtic Scotland," iii, p. 441. Dr. Skene shews strong reason to believe that the forger was one Veyremunt, a canon of St. Andrews, from whose now lost writings Boece derived the greater part of his fabulous history.

² *Chartulary of St. Andrews*, p. 311.

³ Preface to "*Book of Deer*."

was engaged in war with England, and the rebels of Moray were not yet subdued the restoration of the last mentioned Earlson of to him was postponed. The most recent critical examination of this document seems to put it beyond doubt that it was a very early forgery, and called into existence to support the Earl in possession, either Duncan or William, against the Doonwalds. It is apparently referred to in a memorandum at the close of an appeal by the seven Earls and Community of Scotland in 1201, which asserts that "Quando dominus Willielmus rex Scotie reddidit Morgundus Medyochery preboscens Dovesaldi Comitae de Marz comitatum suum de Marz, secundum quod continetur in scripto quod habet preboscens Dovesaldus Comes de Marz, deficiente tunc dicto Morgundo et adhuc delinquenti Comiti de Marz tres centum libras terre pro parte in dominiis et pro parte in dominiis et amplius, de quibus potest ius sibi dari et rationem" (Laird's Documents, i. p. 21). The question of the legitimacy of Morgund seems to be alluded to in a clause in a confirmation by Earl William of grants to St Andrews by his grandfather Morgund and grandmother Agnes:—"Et si quid minus legitime per eadem personam preboscens prior et conventus fuerit donatum vel continentum super eadem ecclesiam et terre, nos pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod per nos et heredes nostros supplicet potest supplicare, et quantum in nobis est caritate in iudicio preboscens ecclesiam cum terris datus et confirmatus pro nobis et heredibus nostris preboscens prior et conventus impetretur possideantur." It does not however follow that all the statements in the document in question are unworthy of credit. Early forged charters of this description are as the late Dr John Stuart remarks—"in many cases attempts to give a legal form to gifts which had originally been made by unwritten symbolical gift; in other cases to replace some written grant which had been lost." Morgund is called son of Gilloch in the Letters Patent and in the genuine writ of 1201, though in the latter perhaps only on the authority of the former. The Letters Patent cannot have been fabricated later than 1207; and it is difficult to suppose that the lapse of time could then have obliterated the memory of who Gilloch's father was, more especially as that Earl's legitimacy had been all along the subject of contention. The document of 1201 contains further a corroboration of the assertion in the Letters Patent of a claim by Morgund to the Earldom of Moray, inasmuch as Donald, Earl of

¹ The chief arguments against its authenticity are that the war with England ended not only some time in 1173 and the Moray invasion in 1174, while the alleged charter is supposed to be dated in 1171. See Dr Skene's valuable book referring to these points in his *History of Scotland*, ii. p. 441. Dr Skene shows strong examination of the subject in "Celtic Scotland," ii. p. 441. Dr Skene shows strong reason to believe that the forged was not a forgery, a reason of St Andrews, from which now has nothing been derived the greater part of his fabulous history.

² *Chronology of St Andrews*, p. 211.

³ *Letters to Lord of St Andrews*.

Mar, makes an appeal both in his own name as one of the seven Earls, and in name of the freemen of Moray.

Earl WILLIAM, who succeeded to his father Duncan in or before 1244, figured a good deal in contemporary history. He was in September, 1244, a party, as one of the Great Barons of Scotland, to the Treaty of Newcastle.¹ He was Great Chamberlain of Scotland from 1252 to 1255.² In September 1255, he was displaced from this office, as well as removed from the general administration of affairs, when the government of Scotland was re-constituted under advice of Henry III of England; one of the Regents by whom he was replaced being Alan Doorward. He was restored to the King's Council on another change of regency in 1257.³ On 18 March, 1257-8, he is one of the nobles of Scotland who pledge themselves never to make peace with the King of England without consent of the Welsh prince and his chiefs.⁴ On 6 November, 1258, he is one of the nobles of Scotland (Alan Doorward being another) whom the English King pledges himself to support in the government of that country.⁵ On 16 November, 1260, he is one of the nobles into whose custody the English King pledges himself to deliver the child to whom his daughter the Queen of Scots was about to give birth at her father's court.⁶ From 1262 or earlier to 1267 he was again Great Chamberlain.⁷ In 1264, after the victory of Largs, he was one of the commanders of an expedition of two hundred soldiers sent to the Islands to reduce those chieftains who had remained faithful to King Hakon.⁸ In 1270 he was sent to England along with Simon Abbot of Dunfermline, on a mission to recover the earldom of Huntingdon.⁹ He was dead before 1281. Bower describes him as "in malis actibus ingeniosus satis."¹⁰ Among charters granted by him are one of Dronlaw to Gilbert of Hay, confirmed by Alexander II, 6 July, 1251,¹¹ and the already mentioned confirmation to the Canons of St. Andrews of the grants of his father and grandfather, supplementing as far as he could their defects. He had on 21 December, 1262, a charter of Tulicultry on resignation of Alevin of Mes.¹² His first wife, who died 1267, and was mother of his son and successor, seems to have been a

¹ *Fædera*, i, pp. 4, 28.

² *Chartulary of Melrose*, p. 300; of *Glasgow*, p. 161; of *Dunfermline*, p. 49.

³ *Fædera*, i, p. 627.

⁴ *Fædera*, i, p. 653. Record Edition i, p. 370.

⁵ *Fædera*, i, p. 651. Record Edition i, p. 378.

⁶ *Fædera*, i, p. 715. Record Edition i, p. 402.

⁷ *Chartulary of Soltre*, p. 45; Charter in Gen. Register Ho., dated 12 Feb., 1266-7; *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, i, p. 10.

⁸ Fordun, *Annalia*, lvi. *Exchequer Rolls*, i, p. 11.

⁹ *Scotichronicon*, x, c. 28.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, x, c. 10.

¹¹ *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, iv, 696, from Erroll Charter-chest.

¹² Macfarlane's MS. Charters, Adv. Lib.; *Antiq. of Aberdeen and Banff*, iv, 697.

Mar, makes an appeal both in his own name as one of the seven Earls and in name of the freemen of Norway.

Earl WILLIAM, who succeeded to his father Duncan in or before 1211, figured a good deal in contemporary history. He was in September, 1214, a party as one of the Great Barons of Scotland, to the Treaty of Newbattle. He was Great Chamberlain of Scotland from 1222 to 1225. In September 1225, he was displaced from this office, as well as removed from the general administration of affairs, when the government of Scotland was re-constituted under advice of Henry III of England; one of the Regents by whom he was replaced being Adam Doerward. He was restored to the King's Council on another change of regency in 1227. On 18 March, 1227-8, he is one of the nobles of Scotland who pledge themselves never to make peace with the King of England without consent of the Welsh prince and his chiefs. On 6 November, 1228, he is one of the nobles of Scotland (Adam Doerward being another) whom the English King pledges himself to support in the government of that country. On 10 November, 1230, he is one of the nobles into whose custody the English King pledges himself to deliver the child to whom his daughter the Queen of Scots was about to give birth at her father's court. From 1232 or earlier to 1237 he was again Great Chamberlain. In 1234, after the victory of Largs, he was one of the commanders of an expedition of two hundred soldiers sent to the islands to reduce those chieftains who had remained faithful to King Hakon. In 1270 he was sent to England along with Simon Abbot of Dunfermline, on a mission to recover the earldom of Huntingdon. He was dead before 1281. Bower describes him as "in malis acibus ingeniosus satis." Among charters granted by him are one of Dunfermline to Gilbert of Hay, confirmed by Alexander II. 6 July, 1251, and the already mentioned confirmation to the Canons of St. Andrews of the grants of his father and grandfather, supplementing as far as he could their details. He had on 21 December, 1262, a charter of Tailcuthy on resignation of Alwin of Mearns. His first wife who died 1267, and was mother of his son and successor, seems to have been a

1. *Scottish History*, p. 11.
 2. *Scottish History*, p. 11.
 3. *Scottish History*, p. 11.
 4. *Scottish History*, p. 11.
 5. *Scottish History*, p. 11.
 6. *Scottish History*, p. 11.
 7. *Scottish History*, p. 11.
 8. *Scottish History*, p. 11.
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 97. *Scottish History*, p. 11.
 98. *Scottish History*, p. 11.
 99. *Scottish History*, p. 11.
 100. *Scottish History*, p. 11.

daughter of William Comyn, Earl of Buchan.¹ He married for a second wife Muriel, daughter of Malise, Earl of Strathern, and granddaughter and coheir of Robert de Muscamp, Baron of Wooler. She died *s.p.* before 12 November, 1291, her sister Marion, wife of Nicholas de Graham (forty years of age or more) being her next heir.² On 16 May, 1291, only a few months before her death, Edward I received the homage of Muriel, widow of William, Earl of Mar, daughter and heir of Marjory, daughter of Robert of Muschamps, and commanded his escheator *citra* Trent to give her sasine.³ This Earl was alive as late as Michaelmas, 1281, when Edward I commanded the barons, in respect of William, Earl of Mar, having provided his service for the army in Wales for a knight's fee, to quit him of the scutage.⁴

Earl DONALD, son and successor of William, who had been knighted at Scone, 29 September, 1270, was a party, as Earl of Mar, to the marriage contract of Eric of Norway with the Princess Margaret of Scotland, on 15 July, 1281;⁵ and was present in the assembly of 5 February, 1283-4, which acknowledged the Maid of Norway as heir to the throne,⁶ and at the Convention of Brigham, 17 March, 1289-90.⁷ When the rival claims to the Scottish throne were referred to Edward I, he was named an arbiter at the instance of the claimant Bruce, whose grandson, the future king, had married his daughter. On 13 June, 1291, he swore fealty to Edward at Upsetlington. On 24 July following he was present in the Dominican Convent at Perth when Edward received the fealty of Mary Queen of Man and Countess of Strathern. On 3 August he was present when Edward protested that his consent to try the claims of the competitors for the Scottish throne should not prejudice his rights as overlord.⁸ About the same time we find him appealing to Edward in his own name and that of the freemen of Moray for redress of wrongs done in Moray by the under guardians of the realm, and also for restitution of a portion of the original lands of the earldom of Mar, perhaps the lands of which Doorward had possession, on the narrative that when William King of Scotland restored that earldom to his predecessor Morgund son of Gylocleary, as set forth in a writing which Donald now holds (probably the spurious charter already alluded to), some three

¹ *Scotichronicon*, x, c. 25.

² Fine Roll, 12 Edw. I, m. 1; Inq. p. m., 20 Edw. I, No. 26; *Bain's Calendar*, ii, 544, 549.

³ Close Roll, 19 Edw. I, m. 6. *Stevenson's Historical Documents*, I, 229. See *ibid.* as to nature and value of the property of the Countess, from Pipe Roll, 20 Edw. I.

⁴ *Bain's Calendar*, ii, 202.

⁵ *Acts of Parliaments of Scotland*, i, p. 423.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 424.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 441.

⁸ Ragman Rolls, pp. 9, 18, 22.

daughter of William Comyn, Earl of Buchan. He married for a second wife Mariol, daughter of John, Earl of Strathearn, and granddaughters and coheirs of Robert de Muschamp, Baron of Wrotham. She died age before 12 November 1201, her sister Mariol, wife of Nicholas de Graham (forty years of age or more) being her next heir. On 16 May 1201, only a few months before her death, Edward I received the homage of Mariol, widow of William, Earl of Alan, daughter and heir of Mariol, daughter of Robert de Muschamp, and commanded his escheator John Trevis to give her earldom. This Earl was alive as late as Michaelmas 1281, when Edward I commanded the barons in respect of William, Earl of Alan, having provided his service for the army in Wales for a knight's fee to quit him of the earldom.¹

Earl Donald, son and successor of William, who had been knighted at Bosc, 20 September 1210, was a party, as Earl of Alan, to the marriage contract of Eric of Norway with the Princess Margaret of Scotland, on 15 July 1281,² and was present in the assembly of 5 February 1283-4, which acknowledged the Maid of Norway as heir to the throne,³ and at the Convention of Brigham, 17 March 1288-90.⁴ When the rival claims to the Scottish throne were referred to Edward I, he was named an arbitrator at the instance of the claimant Bruce, whose grandson, the future king, had married his daughter. On 12 June 1291, he swore fealty to Edward at Upsington. On 24 July following he was present in the Dominican Convent at Perth when Edward received the fealty of Mary Queen of Scots and Countess of Strathearn. On 2 August he was present when Edward protested that his consent to try the claims of the competitors for the Scottish throne should not prejudice his rights as overlord.⁵ About the same time we find him appealing to Edward in his own name and that of the freemen of Moray for redress of wrongs done in Moray by the under guardians of the realm, and also for restitution of a portion of the original lands of the earldom of Alan, perhaps the lands of which Donald had possession on the narrative that when William King of Scotland restored that earldom to his predecessor Morgrund son of Glycolch, as set forth in a writing which Donald now holds (probably the spurious charter already alluded to) some three

¹ Scottish Charters, x. c. 22.

² The Roll, 12 Edw. I, no. 1; 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20.

³ 12 Edw. I, no. 20.

⁴ The Roll, 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20.

⁵ The Roll, 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20.

⁶ The Roll, 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20.

⁷ The Roll, 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20.

⁸ The Roll, 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20.

⁹ The Roll, 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20.

¹⁰ The Roll, 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20; 12 Edw. I, no. 20.

hundred pounds of land had been withheld from him.¹ On 14 June, 1292, he attested an indenture for mutual defence between Florence Count of Holland and Robert Bruce of Annandale, with covenant respecting division of the realm between them.² Under John Baliol he was keeper of Dumbarton Castle,³ and in that King's Parliament held at Stirling 3 August, 1293, he became security for the payment to that King of the casualty of relief on entry of Robert Bruce in the earldom of Carrick. On 29 June, 1294, he was directed by Edward to repair to London with horses and arms to serve in the war in Gascony, the summons being probably in respect of lands held by him in England.⁴ On 23 February, 1295-6, he sealed a treaty between John Baliol and Philip of France.⁵ He was in arms against Edward at Dunbar in April, 1296, and was soon afterwards taken prisoner.⁶ On 7 July, 1296, he attested Baliol's renunciation of the treaty with Philip.⁷ A contemporary MS. journal of Edward's progress through Scotland, in the Library at Paris, records that the Earl of Mar and others came to his mercy at Montrose on 10 July on the surrender of John Baliol; also that Edward came on 31 July of that year to "Kildrumny, a castle of the Earl of Mar," and there abode St. Peter's day, 1 August.⁸ We have it also, on the authority of the Ragman Rolls,⁹ that he swore fealty to Edward at Montrose on 10 July, 1296, as above, and at Berwick on 28 August following. He had Letters of Protection from Edward on going to England on 11 September, 1296, and on going to Scotland 23 June, 1297.¹⁰ On 23 June, 1291, having had leave from Edward his liege lord to return to Scotland, he swore to serve Edward against France.¹¹ He was alive 25 July following, but died very soon afterwards. He mar. Helen, widow of Malcolm Earl of Fife (who d. 1266), and daughter of Llewellyn Prince of North Wales,¹² and had—

1. GRATNEY, or GARTNET, his successor.
2. Duncan, who swore fealty to Edward along with his father on 28 August, 1296.

¹ *Palgrave's Documents*, i, pp. 16, 17.

² *Stevenson's Historical Documents*, i, p. 321.

³ *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, i, p. 115.

⁴ *Federa*, ii, 643. Record Edition, i, 804.

⁵ *Acts of Parliaments of Scotland*, i, p. 451.

⁶ *Chronicon de Lanercost*, pp. 175-9; *Scalacronica*, p. 122; *Scotichronicon*, xi, c. 25.

⁷ *Stevenson's Historical Documents*, ii, pp. 62, 63, 66.

⁸ *Ibid.* pp. 28, 30.

⁹ Pp. 85, 119.

¹⁰ *Stevenson's Historical Documents*, ii, 108, 185.

¹¹ *Palgrave's Documents*, i, p. 187.

¹² *Scotichronicon*, ix, c. 47 and x, c. 21. In an account by Walter of Cambro of the issues of the lands and tenements belonging to Duncan Earl of Fife from 20 Nov 1293, to 16 Feb. 1294-5, there are two payments of 40s. to Elen Countess of Mar "pro parte dotis sue." *Stevenson's Hist. Documents*, pp. 410, 414.

hundred pounds of land had been withheld from him. On 14 June 1202, he effected an indenture for mutual defence between Florence Count of Holland and Robert Prince of Anundale, with covenant respecting division of the realm between them. Under John Balliol he was keeper of Dunbar Castle, and in that King's Parliament held at Stirling 3 August 1203, he became security for the payment to that King of the casualty of relief on entry of Robert Bruce in the earldom of Carrick. On 20 June 1204, he was directed by Edward to repair to London with horses and arms to serve in the war in Gascony, the summons being probably in respect of lands held by him in England. On 23 February 1205, he sealed a treaty between John Balliol and Philip of France. He was in arms against Edward at Dunbar in April 1206, and was soon afterwards taken prisoner. On 7 July 1206, he attended Balliol's remission of the treaty with Philip. A contemporary MS. journal of Edward's progress through Scotland, in the library at Paris, records that the Earl of Mar and others came to his mercy at Montrose on 10 July on the surrender of John Balliol; also that Edward came on 31 July of that year to "Kilbarnock, a castle of the Earl of Mar", and there abode St Peter's day, 1 August. We have it also, on the authority of the Hagenau Rolls, that he swore fealty to Edward at Montrose on 10 July, 1206, as above, and at Berwick on 28 August following. He had latterly withdrawn from Edward on going to England on 11 September 1206, and on going to Scotland 23 June 1207. On 23 June 1207, having had leave from Edward his liege lord to return to Scotland, he swore to serve Edward against France. He was alive 25 July following, but died very soon afterwards. His mar, eldest widow of Malcolm Earl of Fife (who d. 1200), and daughter of the Welsh Prince of North Wales, and had—

1. GRANT, or GARTNEY, his successor.

2. Duncan, who swore fealty to Edward along with his father on 28 August 1206.

1. *Polignac's Documents* i. pp. 16, 17.
 2. *Stewart's Historical Documents* i. p. 231.
 3. *Act of the Parliament of Scotland* i. p. 112.
 4. *Forbes* ii. 442. *Robert Bruce* i. 204.
 5. *Act of Parliament of Scotland* i. p. 151.
 6. *Chronicle of the Kings of Scotland* p. 175-6; *Stewart's Documents* ii. p. 62, 63, 66.
 7. *Roll* pp. 22, 30.
 8. *Forbes* ii. 116.
 9. *Stewart's Historical Documents* ii. 102, 103.
 10. *Polignac's Documents* i. p. 157.
 11. *Stewart's Documents* i. p. 41 and p. 27. In an account by Walter of Cantorbury of the names of the lords and knights belonging to Duncan Earl of Fife from 20 Nov. 1205, to 10 Feb. 1207, there are two persons in 40 to 41, *Robert of Mar* and *two lords of the north*. *Stewart's Historical Documents* pp. 110, 111.

3. Alexander, who, along with Edward Baliol, was ordered by Edward to be imprisoned in the Tower of London on 12 December, 1297.¹
1. Isabel, first wife of Robert Bruce Earl of Carrick, afterwards King Robert.
2. Marjory, mar. John de Strathbolgi Earl of Athole, who was taken to London and executed after the English invasion of Scotland in 1306.²

His eldest son and successor:—

GRATNEY, or GARTNET, Earl of Mar, was, in his father's lifetime, a supporter of Edward's authority. On 11 June, 1297, he was thanked by Edward for his zeal in suppressing disturbances in the sheriffdom of Aberdeen, and required to hasten to the assistance of William Fitzwarren, constable of Urquhart Castle,³ and on 24 July following he sent to the King a report of his successful expedition to Inverness, to suppress the insurrection of Andrew, son of Sir Andrew Moray, and other enemies of the King.⁴ Earl Gratney was dead before the end of 1305. He married Christian, sister of King Robert Bruce, by whom he had:—

1. DONALD, his successor.
2. David, who witnessed a charter by his brother.⁵
1. Elyne, or Helen, married Sir John Menteith, Lord of Arran, whose descendants afterwards became, by hereditary succession, Earls of Mar.

His widow re-married, secondly, Sir Christopher Seton, son of Sir John Seton, of Seton in Yorkshire; thirdly, in or about 1326, Sir Andrew Moray. A dispensation was granted for the last named marriage, 20 September, 1326,⁶ the impediment being described as a relationship in the fourth degree of consanguinity. On 22 July, 1326, a charter was granted to Sir Andrew Moray, of Bothwell, and Christian, his wife, the King's sister, and the heirs of their bodies, in free marriage, of the King's lands of Garviauch, as freely, etc., as the late David, Earl of Huntingdon, held them, with all the ancient services belonging to the lands.⁷ Christian Bruce must have been rather advanced in life, and her husband not above 28, when she entered on her third marriage,

¹ Stevenson's *Hist. Documents*, ii, 252.

² See Charter by her dated 1314, *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, ii, p. 312.

³ *Rotuli Scotia*, i, 41.

⁴ Stevenson's *Hist. Doc.*, ii, p. 209.

⁵ *Chartulary of Cupar*, i, p. 330.

⁶ Andrew Stuart's *History of the Stewarts*, p. 429.

⁷ Lord Haddington's MS. charters in Advocates' Library; printed in *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, iv, 161.

3 Alexander, who, along with Edward Balliol, was ordered by Edward to be imprisoned in the Tower of London on 12 December 1297.

1 Isabel, first wife of Robert Bruce Earl of Carrick, afterwards King Robert.

2 Marjory, mar. John de Stathelbigh Earl of Athole, who was taken to London and executed after the English invasion of Scotland in 1305.

His eldest son and successor:—

GUARNEY, or GUARNEY, Earl of Mar, was, in his father's lifetime a supporter of Edward's authority. On 11 June 1297, he was thanked by Edward for his zeal in suppressing disturbances in the shire of Aberdeen, and rewarded to the assistance of William Fraser, constable of Upphert Castle, and on 24 July following he sent to the King a report of his successful expedition to suppress the insurrection of Andrew, son of Sir Andrew Moray, and other enemies of the King. Earl Guarney was dead before the end of 1305. He married Christian, sister of King Robert Bruce by whom he had:—

1. DONALD, his successor.

2. David, who witnessed a charter by his brother.

1. Elyne or Helen, married Sir John Menteith, Lord of Atholl, whose descendants afterwards became, by inheritance, succession, Earls of Mar.

His widow re-married, secondly, Sir Christopher Seton, son of Sir John Seton, of Seton in Yorkshire; thirdly, in or about 1326, Sir Andrew Moray. A dispensation was granted for the last named marriage, 20 September 1326, the impediment being described as a relationship in the fourth degree of consanguinity. On 22 July 1326, a charter was granted to Sir Andrew Moray, of Bothwell, and Christian, his wife, the King's sister, and the heirs of their bodies, in free marriage, of the King's lands of Garvanch, as freely, etc., as the late David, Earl of Huntingdon, held them, with all the ancient services belonging to the lands. Christian Bruce must have been rather advanced in life, and her husband not above 25, when she entered on her third marriage.

¹ *Chronica Regis Roberti*, ii. p. 232.

² See Charter by her dated 1314, deposited in Archives of London and York, ii. p. 212.

³ *Scotti Record*, i. 211.

⁴ *Chronica Regis Roberti*, ii. p. 230.

⁵ *Chronica Regis Roberti*, i. p. 229.

⁶ *Andrew Bruce's Will*, of his second wife, p. 423.

⁷ Lord Lindsay's *Will*, in *Archives of London*, Library, printed in *Chronica Regis Roberti*, ii. p. 131.

of which there is no reason to believe that there was any issue.¹ She died at a great age in 1357.²

DONALD, Earl of Mar, succeeded his father in childhood, and shortly before his uncle had asserted his right to the throne. By an ordinance of Edward I., of 1305, the future King of Scots, then Earl of Carrick, as guardian of his nephew, was commanded to commit the castle of Kildrummy to the charge of some one for whom he would be responsible.³ In the invasion of Scotland that followed Bruce's coronation Earl Donald was carried to England, and placed in Bristol castle, where, in the orders regarding Scottish prisoners it is directed that he should be guarded carefully, but not put in irons, in consideration of his youth, and the Bishop of Chester is to see that he has a trustworthy valet, who has to attend him as his master and companion. By a later order he is to be with the King in his own household.⁴ After Bannockburn he obtained his liberty; and, along with the wife and daughter of Bruce, set out for Scotland; but he seems to have accompanied them no further than Newcastle, and remained by preference in England.⁵ On 13 July, 1319, he had a safe-conduct from Edward to go to Scotland.⁶ In 1322 he is said to have been with the English army fighting against the Scots at Biland Abbey. In 1326 he was keeper of Bristol castle, the place of his early imprisonment.⁷ On the deposition of Edward II. in 1326, he repaired to Scotland, in hopes, it is supposed, of getting aid to restore the dethroned King; and in the following year he was the leader of one of three armies that invaded England, from which time he is found on the Scottish side. There are allusions to him in the Exchequer accounts as being in Scotland about the time of King Robert's death.⁸ Copies are extant of two charters by Robert I. to his nephew Donald, Earl of Mar, one of 16 March, 1327-8, of the thanage of Cloveth in Angus, the other, dated 9 March, 1328-9, of Salklyn, in Fife, in which there is a liferent reserved

¹ That John Moray, of Bothwell, could have been (as generally said) son of Christian Bruce, is sufficiently disproved by the marriage of his widow the Countess of Menteith with Thomas, Earl of Mar, for which a dispensation was granted on 15 August, 1352 (Theiner's *Vetera Monumenta*, p. 300). Earl Thomas would, on the common hypothesis, have been marrying the widow of his uncle; whereas the only impediment set forth in the dispensation is a relationship in the third and fourth degrees of affinity. As Sir Andrew Moray was only born in 1298 (see *Inquisitio*, 28 Nov., 1300, in *Bain's Calendar*, ii, 78; and Preface, xxx) John Moray could scarcely have been his son by a former marriage, and is more likely to have been his brother.

² Fordun, *Annalia*, clxxviii; *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, i, 560.

³ *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, i, p. 122.

⁴ Scottish Memoranda in the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer, 24 Edw. I. *Palgrave's Documents*, pp. 353, 355, 356.

⁵ *Chronicon de Lanercost*, p. 229.

⁶ *Rotuli Scotie*, i, 201.

⁷ *Scalaonica*, p. 151.

⁸ *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, i, p. 197.

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DONALD, Earl of Mar, succeeded his father in childhood, and shortly before his uncle had asserted his right to the throne. By an ordinance of Edward I. of 1295, the future King of Scots, then Earl of Carrick, as guardian of his nephew, was commanded to commit the castle of Kildrummy to the charge of some one for whom he would be responsible. In the invasion of Scotland that followed Bruce's coronation Earl Donald was carried to England, and placed in Bristol castle, where, in the orders regarding Scottish prisoners it is directed that he should be guarded carefully, but not put in bonds, in consideration of his youth, and the Bishop of Chester is to see that he has a suitably valued, who has to attend him as his master and companion. By a later order he is to be with the King in his own household. After Bannockburn he obtained his liberty, and along with the wife and daughter of Bruce, set out for Scotland; but he seems to have accompanied them no further than Newcastle, and remained in prison in England. On 12 July, 1319, he had a safe-conduct from Edward to go to Scotland. In 1322 he is said to have been with the English army fighting against the Scots at Bannockburn. In 1326 he was keeper of Bristol castle, the place of his early imprisonment. On the deposition of Edward I. in 1328, he returned to Scotland, in hopes it is supposed, of getting aid to restore the deposed King; and in the following year he was the leader of one of three armies that invaded England, from which time he is found on the Scottish side. There are allusions to him in the Exchequer accounts as being in Scotland about the time of King Robert's death. Copies are extant of two charters by Robert I. to his nephew Donald, Earl of Mar, one of 10 March 1327-8, of the thanage of Clontarf in Angus, the other, dated 9 March, 1328-9, of Rathfriland, in Fife, in which there is a liferent reserved

1 That John Murray, of Bannockburn, could have been so generally with him as Christian Bruce is entirely disproved by the marriage of the widow the Countess of Menteith with Thomas, Earl of Mar, in which a dispensation was granted on 15 August, 1325 (Parker's *Scottish Documents*, p. 300). Earl Thomas would on the common hypothesis have been marrying the widow of his uncle; whereas the only impediment set forth in the dispensation is a relationship in the third and fourth degrees of affinity. As Sir Andrew Murray was only born in 1308 (see *Scottish Documents*, p. 130), in John's *Scottish Documents*, p. 130, and Parker's *Scottish Documents*, p. 130, it is more likely to have been his brother.

2 Parker's *Scottish Documents*, p. 300; *Scottish Documents*, p. 300.

3 *Scottish Documents*, p. 130.

4 *Scottish Documents*, p. 130; *Scottish Documents*, p. 130.

5 *Scottish Documents*, p. 130.

6 *Scottish Documents*, p. 130.

7 *Scottish Documents*, p. 130.

8 *Scottish Documents*, p. 130.

9 *Scottish Documents*, p. 130.

to Isabel, Countess of Athole.¹ In the Chartulary of Cupar is a charter by D., Earl of Mar, and Lord of Strathalva, confirming to that religious house, for the welfare of the soul of his father, Earl Gratney, the grant made by his aunt and confirmed by her son, Sir David of Strathbolgy, of the Church of Alva.² On the sudden death of Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, in July, 1332, just as an English fleet was nearing the Scottish shores, a hastily assembled Parliament chose the Earl of Mar as Regent; and to his incompetency and imprudence has been ascribed the disastrous defeat at Dupplin in August following, where the Regent was himself among the slain. He married Isabel Stewart, who, through maternal descent from the Baliols, brought the lands of Cavers, or part of them, into possession of her son,³ and had issue—

THOMAS, who succeeded him as Earl of Mar.

MARGARET, of whom as Countess of Mar.

The Countess of Mar afterwards married secondly, before 15 September, 1344, Geoffrey of Moubray; thirdly, before 28 March, 1346-7, William of Careswell; and died in 1347. On 18 June, 1328, Sir Henry Baliol of Cavers rendered an account as Sheriff of Roxburgh.⁴ On 15 September, 1334, Edward III (to whom Edward Baliol had on 12 June, 1334, made personal surrender of the southern part of Scotland), directed, on the petition of Geoffrey of Moubray, an inquest to be made whether the offices of sheriff of Roxburgh and keeper of the Forest of Selkirk, belong to his wife Isabel, Countess of Mar, by hereditary right from her ancestors.⁵ Moubray, however, between whose family and Edward Baliol a dispute had arisen,⁶ very soon forsook the English King, who, on 22 February, 1334-5, made a gift of his goods and chattels to his wife the Countess of Mar.⁷ She at the same time enjoyed a pension from Edward, the arrears of which were ordered to be paid to her on 3 March, 1337-8.⁸ On 28 March, 1346, on her marriage with Careswell ("dilecto et fideli nostro Willelmo de Kareswell"), Edward directed his

¹ Macfarlane MS. charters, Adv. Library; *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, iv, p. 711.

² *Chartulary of Cupar*, i, p. 330.

³ There is record evidence that the Countess of Mar was a Stewart (*Fœd.* ii, p. 1019), but it is not known to the writer of this whether there is any foundation for the common assertion that she was daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart, of Bonkyl. If so, she must have been by a different mother from the Earl of Angus, and inherited through her mother.

⁴ *Exchequer Rolls*, i, p. 106.

⁵ Moubray was before this date, on 15 June, 1334, under-keeper of Roxburgh Castle (*Fœdera*, ii, p. 888). *Rotuli Scotia*, i, p. 273.

⁶ *Scotichronicon*, xiii, c. 29.

⁷ *Fœdera*, ii, p. 902.

⁸ *Ibid.*, ii, p. 1019.

to Isabel Countess of Athole. In the Opusculum of Copar is a charter by D. Earl of Mar and Lord of Strathgairn confirming to that religious house, for the welfare of the soul of his father, Earl Gurney, the grant made by his aunt and confirmed by her son, Sir David of Strathgairn, of the Church of Alys. On the sudden death of Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, in July, 1328, just as an English fleet was nearing the Scottish shores a hastily assembled Parliament chose the Earl of Mar as Regent; and to his incompetency and imprudence has been ascribed the disastrous defeat at Dupplin in August following, where the Regent was himself among the slain. He married Isabel Stewart, who, through maternal descent from the Balliol, brought the lands of Gavray or part of them into possession of her son, and had issue—

THOMAS, who succeeded him as Earl of Mar.

MARGARET, of whom as Countess of Mar.

The Countess of Mar afterwards married secondly, before 15 September 1344, Geoffrey of Monbray; thirdly, before 28 March 1346-7, William of Carswell; and died in 1347. On 18 June 1328, Sir Henry Balliol of Carswell rendered an account as Sheriff of Roxburgh. On 15 September 1334, Edward III. (to whom Edward Balliol had on 12 June 1334) made personal surrender of the southern part of Scotland, directed, on the petition of Geoffrey of Monbray, an inquest to be made whether the office of Sheriff of Roxburgh and keeper of the Forest of Selkirk, belong to his wife Isabel Countess of Mar, by hereditary right from her ancestors; Monbray, however, whose family and Edward Balliol a dispute had arisen, very soon forsook the English King, who, on 22 February 1334-5, made a gift of his goods and chattels to his wife the Countess of Mar. She at the same time enjoyed a pension from Edward, the arrears of which were ordered to be paid to her on 2 March 1337-8. On 28 March 1346, on her marriage with Carswell ("dicto et fidelis nostro Wilhelmus de Carswell"), Edward directed his

¹ Macpherson MS. charters. Adv. Lib. Scot. Univ. of Aberdeen. 1847. p. 171.

² Opusculum of Copar, p. 230.

³ There is no real evidence that the Countess of Mar was a Stewart (Toul. ii. p. 1019), but it is not known to the writer of this whether there is any foundation for the common assertion that she was daughter of the Alexander Stewart, or Douglas. It is the point here being by a different matter from the Earl of Angus, and indicated through her mother.

⁴ English MS. i. p. 105.

⁵ Monbray was before this date on 12 June 1334, under-Sheriff of Roxburgh Castle (Forsyth, ii. p. 282). (Scottish MS. i. p. 274.)

⁶ Scottish MS. xii. p. 28.

⁷ Forsyth, ii. p. 282.

⁸ Toul. ii. p. 1019.

Sheriff of Roxburgh, John of Copeland, to give livery to her and her husband of all her lands and tenements within the sheriffdom, as freely as her ancestors had held them;¹ and on 2 April following, he gave to Careswell as her husband the keeping of the Castle of Roxburgh and the sheriffdom of Roxburgh, as freely as her ancestors had held them.² On 15 January, 1347-8, the Countess being dead, Careswell had a grant of the ward of all her lands and tenements in Scotland, until her son and heir, Earl Thomas, should come of age.³

Sir Richard Talbot of Goderich, one of the "disinherited Barons," who in right of his wife, a Ccmyn, claimed large possessions in Scotland, had on 17 February, 1333-4, a grant of Kildrummy Castle from Edward Baliol,⁴ and for a short time designed himself "Lord of Mar," and on one occasion, according to the Chronicle of Lanercost, "Earl of Mar." But Christian Bruce, mother of the late Earl, retained possession of Kildrummy; and Talbot was before long glad to escape out of Scotland.⁵

THOMAS, Earl of Mar, son of Earl Donald, must have been in infancy when his father died, as he was still in minority at the time of Edward's grant to his mother in 1347-8. In June, 1351, he went to England as Commissioner for a Treaty, in virtue of which David II (a captive since the battle of Durham in 1346), was permitted to revisit Scotland on parole. In October, 1357, he was a hostage for the payment of David's ransom. His grandmother, Christian Bruce, having died in 1358, he obtained from David II a confirmation of the whole lands and lordship of Garioch, to be held by him and his heirs as freely as David, Earl of Huntingdon held the same.⁶ He was Great Chamberlain of Scotland in 1358 and 1359.⁷ In a charter, without date, confirmed in Parliament 12 November, 1358, he grants the lands of Balhagirty and others in the Garioch, consolidated into a barony, to Sir Robert Erskine and Christian Keith his wife,⁸ and on this and subsequent occasions he adds the designation "Lord of Garioch" to Earl of Mar. The large number of safe-conducts to him from Edward that appear in the *Rotuli Scotiæ* (seventeen between 1351 and 1373) indicate the fre-

¹ *Rotuli Scotiæ*, i, p. 693.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*, p. 708.

⁴ *Antiq. of Aberdeen and Banff*, iv, 152.

⁵ *Rotuli Scotiæ*, i, p. 334; Wyntoun's Chronicle, lviii, c. 28, 33.

⁶ Robertson's *Index to missing Charters*, p. 31, No. 34. *Douglas' Peerage*, ed. 1764, p. 460, quoting from Mar Charter-chest.

⁷ *Exchequer Rolls*, i, pp. 549, *et seq.* Charter of Cruterystoun in Garioch, 22 November, 1359, [printed from] Lord Haddington's Collections, in *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, iv, 155.

⁸ *Acts of Parliaments of Scotland*, i, p. 524.

Shirley of Roxburgh, John of Copehead, to give Hively to her and her husband of all her lands and tenements within the shire of Roxburgh, as freely as her ancestors had held them; and on 2 April following he gave to Copehead, as her husband the keeping of the Castle of Roxburgh and the shire of Roxburgh, as freely as her ancestors had held them. On 16 January, 1347-8, the Countess being dead, Copehead had a grant of the ward of all her lands and tenements in Scotland, until her son and heir, Earl Thomas, should come of age.

Sir Richard Talbot of Godstoun, one of the "disseminated Barons," who in right of his wife, a Countess, claimed large possessions in Scotland, had on 17 February, 1353-4, a grant of Kildrumny Castle from Edward Balliol, and for a short time designed himself "Lord of Mar," and on one occasion, according to the Chronicle of Lanark, "Earl of Mar." But Christian Bruce, mother of the late Earl, retained possession of Kildrumny; and Talbot was before long glad to escape out of Scotland.

Thomas, Earl of Mar, son of Earl Donald, must have been in infancy when his father died, as he was still in minority at the time of Edward's grant to his mother in 1347-8. In June, 1351, he went to England as Commissioner for a Treaty, in virtue of which David II (a captive since the battle of Bannockburn in 1314) was permitted to revisit Scotland on parole. In October, 1357, he was a hostage for the payment of David's ransom. His grandmother, Christian Bruce, having died in 1358, he obtained from David II a confirmation of the whole lands and lordship of Garchoch, to be held by him and his heirs as freely as David, Earl of Huntingdon held the same. He was then Chamberlain of Scotland in 1358 and 1359. In a charter without date, confirmed in Parliament 12 November, 1358, he grants the lands of Rathnagarty and others in the Garchoch consolidated into a barony to Sir Robert Erskine and Christian Keith his wife, and on this and subsequent occasions he adds the designation "Lord of Garchoch" to Earl of Mar. The large number of self-conducts to him from Edward that appear in the Rolls of Scotland (seventeen between 1351 and 1378) indicate the fre-

¹ *Rolls of Scotland*, i. p. 698.

² 1365.

³ *Rolls*, i. p. 708.

⁴ *Rolls of Scotland and Berwick*, ii. 152.

⁵ *Rolls of Scotland*, i. p. 673; *Wynnes's Chronicle*, ii. 24, 25.

⁶ *Robertson's Robert Bruce*, p. 31, No. 24. *London*, 1890, p. 174.

⁷ p. 160, quoting from the *Chronicle*.

⁸ *Rolls of Scotland*, i. p. 676, c. 24. *Chronicle of Scotland*, in *Rolls of Scotland*.

⁹ *Rolls of Scotland*, i. 152.

¹⁰ *Rolls of Parliament of Scotland*, i. p. 324.

quency of his visits to England. On 24 February, 1359-60, he was induced by a promise of six hundred marks from Edward I, to enter into an agreement to serve him in his wars against all men except David of Bruce his Lord, a further sum of £600 being stipulated for should he lose his lands in Scotland from being with the English King.¹ In 1361, the Earl of Mar incurred the resentment of David II, the quarrel having, according to the *Scalacronica*, originated in a single combat at Edinburgh between the Earl and Sir William Keith, in which the King had shown undue favour to the latter. David may, however, possibly have heard of the Earl's engagement with the English King. David attacked and captured Kildrummy Castle, and delivered it to the keeping of Sir Walter de Moigne. The Earl, who had temporarily to retire from Scotland, returned, according to the same authority, under condition of paying £1000 to the King at the expiry of five years. The Crown accounts of 1364 indicate that Kildrummy was still in the custody of Moigne, to whom a payment is made for salt to the garrison; and in the same account is a payment of one thousand marks made to the Earl of Mar, by agreement between him and the King connected with the lands of the earldom.² The Chamberlain's account of 1369, indicates that Garioch was still in the hands of the King at Martinmas, 1368.³ The Earl sat in Parliament in 1367 and 1368.⁴ It would seem as if he had incurred the Royal displeasure a second time about 1369; for the Chamberlain's account of 1370 contains a payment of £15 for his expenses when "sub aresta regis" at the Bass.⁵ At the Parliament held at Peebles, 18 February, 1369-70, he is "contumaciously absent."⁶ There are many extant charters of Thomas, Earl of Mar, of dates from 1356 onwards. In those granted in and about 1359, he generally designs himself "Earl of Mar and Lord of Cavers" and of the Garioch.⁷ He did

¹ *Rotuli Scotie*, i, p. 836.

² *Exchequer Rolls*, ii, pp. 164, 166.

³ *Ibid*, p. 341.

⁴ *Acts of Parliaments of Scotland*, i, 501, 503, 506.

⁵ *Exchequer Rolls*, ii, p. 357.

⁶ *Acts of Parliaments of Scotland*, i, 149.

⁷ It seems to have been only a portion of the lands of Cavers that the Earl of Mar inherited through his mother, and that he held it from the Earl of Douglas. The Earl of Douglas about the same time was styled Lord of the barony of Cavers, and on Tuesday after Ascension, 1368, one Thomas Baliol, with consent of Thomas, Earl of Mar, whom he designs his "brother," resigned Yarlside, Cavillyne, Langside, and other lands within the barony of Cavers, which he had by gift of the Earl of Mar, into the hands of William, Earl of Douglas, Lord of the Barony of Cavers, as his overlord (*Chartulary of Melrose*, ii, p. 435). I am unable to explain the grounds on which Thomas Baliol is called brother of the Earl of Mar; he is similarly designed as witness to two charters, one of date, 1365 (confirmed in *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, ii, No. 75, 12 Aug., 1426), the other considerably earlier, and confirmed, 3 July, 1364 (Castle Forbes charter-chest; *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, iv, p. 373).

⁸ See *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, iv, 155, 373, 715; *Acta Dominorum Concilii*, MS. vol. xviii, fol. 135.

agency of his visits to England. On 24 February, 1353-60, he was induced by a promise of six hundred marks from Edward I to enter into an agreement to serve him in his wars against all men except David of Strathclyde, a further sum of £1000 being stipulated for should he lose his lands in Scotland from being with the English King. In 1361, the Earl of Mar incurred the resentment of David II, the general having according to the Scotsman's account originated in a single combat at Edinburgh between the Earl and Sir William Keith, in which the King had shown undue favour to the latter. David may however possibly have heard of the Earl's engagement with the English King. David attacked and captured Kildrummy Castle and delivered it to the keeping of Sir Walter de Moigne. The Earl, who had temporarily retired from Scotland, returned, according to the same authority, under condition of paying £1000 to the King at the expiry of five years. The Crown accounts of 1364 indicate that Kildrummy was still in the custody of Moigne, to whom a payment is made for salt to the garrison; and in the same account is a payment of one thousand marks to the Earl of Mar by agreement between him and the King connected with the lands of the earldom. The Chamberlain's account of 1363 indicates that Garthoch was still in the hands of the King at Mortmar, 1363. The Earl sat in Parliament in 1367 and 1368. It would seem as if he had incurred the Royal displeasure a second time about 1363; for the Chamberlain's account of 1370 contains a payment of £15 for his expenses when "and arois regis" at the House. At the Parliament held at Peebles 18 February, 1363-70, he is "contumaciously absent." There are many extant charters of Thomas, Earl of Mar, of dates from 1350 onwards. In these granted in and about 1350, he generally designates himself "Earl of Mar and Lord of Cavers" and of the Garthoch. He did

¹ *Scottish Baronage*, i. p. 236.
² *Scottish Baronage*, ii. pp. 161, 162.
³ *Ibid.* p. 241.
⁴ *Acts of Parliament of Scotland*, i. 501, 502, 503.
⁵ *Scottish Baronage*, ii. p. 242.
⁶ *Acts of Parliament of Scotland*, i. 118.
⁷ It seems to have been only a portion of the lands of Cavers that the Earl of Mar inherited through his mother, and that he held it from the Earl of Douglas. The Earl of Douglas about the same time was styled Lord of the barony of Cavers, and on Tuesday after Ascension, 1365, one Thomas Dalrymple, knight, son of Thomas, Earl of Mar, whom he designates his "brother," resigned to the Earl of Mar, other lands within the barony of Cavers, which he had by gift of the Earl of Mar, into the hands of William, Earl of Douglas, Lord of the barony of Cavers, as his overlord (Caversham or Kildrummy, ii. p. 125). I am unable to explain the grounds on which Thomas Dalrymple is called brother of the Earl of Mar; he is evidently designated as witness to two charters, one of date 1355 (conferred in 1354, *ibid.*, ii. 76, 77, 12 Aug. 1355), the other undated, either and confirmed 2 July, 1364 (Caversham or Kildrummy, ii. p. 125).
⁸ See *Antiquities of Scotland*, ed. 1825, ii. 125, 126, 127; also *Parliamentary Papers*, 1825, vol. xxiii, pt. 125.

homage to Robert II at Scone 27 March, 1371, and sealed the Act of Settlement of that year.¹ On 15 November, 1374, he granted a charter "Johanni de Forbes domino ejusdem" of Edinbanchrie and Craig Logie,² and on 20 June, 1376, he granted a charter of Easter Ruthven in Cromar to William of Chalmer, which was confirmed by his "brother" William Earl of Douglas and Mar and Lord of Garioch, 10 August, 1377.³ He was dead some time before 22 July, 1377, the date of a charter by William Earl of Douglas and Mar to James Mowat.⁴

The first wife of Earl Thomas was Margaret, Countess of Menteith, daughter of Mary Countess of Menteith and Sir John Graham (Earl of Menteith in his wife's right), and widow of John Moray of Bothwell. Two separate dispensations were granted for this marriage, dated respectively 15 August, 1352, and in 1354. In the former she is described as widow of John of Moray, in the latter as daughter of John late Earl of Menteith.⁵ In the former dispensation the impediment is described as relationship in the third and fourth degrees of affinity. She was, Fordun tells us, divorced from the Earl "instigante diabolo, per requisitos colores et rationes minus veras, sine prole inter eos habita,"⁶ and afterwards married for her third husband John Drummond, by dispensation dated 18 April, 1360,⁷ and for her fourth Robert Earl of Fife, afterwards Duke of Albany.⁸

The second wife of Earl Thomas was Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus in her own right, elder daughter and coheir of Thomas Stewart Earl of Angus by Margaret, daughter of Sir William Sinclair of Rosslyn. That lady had, shortly after, if not before, her husband's death, an illegitimate son George, who in 1389, on resignation of his mother, had a charter of the earldom of Angus, and was ancestor of subsequent Earls of Angus. The Countess of Mar was alive as late as 23 March, 1417-18, when she granted a charter to Sir Walter Sinclair.⁹

The successor of Earl Thomas was his sister

MARGARET, Countess of Mar in her own right. She married first, William first Earl of Douglas, by whom she had two children:

James, second Earl of Douglas, who married (by dispensation dated 24 September, 1371) Isabel daughter of King Robert III, and died 1374.

¹ *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, i. pp. 545, 546.

² *Miscellany of Maitland Club*, i. p. 378.

³ *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, iv, 723, from copy in General Register House.

⁴ *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, iv, 158.

⁵ Theiner's *Vetera Monumenta*, p. 300; Andrew Stuart's *History of the Stewarts*, p. 446.

⁶ Fordun, *Annalia*, lxxvi.

⁷ Theiner's *Vetera Monumenta*, p. 315.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 317.

⁹ Transumpt exhibited before Lords of Council and Session in litigation regarding earldom of Mar; *Register of Acts and Decrees*, vol. 120, fol. 22.

ISABEL, who succeeded her mother as Countess of Mar.

Countess Margaret married, secondly, Sir John Swinton of Swinton (who after her death married Margaret daughter of Robert Duke of Albany, and fell at Homildon, 14 September, 1402), *s.p.* She survived her son, and was certainly alive 5 December, 1389, when she granted an obligation to her son's natural son regarding Drumlanrig,¹ and apparently, also, 18 March, 1390-1,² but was dead before 22 November, 1395.

With Countess Margaret, the last representative in the male line of the Celtic Earls, this account of the older Earls of Mar naturally concludes.

BLOOMSBURY MANOR.

The ensuing document may, perhaps, prove of use to the London historian. It is certainly exceptional in character, and, from the handwriting, apparently belongs to the reign of Edward III. The official "descriptive slip" thus defines its contents:—"Statement of the title to the manor of Blomondesbury from the time of Henry III, who acquired it by the forfeiture of Thomas Viel, citizen of London, and granted it in the 49th year of his reign to William Belet. The title is deduced to John Padbury in right of his wife Alice, sister and heir of Nicholas son of Roger de Bedefeld; the inquisition on which Nicholas, it appears by the *Calendar* [Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III, No. 39] Vol. ii, p. 134, was taken 21 Edward III, some time after which the document was prepared. Mention in it, also, of lands in Leyton in Essex and Kentish-town.—[*One membrane, in good condition.*]"

[Q. R. ANCIENT MISCELLANEA, $\frac{188}{38}$.]

Henricus Rex seisiuit Manerium de Blemondesburie pro forisfactura quam Thomas Viel Ciuis Londonie fecit, Et idem Manerium dedit, sexto-decimo die Octobris anno regni sui quadragesimo Nono, Willielmo Belet; Tenendum sibi et heredibus suis de ipso Rege et heredibus suis imperpetuum.

Postmodum, per licenciam Regis Edwardi Aui Regis nunc, Idem Willielmus Belet dedit terras et tenementa predicta Ricardo de Gloucestre et heredibus suis; tenenda de ipso Rege et heredibus suis.

Et idem Ricardus de Gloucestre recognouit per finem predicta terras et tenementa esse jus Willielmi de Wykkelwode, Et pro hac recognicione etc., Idem Willielmus concessit tenementa predicta Ricardo de Gloucestre predicto et Juliane vxori sue in feodo talliato, Ita tamen quod si obierint sine herede de corpore etc., rectis heredibus dicte Juliane remanerent; Inter quos ex[i]tus non fuit.

Et tunc eadem terre et tenementa liberata fuerunt executoribus Walteri Waldeshof, virtute cuiusdam statuti mercatorii, per dictum Ricardum Gloucestre eidem Waltero facti. Et ipsi executores statum suum concesserunt Willielmo Pykot de London, *Orfeure*; In cuius possessione dicti Ricardus et Juliana vxor eius relaxauerunt per finem sine licencia. Et postea dictus Willielmus Pykot super hoc perquisiuit per donacionem de Rege.

¹ *Minutes of Evidence in Mar Peerage Case*, p. 724.

² *Acts of Parliaments of Scotland*, i, p. 216.

Qui quidem Willielmus Pikot feofauit Rogerum de Bedefelde et Matildam vxorem eius et Nicholaum filium eorundem de terris etc.; Habendis sibi et heredibus suis; et hoc per licenciam domini Regis. Et super hoc Gracianus Palmere et Juliana vxor eius, que fuit vxor Ricardi de Gloucestre, predicta remiserunt per finem predictis Rogero et Matilde et Nicholao et heredibus ipsius Rogeri.

Et dictus Nicholaus superuixit Rogerum et Matildam, et obiit inde seisitus, post cuius mortem intrauit Alicia, soror et heres dicti Nicholai, que desponsata fuit Johanni Paddeburye, quorum statum Nicholaus de Exton' perquisiuit, cum licencia domini et per finem.

Ac eciam dictus Nicholaus perquisiuit de eisdem Johanne et Alicia reuercionem quindecim aerarum prati et dimidii apud Leyton in Comitatu Essex, quod quidem pratum Elena, que fuit vxor Johannis Hatefelde, tenet ad terminum duodecim annorum.

Similiter perquisiuit de eisdem reuercionem vnus Mesuagii et quinquaginta trium aerarum terre in Kentyshston', que Petrus Turke et Juliana vxor eius tenent ad terminum vite eorum, non de tenura domini Regis sed domine Johanne iherers.

OWL.

THE EARLDOM OF BUCHAN,

ITS SUCCESSION IN 1308, AS GOVERNED BY THE LAW OF SCOTLAND.

By JOSEPH BAIN, F.S.A., Scot.

"G. E. C." in the last instalment of the *Complete Peerage*, which increases in interest as it proceeds, has not given the true nature of this succession, certainly from no fault of his own, but from the circumstance that the facts now to be stated were, till lately, buried in the great collections of the Public Record Office, where I had the good fortune to discover some of them within the last few years. In my humble opinion they are of great interest as illustrating the descent of one of the old territorial Earldoms of Scotland, to heirs general, and that the dignity was then inseparable from the lands.

In treating of John, the last Comyn earl of Buchan (No. vii.), the *Complete Peerage* says that after Bruce defeated him at Inverury on 22 May, 1308, "he retired to England, when his estates (and possibly his honours) were *forfeited*. . . . He was living 1312-13, but died in England, *s.p.m.*, before 28th April, 1313.' Where he died, does not appear from the English records, but they shew that he died before 3rd December, 1308, when Edward II. gave the ward of his lands, both in Scotland and England, and the marriage of his heirs, then minors, to Ralph de Monthermer.¹ Two days later, the ward of his English lands was recalled and given to Hugh le Despencer.² There is

¹ Pat. Roll, 2 Edw. II.

² Close Roll, 2 Edw. II.

Qui dicitur Wilhelmus fuit testis Regum de Hibernia et
 Matildam exoritur eius et Nicholam filium eorum de terra etc.
 Hibernia filii de Hibernia etc. et hoc per litteras domini Regis. Et
 super hoc Gregorius fuit testis de iuribus etc. que fuit testis
 de Gironne etc. predictis litteris per litteras predictas Regum et Matildam
 et Nicholam et Hibernia fuit testis.
 Et dicitur Nicholam exoritur Nicholam et Matildam et dicitur inde
 testis post cuius mortem fuit testis Nicholam et dicitur Nicholam
 que dicitur fuit Nicholam fuit testis Nicholam et dicitur Nicholam de
 Keston per litteras cum litteris domini et per litteras.
 Ad eam dicitur Nicholam per litteras de eadem Johanne et Alicia
 reuocatum predictam eadem partem et dicitur Nicholam in Cantuariam
 Isac, quod quidem partem fuit que fuit Nicholam Hibernia
 testis ad terram dicitur eadem.
 Similiter per litteras de eadem reuocatum regis Matildam et dicitur
 per litteras fuit eadem partem in Montserrat, que fuit testis et
 Nicholam exoritur testis ad terram etc. regis, non de terra dicitur
 Regis sed domine Johanne fuit testis.

Over

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1. See vol. 2, p. 11.
 2. See vol. 2, p. 11.

no forfeiture here either of lands or honours, unless it is meant that Robert Bruce forfeited them. He was, however, scarcely in a position to do so at this early period of his reign.

But the important point now arises,—who were these minor heirs? The usual account (derived from what authority is unknown) which “G. E. C.” has followed, is that Alice and Margaret Comyn, these young ladies, were the daughters of the deceased Earl, Alice as the elder, carrying the earldom to her husband, Sir Henry Beaumont, who was recognised in England as Earl of Buchan. So far, however, from being the daughters, they were the nieces of the late Earl. Sir Alexander Comyn, their father, and (presumably) Earl John’s next brother, had predeceased him about 1305, when he appears as sheriff of Aberdeen, shortly before Edward I. was (as he thought) making a final settlement of Scotland, and does not occur again. He left a widow, Johanna Latymer, probably the mother of these daughters, as she was long a pensioner in England, on the Yorkshire manor of Malton, with which the Beaumonts and Vescys were connected.

Henry Beaumont, in right of his wife Alice, to whom he was married before 27 March, 1311, was on that day allowed by Edward II., then at Berwick, to enter on office as Constable of Scotland, provisionally, till the King was further advised.¹ And on 12 December, 1312, having done homage and fealty for his wife’s lands both in England and Scotland, and she being reputed of age, the Chancellor was ordered to give him livery of these.² The other co-heiress, Margaret, is merely named in some of the transactions regarding the lands of the earldom; the English records say nothing more of her.

Now, so far, the fact of the co-heiresses being nieces, not daughters, of the late Earl, makes no difference in the principle of their succession. But the fact that they had at least one uncle (possibly two) on the father’s side then living is new, and the rejection or abandonment of that uncle’s claim to the earldom materially strengthens the Scottish doctrine of succession in territorial dignities.

This uncle was Master William Comyn, provost of the Royal chapel of St. Andrews. He had acquired from his brother, Earl John, two-thirds of the manor of Shepesheued (Leicestershire), and others, without licence, and in June, 1309, made a fine to have them confirmed by Edward II., and also did homage.³ His next step about the same time, was to resign his preferment at St. Andrews, evidently with an eye to the Earldom.⁴ He next grants a charter on 26 June, 1309, to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster,

¹ Original letter of that date in Public Record Office.

² Privy Seals, 6 Edw. II.

³ Close Roll, 2 Edw. II.

⁴ Privy Seals, 2 Edw. II.

no forfeitures here either of lands or honours unless it is meant that Robert Bruce forfeited them. He was, however, certainly in a position to do so at this early period of his reign.

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¹ Original letter of that date in Public Record Office.

² Privy Seal, 2 Edw. II.

³ Close Roll, 2 Edw. II.

⁴ Privy Seal, 2 Edw. II.

of some manors in Leicestershire, which had been given him by his late brother, Earl John, appending his seal to it, which bears the three garbs of Comyn, and the legend, "S' Will'i Comyn Comit' de Boya" (Buchan). He does not style himself "Earl" in this document, merely "William Comyn of Boghan," but it is endorsed in a contemporary handwriting, "Comes de Boghan."¹ This charter, I believe, is quite unknown outside of the Record Office, being in an as yet uncalendared collection. He had also taken possession of the manor of Whitwyck, Leicestershire, belonging to his late brother. But the law of succession appears to have been too strong for the heir male, which he undoubtedly was, for before 8 March, 1311-12, he had surrendered his rights and lands to his two nieces, who were confirmed as heirs of the Earldom by the King.² Alicia Comyn and her husband enjoyed the Earldom of Buchan, with more or less interruption during the war of succession, as the Scots or English gained the upper hand, from this date till her husband died about 1340, when she and her son, Sir John Beaumont, made an agreement as to her dower.³ Though he was undoubtedly heir of the earldom, he never took the title, probably owing to the disturbed state of the two countries, and the lands lying so far within Scotland. Had they been on the Border, the case might have been different.

Now it seems to me that the facts above stated indicate that William Comyn, the heir male, was passed over for the heir of line. He was in the English interest, and thus there was no bar to his succeeding his brother John. Earl John had another brother, Roger, who is named in 1304 as having had his lands restored by Edward I.⁴ He is possibly the Sir Roger Comyn who appears on various occasions in the reign of Edward II., down to 1324. He does not seem to have made any claim to the earldom, being, no doubt, junior to William. I have seen no further notices in the English records of the future career of William Comyn, the unsuccessful claimant. He went to Rome, or made preparations to do so, in April, 1310, for what object is not stated.⁵ And so late as 1327, it is retrospectively observed, in a writ restoring Whitwyck manor to Alicia Comyn and her husband, that William had intruded on it under false pretences; and created a debt of 4000*l.*, but had confessed to the late King that he had no right but that of intrusion.⁶

¹ Duchy of Lancaster charters.

² Close Roll, 5 Edw. II.

³ Original in Public Record Office.

⁴ Calendar, vol. ii, No. 1535.

⁵ Privy Seals, 3 Edw. II.

⁶ Close Roll, 1 Edw. III.

of some manors in Leicestershire, which had been given him by his late brother, Earl John, appending his seal to it, which bears the three ears of Comyn, and the legend "S. Willm Comyn Comiti de Boya" (Buchanan). He does not style himself "Earl" in this document, merely "William Comyn of Buchan," but it is endorsed in a contemporary handwriting "Comes de Buchan." This charter, I believe, is quite unknown outside of the Record Office, being in an as yet unclassified collection. He had also taken possession of the manor of Whitby, Leicestershire, belonging to his late brother. But the law of succession appears to have been too strong for the heir male, which he undoubtedly was, for before 8 March, 1311-12, he had surrendered his rights and lands to his two pieces, who were continued as heirs of the Earl by the King. Alice Comyn and her husband enjoyed the Earl's manor of Buchan, with more or less interruption during the war of succession, as the Scots or English gained the upper hand, from this date till her husband died about 1340, when she and her son, Sir John Beaumont, made an agreement as to her dower. Though he was undoubtedly heir of the earldom, he never took the title, probably owing to the disturbed state of the two countries, and the lands lying so far within Scotland. Had they been on the Border, the case might have been different.

Now it seems to me that the facts above stated indicate that William Comyn, the heir male, was passed over for the heir of line. He was in the English interest, and thus there was no bar to his succeeding his brother, John. Earl John had another brother, Roger, who is named in 1304 as having had his lands restored by Edward I. He is possibly the Sir Roger Comyn, who appears on various occasions in the reign of Edward II., down to 1334. He does not seem to have made any claim to the earldom, being no doubt junior to William. I have seen no further notices in the English records of the future career of William Comyn, the unsuccessful claimant. He went to Rome, or made preparations to do so, in April, 1310, for what object is not stated. And so late as 1327, it is retrospectively observed in a writ restoring Whitby to Roger Comyn and her husband, that William had interred on it under false pretences, and created a debt of 4000*l.*, but had confessed to the late King that he had no right but that of intrusion.

- 1. Duchy of Lancaster charters.
- 2. Close Roll, 2 Edw. II.
- 3. Original in Public Record Office.
- 4. Calendar vol. II, No. 1535.
- 5. Privy Seal, 2 Edw. II.
- 6. Close Roll, 1 Edw. III.

PLANCHE'S ROLL OF ARMS.

(Continued from p. 22.)

411. Or, frettée and a canton Gu., a label of five pendants Az.	} Gyles de Nonenile.	143 ^b 5
412. Erm., a chief Gu.		
413. Quarterly Or and Sa.	Le Sire de Marcitnett.	143 ^b 6
414. Gu., a canton Or (diapered of the field).	Le Chasteleins de Pens.	143 ^b 7
415. Az., a cross engrailed Arg.	Le Sires de Ciossiles.	143 ^b 8
416. Gu., three bends Az. (<i>sic</i>).	Robert de Bretayne.	143 ^b 9
417. Or, a lion ramp. Sa. within a bordure engrailed Gu.	Andiers Longebail.	143 ^b 10
418. Or, a lion ramp. Sa. crowned Gu., and a label of five pendants of the last.	Gawldwyne de Mlandres.	143 ^b 11
419. Az., an inescutcheon Arg.	} Johan Dampiers.	143 ^b 12
420. Az., an inescutcheon Arg. and label of five pendants Gu.		
421. Or, an inescutcheon Gu.	Le Seneschall de Mlandres.	143 ^b 13
422. Arg., a fess Sa., and in chief a lion passant Gu.	Robarte de Wanerin.	143 ^b 14
423. Or, a chevron Gu.	Le Cunstable de Mlanders.	143 ^b 15
424. Or, three bars Gu., and over all a bend Az.	Roger de Rome.	143 ^b 16
425. Vert, a chief Erm.	Johan de Scoruby.	144, 1
426. Vert, a chief Erm. and label of five pendants Gu.	Le Sires de Audenaude.	144, 2
427. Arg., a cross Gu.	Le Chasteleins de Donay.	144, 3
428. Arg., a fess Gu.	Piers de Donay.	144, 4
429. Or, a fess Gu.	Le Chastileins de Ruuele.	144, 5
430. Or, three piles meeting in base Gu.	William de Vocre.	144, 6
431. Or, three piles meeting in base Gu., and on a canton Sa. a lion passant of the first.	Le Sire de Haneskerke.	144, 7
432. Or, an inescutcheon Vert, and over all a baston gobony Arg. and Gu.	Bertans de Marines.	144, 8
433. Arg., three piles meeting in base Gu.	Bertans sun füz.	144, 9
434. Vert, three mascles Arg., 2 and 1, and on a chief Or three pales Gu.	Arnold de Walchaing.	144, 10
	Johan de Berlare.	144, 11
	Le Sire de Gantesayne.	144, 12

PLANCHER'S ROLL OF ARMS

(Continued from p. 195)

143 ^o 5	Église de Housville	411. Or, fustles and a canton Guz, a label of five pen- dants A.
143 ^o 6	Église de Housville	412. Bar, a chief Gu.
143 ^o 7	Église de Housville	413. Quarterly Or and Sa.
143 ^o 8	Église de Housville	414. Gu, a canton Or (disposed of the field).
143 ^o 9	Robert de Housville	415. Az, a cross engrailed Arg.
143 ^o 10	Robert de Housville	416. Gu, three bands Az (az).
143 ^o 11	Robert de Housville	417. Or, a lion ramp. Sa, within a border engrailed Gu.
143 ^o 12	Robert de Housville	418. Or, a lion ramp. Sa, crowned Gu, and a label of five pendants of the last.
143 ^o 13	Robert de Housville	419. Az, an inescutcheon Arg.
143 ^o 14	Robert de Housville	420. Az, an inescutcheon Arg. and label of five pendants Gu.
143 ^o 15	Robert de Housville	421. Or, an inescutcheon Gu.
143 ^o 16	Robert de Housville	422. Arg, a lion Sa, and in chief a lion passant Gu.
144 ^o 1	Robert de Housville	423. Or, a chevron Gu.
144 ^o 2	Robert de Housville	424. Or, three bars Gu, and over all a bend Az.
144 ^o 3	Robert de Housville	425. Vert, a chief Bar.
144 ^o 4	Robert de Housville	426. Vert, a chief Bar, and label of five pendants Gu.
144 ^o 5	Robert de Housville	427. Arg, a cross Gu.
144 ^o 6	Robert de Housville	428. Arg, a lion Gu.
144 ^o 7	Robert de Housville	429. Or, a lion Gu.
144 ^o 8	Robert de Housville	430. Or, three piles meeting in base Gu.
144 ^o 9	Robert de Housville	431. Or, three piles meeting in base Gu, and on a canton Sa a lion passant of the first.
144 ^o 10	Robert de Housville	432. Or, an inescutcheon Vert, and over all a bend Goboy Arg and Gu.
144 ^o 11	Robert de Housville	433. Arg, three piles meeting in base Gu.
144 ^o 12	Robert de Housville	434. Vert, three crosses Arg, 2 and 1, and on a chief Or three piles Gu.

435. Arg., a lion ramp. tail forked Gu.	} Walcrane de la Monioye.	144, 13
436. Or, three hunting-horns in pale Gu., furnished Sa.		
437. Arg. a chief Gu.	Geaffrey de Munseinburgh.	144, 15
438. Gu., three chevrons Or.	Hocelins de Horne.	144, 16
439. Gu., four bends Or.	De Sire de Geore,	144 ^b 1
440. Arg., three bars gemelles Az., and on a chief Or a lion passant Gu.	} Waloraine de Pussembure.	144 ^b 2
441. Az., billey and a lion ramp. Arg.		
442. Gu., a bend Or.	Johan de Henum.	144 ^b 4
443. Or, three bends Az. within a bordure engrailed Gu.	Otes de Tasogines.	144 ^b 5
444. Vair, three bars Gu.	Gylles de Chin.	144 ^b 6
445. Az., an inescutcheon within an orle of six escallops Arg.	} Walter de Tupigni.	144 ^b 7
446. Gu., a fess Or.		
447. Vair, two chevrons Gu.	Gerars de Lanett.	144 ^b 8
448. Chequy Arg. and Az., on a chief Or three pales Gu.	Nychol. de Gallnez.	144 ^b 9
449. Vert, three pales Vair, and on a chief Or a demi fleur-de-lis Sa. issuant.	} Le Vidames de Laon.	144 ^b 10
450. Vert, three pales Vair, and on a chief Or a label of five pendants Gu.		
451. Vert, three eagles displayed Or.	Gobiers de Monkablon.	144 ^b 12
452. Gu., semy of slipped trefoils and two fish hauriant addorsed Or.	} Le Sirz de Dophe.	144 ^b 13
453. Gu., two fish hauriant ad- dorsed Or.		
454. Gu., semy of slipped trefoils and two fish hauriant addorsed Or; a label of five pendants Az.	} Raulfe de Nele.	144 ^b 14
455. Paly of six Vair and Gu., a bend Or.		
456. Arg., seven barrulets Az., and over all a bend Gu.	Johan de Halluy.	144 ^b 15
457. Gu., a bend Arg.	Thomas de Cobsi.	145, 1
458. Gu., a bend Arg. and label of five pendants Az.	Johan de Halluy.	145, 2
459. Az., three fleur-de-lis Arg.	De Sire de Roze.	145, 3
460. Gu., three masles Or.	Makens de Roze.	145, 4
461. Arg., a bend cotised Gu.	Huges de Gasentin.	145, 5
462. Arg., on a cross Gu. five escallops Or.	Raufe Flamers.	145, 6
	Piers de Gaines.	145, 7
	Aubiors de Hangiest.	145, 8

143	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	143	8
144	Arg. a bend orbed Or	Andrieux de Saintpaul	144	7
145	Or, three manes Or	Andrieux de Saintpaul	145	6
146	Arg. three manes Or	Andrieux de Saintpaul	146	5
147	Or, a bend Arg. and label	Andrieux de Saintpaul	147	4
148	Or, a bend Arg. and label	Andrieux de Saintpaul	148	3
149	Or, seven points Arg.	Andrieux de Saintpaul	149	2
150	Arg. seven points Arg.	Andrieux de Saintpaul	150	1
151	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	151	0
152	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	152	0
153	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	153	0
154	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	154	0
155	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	155	0
156	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	156	0
157	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	157	0
158	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	158	0
159	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	159	0
160	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	160	0
161	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	161	0
162	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	162	0
163	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	163	0
164	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	164	0
165	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	165	0
166	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	166	0
167	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	167	0
168	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	168	0
169	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	169	0
170	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	170	0
171	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	171	0
172	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	172	0
173	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	173	0
174	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	174	0
175	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	175	0
176	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	176	0
177	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	177	0
178	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	178	0
179	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	179	0
180	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	180	0
181	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	181	0
182	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	182	0
183	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	183	0
184	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	184	0
185	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	185	0
186	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	186	0
187	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	187	0
188	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	188	0
189	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	189	0
190	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	190	0
191	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	191	0
192	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	192	0
193	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	193	0
194	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	194	0
195	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	195	0
196	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	196	0
197	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	197	0
198	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	198	0
199	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	199	0
200	Arg. on a cross Or five	Andrieux de Saintpaul	200	0

463. Or, three crescents Gu.	Le Sire de Hem.	145, 9
464. Az., flory Or, a demi lion ramp. Arg.	Garnard de Moruell.	145, 10
465. Az., flory Or, a demi lion ramp. Arg. and label of five pendants Gu.		
466. Paly of six Vair and Gu., a canton Or.	Sun fcz.	145, 11
467. Or, a bend Gu.	Robarte de Duion.	145, 12
468. Or, a bend Gu. and label of five pendants Az.	Le Sire de Molaines.	145, 13
469. Arg., a pierced cinquefoil within an orle of mullets of six points Gu.	Colars de Molaines.	145, 14
470. Az., on a cross Arg. five escallops Gu.	Gaols de Treces.	145, 15
471. Or, an orle of eight mullets of six points Gu.	Maken Mindedle.	145, 16
472. Or, an orle of eight mullets of six points Gu.; a label of five pendants of the second.	Gobiers Dargies.	145 ^b 1
473. Az., flory Or, a bend Gu.	Johan Dargies.	145 ^b 2
474. Or, a cross Gu. betw. eight eagles displayed in chief and six in base Sa.		
475. Az., six roundles and a chief Or.	Le Queus de Clermunt.	145 ^b 3
476. Az., six roundles Or, and on a chief of the second a demi lion ramp. Gu. issant.	Le Sires de Monmorenci.	145 ^b 4
477. Gu., two bars Arg.	Le Visqueus de Melun.	145 ^b 5
478. Arg., a cross Sa.	Symon de Molun.	145 ^b 6
479. Or, a bend Az.	Le Sires de Cosegni.	145 ^b 7
480. Or, a bend Az. and label of five pendants Gu.	Peres de Glenus.	145 ^b 8
481. Gu., a bend betw. six escallops Arg.	Maken de Trie.	145 ^b 9
482. Or, two bars Gu.	Tichaus de Trye.	145 ^b 10
483. Lozengy Arg. and Gu.	Robart Sans Aber.	145 ^b 11
484. Lozengy Arg. and Gu., a label of five pendants Az.	Guy Mannopsyn.	145 ^b 12
485. Bendy of six Or and Az. within a bordure Gu. charged with eight fleurs- de-lis Arg.	William Crispins.	145 ^b 13
486. Or, billety and a lion ramp. Sa.; a label of five pen- dants Gu.	Johan Crispins.	145 ^b 14
	Guy de la Roce.	145 ^b 15
	Lewis de Beau Ju	145 ^b 16

145. 9	Et Sire de Sire.	463. Or three crescents G.
145. 10	Et Sire de Sire.	464. Az. fessy Or a demi lion ramp. Arg.
145. 11	Et Sire de Sire.	465. Az. fessy Or a demi lion ramp. Arg. and label of five pendants G.
145. 12	Et Sire de Sire.	466. Fessy of six Vair and G.
145. 13	Et Sire de Sire.	467. Or a bend G.
145. 14	Et Sire de Sire.	468. Or a bend G. and label of five pendants Az.
145. 15	Et Sire de Sire.	469. Arg. a fessy charged within an orle of mullets of six points G.
145. 16	Et Sire de Sire.	470. Az. on a cross Arg. five escallops G.
145. 1	Et Sire de Sire.	471. Or an orle of eight mullets of six points G.
145. 2	Et Sire de Sire.	472. Or an orle of eight mullets of six points G.; a label of five pendants of the second.
145. 3	Et Sire de Sire.	473. Az. fessy Or a bend G.
145. 4	Et Sire de Sire.	474. Or a cross G. below eight eagles displayed in chief and six in base S.
145. 5	Et Sire de Sire.	475. Az. six roundels and a chief Or.
145. 6	Et Sire de Sire.	476. Az. six roundels Or and on a chief of the second a demi lion ramp. G.
145. 7	Et Sire de Sire.	477. G. two bars Arg.
145. 8	Et Sire de Sire.	478. Arg. a cross S.
145. 9	Et Sire de Sire.	479. Or a bend Az.
145. 10	Et Sire de Sire.	480. Or a bend Az. and label of five pendants G.
145. 11	Et Sire de Sire.	481. G. a bend below six escallops Arg.
145. 12	Et Sire de Sire.	482. Or two bars G.
145. 13	Et Sire de Sire.	483. Lozengy Arg. and G.
145. 14	Et Sire de Sire.	484. Lozengy Arg. and G. a label of five pendants Az.
145. 15	Et Sire de Sire.	485. Bendy of six Or and Az. within a border G.
145. 16	Et Sire de Sire.	486. Or hills and a lion ramp. S.; a label of five pendants G.

487. Arg., a fess betw. six mullets of as many points Gu.	} Ancels de Lulle.	146, 1
488. Arg., a fess betw. six mullets of as many points Gu.; a label of five pendants Az.		
489. Paly of six Gu. and Vair, on a chief Or four mullets of six points Sa.	} Di autres de Lulle	146, 2
490. Gu., semy of mullets of six points and three bends Or.		
491. Gu., three garbs Arg.	} Otrez de Tonsi.	146, 3
492. Or, a cross Gu. frettée Arg. betw. four eagles displayed Az.		
493. Lozengy Arg. and Gu., a bend Az.	} Di Visques de Taublay.	146, 4
494. Or, a lion ramp. tail forked Gu.		
495. Gyronny of twelve Or and Az., on a inescutcheon Gu. a saltire Arg.	} Johans de Cantegni	146, 5
496. Az., three open brays in pale Or, and on a chief Arg. a demi lion ramp. Gu. issuant.		
497. Az., billety and a lion ramp. Or debruised by a bend Gu.	} Tybaus de Marly.	146, 6
498. Az., billety and a lion ramp. Or debruised by a bend Gu. charged three escallops Arg.		
499. Or, three pierced six-foils Gu.	} Ebes de Boisy.	146, 7
500. Or, on a bend Gu. three lions ramp. Arg., a label of five pendants Az.		
501. Gu., semy of mullets of six points and a lion ramp Or.	} Johan de Breuere.	146, 8
502. Gu., three pierced six-foils Or.		
503. Az., semy of mullets of six points and a bend Or.	} Nychole de Carboygues.	146, 9
504. Or, two bars betw. an orle of six mullets of six points Gu.		
	} Di Sires de Genevile.	146, 10
	} Di Sires de Cousans.	146, 11
	} Hugh de Cousans.	146, 12
	} Di Sires de Curtlandron.	146, 13
	} Jakes de Bayonne.	146, 14
	} Guatiers de Merry.	146, 15
	} Johans de Vergy.	146, 16
	} Hugues de Pesmes.	146 ^b 1
	} Guillaume de Mellant.	146 ^b 2

146, 1	147. Argent, a lion passant guardant, six mullets of as many points	Arms of the House of Arles
146, 2	148. Argent, a lion passant guardant, six mullets of as many points	Arms of the House of Arles
146, 3	149. Argent, a lion passant guardant, six mullets of as many points	Arms of the House of Arles
146, 4	150. Argent, a lion passant guardant, six mullets of as many points	Arms of the House of Arles
146, 5	151. Argent, a lion passant guardant, six mullets of as many points	Arms of the House of Arles
146, 6	152. Argent, a lion passant guardant, six mullets of as many points	Arms of the House of Arles
146, 7	153. Argent, a lion passant guardant, six mullets of as many points	Arms of the House of Arles
146, 8	154. Argent, a lion passant guardant, six mullets of as many points	Arms of the House of Arles
146, 9	155. Argent, a lion passant guardant, six mullets of as many points	Arms of the House of Arles
146, 10	156. Argent, a lion passant guardant, six mullets of as many points	Arms of the House of Arles
146, 11	157. Argent, a lion passant guardant, six mullets of as many points	Arms of the House of Arles
146, 12	158. Argent, a lion passant guardant, six mullets of as many points	Arms of the House of Arles
146, 13	159. Argent, a lion passant guardant, six mullets of as many points	Arms of the House of Arles
146, 14	160. Argent, a lion passant guardant, six mullets of as many points	Arms of the House of Arles
146, 15	161. Argent, a lion passant guardant, six mullets of as many points	Arms of the House of Arles
146, 16	162. Argent, a lion passant guardant, six mullets of as many points	Arms of the House of Arles
146, 1	163. Argent, a lion passant guardant, six mullets of as many points	Arms of the House of Arles
146, 2	164. Argent, a lion passant guardant, six mullets of as many points	Arms of the House of Arles

505. Az., billey and a lion ramp. Or, crowned of the last.	} Osteleins de Gurgoine.	146 ^b 3
506. Gu., three inescutcheons Or.		146 ^b 4
507. Az., semy of mullets of six points and a lion ramp. Or.	} Johan de Seilly.	146 ^b 5
508. Arg., a fess of fusils conjoined Gu., and a label of five pendants Sa.		146 ^b 6
509. Arg., a fess of fusils conjoined Gu.	} Johans de Camguy.	146 ^b 7
510. Az., three garbs Or banded Gu.		146 ^b 8
511. Az., three garbs Or banded Gu., and on each band three annulets ...	} Robarte de Grousse.	146 ^b 9
512. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.		146 ^b 10
513. Gu., two pales Vair, and on a chief Or a label of five pendants Sa.	} Piers de Seynt Pales.	146 ^b 11
514. Arg., six bars Az.		146 ^b 12
515. Arg., six bars Az., and over all as many lions ramp. Gu.	} Le Queus de la Marche.	146 ^b 13
516. Gu., a lion ramp. Or crowned Arg.		146 ^b 14
517. Or, two bars Sa., and in chief a mullet of six points Gu.	} Geffrey de Meremund.	146 ^b 15
518. Arg., nine barrulets Az. and a chief indented Gu.		146 ^b 16
519. Vairy (modern) Arg. and Gu., a bend Az.	} Gyles de Rocheford.	147, 1
520. Or, flory Az., a canton Gu.		147, 2
521. Or, seven barrulets Gu.	} Gyps de Rocheconart.	147, 3
522. Az., a cross Or.		147, 4
523. Gu., two bends Arg., each charged as many lozenges in bend Az.	} Le Sires Dasgremunts.	147, 5
524. Gu., two pales Vair and a chief Or.		147, 6
525. Or, a lion ramp. Gu. crowned Az.	} Geffrey de Meremund.	147, 7
526. Paly of six Or and Az., a fess Arg.		147, 8
527. Az., seven mascles conjoined, 3, 3 and 1, Or.	} Robarte de Mantas.	147, 9

145. 9	Blanche de Blanche	527. Az., seven musches con-joined, 3 and 1, Or.
145. 8	Blanche de Blanche	528. Az., two heads Arg., each charged as many torsees in bend Az.
145. 7	Blanche de Blanche	529. Gu., two bars Vair and a chief Or.
145. 6	Blanche de Blanche	530. Or, two bars Vair and a chief Or.
145. 5	Blanche de Blanche	531. Or, two bars Vair and a chief Or.
145. 4	Blanche de Blanche	532. Az., a cross Or.
145. 3	Blanche de Blanche	533. Or, seven bars Az., a canton Gu.
145. 2	Blanche de Blanche	534. Vair (modern) Arg. and Gu., a bend Az.
145. 1	Blanche de Blanche	535. Arg., nine bars Az. and a chief indented Gu.
146. 10	Blanche de Blanche	536. Arg., nine bars Az. and a chief indented Gu.
146. 11	Blanche de Blanche	537. Or, two bars Az. and in chief a mullet of six points (in).
146. 12	Blanche de Blanche	538. Gu., a lion ramp. Or.
146. 13	Blanche de Blanche	539. Arg., six bars Az. and over all as many lions ramp. Or.
146. 14	Blanche de Blanche	540. Arg., six bars Az. and five pendants Az.
146. 15	Blanche de Blanche	541. Gu., two bars Vair and on a chief Or, a label of five pendants Az.
146. 16	Blanche de Blanche	542. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 17	Blanche de Blanche	543. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 18	Blanche de Blanche	544. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 19	Blanche de Blanche	545. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 20	Blanche de Blanche	546. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 21	Blanche de Blanche	547. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 22	Blanche de Blanche	548. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 23	Blanche de Blanche	549. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 24	Blanche de Blanche	550. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 25	Blanche de Blanche	551. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 26	Blanche de Blanche	552. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 27	Blanche de Blanche	553. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 28	Blanche de Blanche	554. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 29	Blanche de Blanche	555. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 30	Blanche de Blanche	556. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 31	Blanche de Blanche	557. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 32	Blanche de Blanche	558. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 33	Blanche de Blanche	559. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 34	Blanche de Blanche	560. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 35	Blanche de Blanche	561. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 36	Blanche de Blanche	562. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 37	Blanche de Blanche	563. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 38	Blanche de Blanche	564. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 39	Blanche de Blanche	565. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 40	Blanche de Blanche	566. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 41	Blanche de Blanche	567. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 42	Blanche de Blanche	568. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 43	Blanche de Blanche	569. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 44	Blanche de Blanche	570. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 45	Blanche de Blanche	571. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 46	Blanche de Blanche	572. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 47	Blanche de Blanche	573. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 48	Blanche de Blanche	574. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 49	Blanche de Blanche	575. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 50	Blanche de Blanche	576. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 51	Blanche de Blanche	577. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 52	Blanche de Blanche	578. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 53	Blanche de Blanche	579. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 54	Blanche de Blanche	580. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 55	Blanche de Blanche	581. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 56	Blanche de Blanche	582. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 57	Blanche de Blanche	583. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 58	Blanche de Blanche	584. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 59	Blanche de Blanche	585. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 60	Blanche de Blanche	586. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 61	Blanche de Blanche	587. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 62	Blanche de Blanche	588. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 63	Blanche de Blanche	589. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 64	Blanche de Blanche	590. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 65	Blanche de Blanche	591. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 66	Blanche de Blanche	592. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 67	Blanche de Blanche	593. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 68	Blanche de Blanche	594. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 69	Blanche de Blanche	595. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 70	Blanche de Blanche	596. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 71	Blanche de Blanche	597. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 72	Blanche de Blanche	598. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 73	Blanche de Blanche	599. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 74	Blanche de Blanche	600. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 75	Blanche de Blanche	601. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 76	Blanche de Blanche	602. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 77	Blanche de Blanche	603. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 78	Blanche de Blanche	604. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 79	Blanche de Blanche	605. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 80	Blanche de Blanche	606. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 81	Blanche de Blanche	607. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 82	Blanche de Blanche	608. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 83	Blanche de Blanche	609. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 84	Blanche de Blanche	610. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 85	Blanche de Blanche	611. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 86	Blanche de Blanche	612. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 87	Blanche de Blanche	613. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 88	Blanche de Blanche	614. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 89	Blanche de Blanche	615. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 90	Blanche de Blanche	616. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 91	Blanche de Blanche	617. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 92	Blanche de Blanche	618. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 93	Blanche de Blanche	619. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 94	Blanche de Blanche	620. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 95	Blanche de Blanche	621. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 96	Blanche de Blanche	622. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 97	Blanche de Blanche	623. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 98	Blanche de Blanche	624. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 99	Blanche de Blanche	625. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.
146. 100	Blanche de Blanche	626. Arg., three chevrons and a chief Gu.

528. Arg., a lion ramp. Gu. crowned Az.	} Bertrams de Molaon.	147, 10
529. Erm., on a chief Gu. an inescutcheon Az.		
530. Chevronny of eight Gu. and Or.	} Sauers de Vmenner.	147, 11
531. Or, a lion ramp. Gu., crowned Az. within a bordure Sa. bezantée.		
532. Or, on a chief Gu. two pales Vair	} Guy de Mateslon.	147, 12
533. Gu., a cross patonce Arg.		
534. Gu., seven mascles, 3, 3 and 1, Or.	} Hameris Seices.	147, 13
535. Vair (modern), a crescent Gu.		
536. Arg., two bars and in chief an inescutcheon Gu.	} Aubiers li Seneschaus.	147, 14
537. Az., three roundles Or.		
538. Gu., a fess of fusils conjoined betw. six roundles Erm.	} Olyberis de Rogi.	147, 15
539. Quarterly Or and Az.		
540. Az., six fleurs-de-lis Or and a chief Arg.	} Olyberus di Muntabien.	147, 16
541. Gu., three roundles Or.		
542. Arg., a chief Gu. and label of five pendants Or.	} Hernis de Blayn.	147 ^b 1
543. Arg., on a chief Gu., a maunch of the field.		
544. Az., a bend Arg. betw. six fleurs-de-lis Or; a label of five pendants Gu.	} Bonables de Fernall.	147 ^b 2
545. Lozengy Or and Gu.		
546. Or, a chief Gu.	} Guillam de Bluis.	147 ^b 3
547. Gu., an inescutcheon Arg. within an orle of six pierced cinquefoils Or.		
548. Gu., three pierced cinquefoils Erm.	} Roillans de Dinant.	147 ^b 4
549. Or, three eagles displayed Az.		
550. Or, eight barrulets Az., and over all a lion ramp. Gu.	} Piers Turnemme.	147 ^b 5
551. Or, on a cross Gu. betw. eight eagles displayed in chief and six in base Az. five escallops Arg.		
552. Gu., two bars Or.	} Godfries de Chastelbriant.	147 ^b 6
	} Paiens de Malestait.	147 ^b 7
	} Johan Berterans.	147 ^b 8
	} Henris de Elantone.	147 ^b 9
	} Le Prince de Salerne.	147 ^b 10
	} Morites (Morices) de t'un (c'un for Craun).	147 ^b 11
	} Le Sires de Malu.	147 ^b 12
	} Godfrys de Gasegnes.	147 ^b 13
	} Geffrey de Ansegnes.	147 ^b 14
	} Guillam de Pull.	147 ^b 15
	} William Persicly.	147 ^b 16
	} Gays de Pauall.	148, 1
	} Johan de Harecourt.	148, 2

147. 10	Stettin de Mecklenburg	528. Argent, a lion rampant Or.
147. 11	Stettin de Mecklenburg	529. Argent, on a chief Or, an inescutcheon Argent.
147. 12	Stettin de Mecklenburg	530. Quarterly of eight Or and Or.
147. 13	Stettin de Mecklenburg	531. Or, a lion rampant Or, crowned Argent within a border Argent.
147. 14	Stettin de Mecklenburg	532. Or, on a chief Or, two bars Argent.
147. 15	Stettin de Mecklenburg	533. Argent, a cross potent Argent.
147. 16	Stettin de Mecklenburg	534. Argent, seven martlets, 3 and 1 Or.
147. 1	Stettin de Mecklenburg	535. Argent (modern), a crescent Or.
147. 2	Stettin de Mecklenburg	536. Argent, two bars and in chief an inescutcheon Or.
147. 3	Stettin de Mecklenburg	537. Argent, three martlets Or.
147. 4	Stettin de Mecklenburg	538. Argent, a fess of three bars joined below, six martlets Argent.
147. 5	Stettin de Mecklenburg	539. Quarterly Or and Argent.
147. 6	Stettin de Mecklenburg	540. Argent, six martlets Or and a chief Argent.
147. 7	Stettin de Mecklenburg	541. Argent, three martlets Or.
147. 8	Stettin de Mecklenburg	542. Argent, a chief Or and below of five bars Or.
147. 9	Stettin de Mecklenburg	543. Argent, on a chief Or, a branch of the field.
147. 10	Stettin de Mecklenburg	544. Argent, a bend Argent below, six bars Or; a label of five bars Or.
147. 11	Stettin de Mecklenburg	545. Quarterly Or and Argent.
147. 12	Stettin de Mecklenburg	546. Or, a chief Or.
147. 13	Stettin de Mecklenburg	547. Argent, an inescutcheon Argent within an esto of six pieces Or.
147. 14	Stettin de Mecklenburg	548. Argent, three pieces Or.
147. 15	Stettin de Mecklenburg	549. Or, three eagles displayed Argent.
147. 16	Stettin de Mecklenburg	550. Or, eight bars Or and over all a lion rampant Or.
148. 1	Stettin de Mecklenburg	551. Or, on a cross Or, below eight bars displayed in chief and six in base Argent.
148. 2	Stettin de Mecklenburg	552. Argent, two bars Or.

553. Gu., two bars Or, and a label of five pendants Az. }	Johan son fitz.	148, 3
554. Gu., two bars Erm.	Robarte de Harcourt.	148, 4
555. Or, six, fleurs-de-lis Gu.	Johan de Tilli.	148, 5
556. Az., frettée Or	William de Courcy.	148, 6
557. Arg., nine barrulets Gu., and over all a lion ramp. Sa. }	Robart de Stuteville.	148, 7
558. Or, a lion ramp. Or (<i>sic</i>) crowned Az. }	Robart Bertrans.	148, 8
559. Or, two lions passant Gu. crowned Az.	ffonkes de Paynel.	148, 9
560. Or, five bars Az. and over all a lion ramp. Gu. }	Johan de Rouerdi.	148, 10
561. Or, an eagle displayed Gu.	Johan de la Grete.	148, 11
562. Barry of six Erm. and Az.	Rauf Tassons.	148, 12
563. Arg., three lions ramp. Gu.	Raufe de Croilly.	148, 13
564. Arg., a fess Az., and in chief a lion passant Gu. }	Johan de Clerc.	148, 14

(To be continued.)

WALSINGHAM FAMILY.

Communicated by JAMES GREENSTREET.

The following extract from Glover's autograph collections furnishes, upon the authority of Sir Thomas Walsingham himself, the Christian name of the London merchant from whom he was descended. This information is an important addition to Canon Scott Robertson's pedigree of the Walsingham family, as set out in his account of the parish of Chislehurst, printed in the Transactions of the Kent Archaeological Society.

[Harleian MSS. (British Museum), No. 807,¹ original folio, 9, b.]

“¶ The copy of a wrytting in this order which I had of Sr Thomas Walsingham wth these annotations in the Margein.

¶ Robert Writtle maryed Elenour the daughter of Robert Ramsey of Essex in Aprill the xth of H. 6. which Elenor was afterwarde maryed to Richard Pryor.

To looke in the sayd church for the tombe of dame Katheryn Haute and the tombe of one Boston.

Walter Writtell the sonne of the sayd Robert and Elenor dyed 1473, 13, E. 4. buried at Bobinger in Essex, who had to his second wyf Catheryne Boston who had after his deceasse two husbandes more viz. John Greene and Sr Richard Haute, she dyed the 12 of July 1493 buried at St Pancredge besydes soper lane in London.

¹ Collection of Pedigrees from old Records, in the handwriting of Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, temp. Elizabeth; the book afterwards belonged to Ralph Brooke, York Herald.

148, 3	John son of	553. Gr. two bars Or and a label of five fessants Az.
148, 4	Robert de Walsingham	554. Gr. two bars fess.
148, 5	John de Wille	555. Or six lions-de-la-Gu.
148, 6	William de Gentry	556. Az. fess Or
148, 7	Robert de Walsingham	557. Arg. nine bars fess Or and over all a lion ramp.
148, 8	Robert de Wille	558. Or a lion ramp Or (w.) crowned Az.
148, 9	Robert de Wille	559. Or two lions passant Or crowned Az.
148, 10	John de Wille	560. Or five bars Az and over all a lion ramp Or
148, 11	John de Wille	561. Or an eagle displayed Or
148, 12	John de Wille	562. Barry of six bars and Az
148, 13	John de Wille	563. Arg. three lions ramp Or
148, 14	John de Wille	564. Arg. a fess Az and in chief a lion passant Or

(To be continued)

WALSINGHAM FAMILY.

Communicated by James Gurnsey.

The following extract from Glover's *Antiquary* contains a number upon the authority of St. Thomas Walsingham himself, the question upon the London records from which he was derived. The information is an important addition to Canon Scott Robertson's register of the Walsingham family as set out in his account of the parish of Chesham, printed in the Transactions of the Kent Archaeological Society.

[Walsingham MSS. (British Museum), Vol. 207, folio 10, b, c.]

"The copy of a writ in this order which I had of St. Thomas Walsingham with these annotations in the margin."

Robert Wille married Eleanor the daughter of Robert Ramsey of Essex in April the 2nd of H. 6. which Eleanor was afterwards married to Richard Pryor.

Wille wrote the son of the said Robert and Eleanor died 1473, 13. E. 4 buried at St. Lawrence in Essex, who had to his second wife Catherine Boston who had after his decease two husbands more viz. John Greene and St. Richard Hane, she died the 12 of July 1493 buried at St. Lawrence besides other sons in London.

To look in the
and church for
the name of
Richard Hane
and the name of
one Boston.

Collection of Papers from St. Richard in the handwriting of Robert Glover.
Somerset House, London; the book afterwards belonged to Ralph Brooke
York House

To looke there
for ther tombes
and Armes : lyk-
wyse at feuersham
and Deuington be-
sydes Feversham.
Kent.

Thomas Walsingham maryed Margeret Ballarde¹
daughter of Thomas Ballard and dyed a widdower
beinge sonne to one Alleyn,² the 15 of March in
the 35 yeare of Henry the sixt 1456, and buryed
wth his wyf in the chauncell of St Katherynes in
London.

To look for her
will and her fa-
thers Armes at
Deuington Kent.
and feuersham.

Thomas Walsingham sonne of the sayd Thomas
maryed Constaunce the daughter of James Dry-
land. dyed the 1. of March 1466 buryed in St
Katherynes in London. Constaunce after maryed
to John Greene dyed the 14 Nouēb. 1476. buryed
at cheselherst. And John Greene her second
husband dyed 16 octob. anno primo H. 7."

THE CREATION OF THE EARLDOM OF GLOUCESTER.

(Concluded from p. 140.)

I shall now give two instances of the results consequent on ascertaining the date of this creation, as illustrating the value of such researches as these, and the importance of securing a "fixed point" as a help for other enquiries.

The first of these is that remarkable record among the muniments of St. Paul's, which the present Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records first made public;³ and which has since been published *in extenso* and in facsimile by the Corporation of London in their valuable *History of the Guildhall*. The importance of this record lies in its mention of the wards of the City with their rulers at an exceptionally early date. What that date really was it is all important to learn. Mr. Loftie has rightly, in his later work,⁴ made the greatest use of this list, which he describes (p. 93) as "the document I have so often quoted as containing a list of the lands of the Dean and Chapter before 1115." Indeed, he invariably treats this document as one "which must have been written before 1115," (p. 82). But the only reason to be found for his conclusion is, that—

¹ "Inter Thomam Walsyngham, Ciuem et Vinetarium London, et Margaretam uxorem eius quer'," in Plumstede — [Feet of Fines, Kent, 8 Hen. VI, No. 256].

"Inter Thomam Walsingham seniore et Ricardum Bam quer'," in Cray beate Marie. — [Feet of Fines, Kent, 18 Hen. VI, No. 515.]

² "Alanus Walsyngham per annum xvij. li. xj. s." — [Lay Subsidy Rolls, London, Bundle 144, No. 20 (13 Hen. IV), Memb. 2].

³ 9th Report Hist. MSS., App. i, p. 66.

⁴ *Historic Towns*: London.

"Coleman Street appears in the St. Paul's list as 'Warda Reimundi,' and this is the more interesting as we know that Reimund, or Reinmund, was dead before 1115, which helps us to date the document. Azo, his son, succeeded him" (p. 89).¹

This is a most astounding statement, considering that all "we know," from these documents, of Reimund or Reinmund is that both he and his son Azo were living in 1132 when they attested a charter!² Turning from this careless blunder to the fact that the Earl of Gloucester is among those mentioned in this list, we learn at once that so far from being *earlier* than 1115, it is *later* than the Earl's creation in 1121-1123. And this conclusion accords well with the fact that other names which it contains, such as those of John fitz Ralf (fitz Everard), William Malet, etc., belong to the close of the reign.

The other instance that I propose to adduce is that of the Lindsey Survey. This record was edited almost simultaneously by Mr. James Greenstreet, who, in a handsome volume, reproduced it in admirable facsimile, and by Mr. R. Chester Waters, who unfortunately gave not the original, which, of course, is what scholars want, but an annotated translation of the text. Mr. Greenstreet thus expressed his conclusions as to the date:—

"It was drawn up after the year 1101, as is evident from proofs I shall adduce; and if not previously to the year 1109—which there is hardly any reason for doubting—it is certainly of earlier date than the year 1119."

This view, which was based on the statement in *The Historic Peerage* that Robert was created Earl of Gloucester in 1109, was adopted by the authorities of the British Museum (on the occasion of the Domesday commemoration), who exhibited this Survey as having been made "apparently between the years 1101 and 1109." Mr. Waters, on the contrary, produced the (apparently) novel date:—"between March, 1114, and April, 1116," and claimed to have "thus established within a year or two the date of the Roll."

Both dates turned, I must explain, on that of the creation of the Earldom of Gloucester, for as Robert is entered in the Survey as merely "filius Regis," it was held by both the above writers that the Roll must have been compiled before he was made an Earl—whenever that was.

¹ Mr. Loftie elsewhere tells us (p. 27) that Reinmund "was succeeded by his more eminent son Azo, the goldsmith, whom it would be interesting to identify with one of the Azors, of Domesday." How does Mr. Loftie know that Azo was "more eminent" than his father? Or that he was a "goldsmith?" On one point we can certainly agree with him. It would be most "interesting" to identify a Domesday tenant in a man whose father was living in 1132!

² 9th Report (*at supra*), p. 67b. For similar instances of eccentric statements on the City Fathers in Mr. Loftie's book, see my Papers on "The Portreeves of London" (*Athenaeum*, 5 Feb., 1887), and "The first Mayor of London" (*Antiquary*, March, 1887, p. 107). They throw, it will be found, a strange light on Mr. Elton's unfortunate remark that "Mr. Loftie makes good use of the documents discovered at St. Paul's" (*Academy*, 30 April, 1887, p. 301.)

Mr. Waters at first received credit for an original and important discovery. Mr. Elton thus admitted it:—

"The date of Stephen's visit to Oxford in 1114 and the ennobling of Robert fitz Roy in 1116 make it certain, by another train of reasoning, that the record was compiled between the years last mentioned."¹

When so high an authority wrote thus, it is not to be wondered at that others should follow, and, for my part, I was induced at the time to believe that the question had been finally settled.

The appearance of Mr. Greenstreet's volume led to some curious discoveries. The first was that while he and Mr. Waters had both complained of Hearne's inaccurate edition of the text—Mr. Waters denouncing him as "one of those industrious but uncritical antiquaries, who had no conception of the duties of an editor, or of the importance of accuracy,"—Mr. Greenstreet had remedied this defect by placing an actual facsimile of the original record in our hands, whereas Mr. Waters, whose criticism of Hearne would lead his readers to suppose that his own text was perfect, cannot even have gone to the original record, for Mr. Greenstreet's facsimiles convict him, I believe, of some seventy errors in his version of the Roll. If there is even anything like this number, one is curious to know from what text he evolved a version which clearly proves him to be one of those "uncritical antiquaries" who have no conception of "the importance of accuracy." This question is the more serious because Mr. Waters, while rebuking Hearne, ostentatiously parades his own version as "from the Cotton MS. Claudius C. 5," though, on the appearance of Mr. Greenstreet's book, he had to confess that this version was taken, *not* from the original MS. (as his *brochure* distinctly implies), but from "Hearne's text," which he penitently promised to "discard" in his next edition (*Academy*, 16th May, 1885)! Yet, how can he have worked even from Hearne, when, as we shall find in more than one instance, that "uncritical" editor has actually given us a faithful version where his critic has done the reverse! As an example of this we may take Mr. Waters' editorial comment, that "Walter fitz William," an under tenant, was "brother of Simon, mentioned above,"² [*i.e.*, "Simon fitz William (ancestor to the Lords Kyne)"] a statement which suggests stores of knowledge, but in which one's faith is somewhat shaken on learning that in the original record his name is "Walter fitz Walter!"³ Even in Hearne's "uncritical" version that name is correctly given as "Walterus filius Walteri."

It is really ludicrous to be told by Mr. Waters that Hearne "had no conception of the importance of accuracy," and that, consequently, in his version, "the names of persons and places

¹ *Academy*, 29 Sept., 1883 (p. 207).

² *Survey of Lindsey*, p. 36.

³ "Walt' fil' Walt'."

Mr. Waters at first received credit for an original and important discovery. Mr. Elton thus admitted it:—

"The date of Hearn's visit to Oxford in 1118 and the sending of Robert to lay in 1118 made it certain by another route of reasoning that the record was compiled between the years last mentioned."

When so high an authority wrote thus it is not to be wondered at that others should follow, and for my part I was induced at the time to believe that the question had been finally settled.

The appearance of Mr. Greenstreet's volume led to some curious discoveries. The first was that while he and Mr. Waters had both complained of Hearn's inaccurate edition of the text—Mr. Waters denouncing him as "one of those industrious but uncritical antiquaries, who had no conception of the duties of an editor or of the importance of accuracy,"—Mr. Greenstreet had remedied this defect by placing an actual facsimile of the original record in our hands, whereas Mr. Waters, whose criticism of Hearn would lead his readers to suppose that his own text was perfect, cannot even have gone to the original record for Mr. Greenstreet's facsimiles convict him, I believe, of some seventy errors in his version of the Roll. If there is even anything like this number one is curious to know from what text he evolved a version which clearly proves him to be one of those "uncritical antiquaries" who have no conception of "the importance of accuracy." This question is the more serious because Mr. Waters while rebuking Hearn, substantially parades his own version as "from the Cotton MS. Claudius O. 2," though on the appearance of Mr. Greenstreet's book he had to confess that this version was taken, not from the original MS. (as his book was distinctly implied), but from "Hearn's text," which he positively promised to "discard" in his next edition (February 10th May, 1887). Yet how can he have worked even from Hearn, when as we shall find in more than one instance that "uncritical" editor has actually given us a faithful version where his critic has done the reverse? As an example of this we may take Mr. Waters' editorial comment that "Walter the William," an under tenant, was "brother of Simon, mentioned above," [i.e., "Simon fit William" (ancestor to the Lords Kyne)] a statement which suggests stores of knowledge, but in which one's faith is somewhat shaken on learning that in the original record his name is "Walter fit Willer." Even in Hearn's "uncritical" version that name is correctly given as "Walter fit Willer." It is really ludicrous to be told by Mr. Waters that Hearn "had no conception of the importance of accuracy," and that consequently, in his version, "the names of persons and places

¹ London, 28 Sept. 1888 (p. 207).
² *Journal of London*, p. 28.
³ *Walter fit Willer*.

are often misspelt almost beyond recognition," when he himself prints (p. 40) as "ROBERT DE BONs" the name which Hearne correctly prints: "Rodbertus de Brus."

The next discovery concerned the date. Enquiry was made in the *GENEALOGIST* as to the ground on which Mr. Waters asserted that the Winchester Charter to Tewkesbury passed at "Easter, 1116. . . . on the eve of the King's embarkation for Normandy." Whether this date were right or wrong, it was inadmissible to assert it as if a recorded fact, when it could only rest on inference. Further investigation brought to light the somewhat startling fact that this supposed discovery as to the date had been all anticipated by Mr. Eyton:—

MR. EYTON.

"The date is between March 7, 1114, and April, 1116."¹

MR. WATERS.

"The Roll must be later than 7 March, 1114. . . . The extreme limits of the possible date of the Roll lie between March, 1114, and April, 1116."²

This singular coincidence was at once made public in the columns of the *Athenæum* (May 9th and June 27th, 1885), but no explanation there appeared from Mr. Waters in reply. Oddly enough, there had been contributed to *Notes and Queries*, some short time after Mr. Eyton's death, an account of his marvellous note-books (then in private custody), in which this date is found. By a still stranger coincidence this account specially dwelt on the paramount importance of "vol. vi." (as Mr. Eyton termed one of these note-books).³

For it is a singular fact that this very note-book ("vol. vi.") contained (fo. 51) Mr. Eyton's whole argument for fixing the date of this Survey,⁴ and that it further contains (fo. 68b) his notes on the Winchester Charter to Tewkesbury "with a full statement of his reasons for fixing" its date.⁵ Note here that this is the Charter which Mr. Chester Waters speaks of as being executed "Easter, 1116. . . . on the eve of the King's embarkation for Normandy." But there is no allusion in the Charter to the King's "transfretatio,"⁶ nor is there any ground for stating that the Charter (if it were genuine) passed on that

¹ Add. MSS. 31, 940, fo. 201 b.

² Survey of Lindsey, p. 3.

³ "His MS. Vol. vi. is in itself a monument of patient industry, for he examines in it all the undated charters of the Anglo-Norman Kings, printed in the *Monasticon* and the *Chronicle* of Abingdon, and he assigns to each charter its true date with a full statement of his reasons for fixing such date. The value of this volume for genealogical purposes can scarcely be over-estimated, and this compilation explains his familiar knowledge," etc., etc. (*Notes and Queries*, 6th S., v. 83.)

⁴ He thus refers to it:—"For date vide MS. vi., 51." (Add. MSS. 31,940 fo. 201b.)

⁵ If the writer of this contribution, who appears to have been so well acquainted with "the value of this volume for genealogical purposes" can be discovered, the whole mystery may be cleared up.

⁶ "In transfretatione mea" is the expression found in Charters.

are often misquoted almost beyond recognition," when he himself prints (p. 49) as "Mount de Hoze," the name which Hearne correctly prints: "Roberta de Hoze."

The next discovery concerned the date. Eadmer was made in the Charterhouse as to the ground on which Mr. Waters asserted that the Winchester Charter to Tewkesbury passed at "Easter, 1116," on the eve of the King's excommunication for Norwandy. Whether this date were right or wrong, it was inadmissible to assert it as if a recorded fact when it could only rest on inference. Further investigation brought to light the somewhat startling fact that this supposed discovery as to the date had been all anticipated by Mr. Eyton:—

Mr. Eyton. "The date is between March 7, 1114, and April, 1116." "The fact must be later than 7 March, 1114." "The extreme limit of the possible date of the fall is between March, 1114, and April, 1116."

This singular coincidence was at once made public in the columns of the *Albion* (May 9th and June 27th, 1883), but no explanation there appeared from Mr. Waters in reply. Oddly enough, there had been contributed to *Notes and Queries* some short time after Mr. Eyton's death, an account of his marvellous note-books (then in private custody), in which this date is found. By a still stranger coincidence this account specially dwelt on the paramount importance of "vol. vi." (as Mr. Eyton termed one of these note-books).

For it is a singular fact that this very note-book ("vol. vi.") contained (fo. 51) Mr. Eyton's whole argument for fixing the date of this Survey, and that it further contains (fo. 52b) his notes on the Winchester Charter to Tewkesbury "with a full statement of his reasons for fixing" its date. Note here that this is the Charter which Mr. Chester Waters speaks of as being executed "Easter, 1116," on the eve of the King's excommunication for Norwandy. But there is no allusion in the Charter to the King's "transgression," nor is there any ground for stating that the Charter (if it were genuine) passed on that

¹ Add. MSS. 32, 946, fo. 201 b.
² Survey of Litchfield, p. 2.
³ Mr. Eton's note is in fact a misquoting of Eadmer's history, for he mentions in it all the material elements of the Anglo-Norman King's charter to the Abbot and the Cistercians of Aton, and he assigns to each charter its true date with a full statement of his reasons for doing so. The value of this volume for historical purposes can hardly be over-estimated, and this coincidence explains the familiar knowledge of it. (Notes and Queries, 6th s. v. 23.)
⁴ He thus refers to it:—"The date was 1116, vi. 51." (Add. MSS. 32, 946, fo. 201 b.)
⁵ If the writer of this constitution who appears to have been so well acquainted with "the value of this volume for genealogical purposes" can be discovered, the whole inquiry may be closed.
⁶ "In transgression now" is the expression found in Charter.

occasion. It is true that anyone hastily copying Mr. Eyton's notes might so read his conclusion; but what he really wrote was that the Charter must be "*previous to*" Easter, 1116 (fo. 68b). For the purpose of his argument for fixing the date of the Lindsey Survey, he was only concerned with its *latest possible* date (Easter, 1116); for, as he recognized in this Charter "the earliest attestation of Robert, Earl of Gloucester," he argued from it that Robert must have been Earl of Gloucester, *at latest*, by Easter, 1116. Thus, even if the Charter were genuine, Mr. Waters could not prove that it "was executed at Winchester, *on the eve of the King's embarkation for Normandy*," 1116, (the point originally challenged in the GENEALOGIST).¹ But I have now myself shewn that the Charter is *not* genuine, and that the whole argument based upon it falls to the ground.

As yet, I may observe, I have only dealt with the later of the two limits of date (Easter, 1116), being that derived from the above charter. Let us now for a moment glance at the other, which, as we have seen, by a singular coincidence, Mr. Waters has fixed at the very day to which Mr. Eyton had assigned it. How was this date arrived at? Here are Mr. Waters's words, *italics* and all—

We know from the *Continuator of Peter of Blois* (p. 121) that Stephen and his elder brother Theobald were on a visit to Henry I. at Oxford, at some period between 7th March and 1st August, 1114, when Theobald is described as Count of Blois and Stephen as "*pulcherrimus adolescens dominus Stephanus postea rex Anglorum*." It is manifest that at this date Stephen was not yet Count of Moreton, so that the Roll must be later than 7th March, 1114."²

How did Mr. Waters obtain this very exact date ("between 7th March and 1st August, 1114")? No dates are given for the "visit" in the authority from which he quotes. Well, with a little patience we may discover the origin of these dates, and as the story is as curious as instructive, I shall not hesitate to give it.

In the course of his examination of "all the undated charters of the Anglo-Norman kings printed in the *Monasticon*,"³ Mr. Eyton noted on p. 120 of the 2nd volume [Ed. 1819] a charter of Henry I. to Crowland, purporting to be granted "Apud Oxeneford anno Dominice incarnationis millesimo centesimo quarto decimo, et regni regis quarto decimo." His critical faculty being, unfortunately, not so thorough as his unwearied industry, he failed to perceive that the introduction of the date, and, still more, of the regnal year, was fatal to the genuineness of the charter,—which, moreover, comes from a discredited source. As in the case of the Merton charter, he evidently argued that this

¹ I should, perhaps, mention *cavendi causa* that I neither wrote nor inspired that challenge.

² *Survey of Lindsey*, p. 3.

³ *Ibid* p. 207, Note 3.

occasion. It is true that anyone hastily copying Mr. Eytton's notes might so read his conclusion; but what he really wrote was that the Charter must be "given to" Henry I. (Eytton, 1116 (lo. 188)). For the purpose of his argument for fixing the date of the Lindsey Survey, he was only concerned with its latest possible date (Eytton, 1116); for, as he recognized in this Charter, the earliest attestation of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, he argued from it that Robert must have been Earl of Gloucester, at latest, by Easter, 1116. Thus, even if the Charter were genuine, Mr. Watson could not prove that it "was executed at Winchester on the eve of the King's coronation for Moensday," 1116 (the point originally challenged in the *Gloucester*). But I have now myself shown that the Charter is not genuine, and that the whole argument based upon it falls to the ground.

As yet, I may observe, I have only dealt with the later of the two limits of date (Eytton, 1116), being that derived from the above charter. Let us now for a moment glance at the other, which, as we have seen, by a singular coincidence, Mr. Watson has fixed at the very day to which Mr. Eytton had assigned it. How was this date arrived at? Here are Mr. Watson's words—

We know from the *Chronicle of Henry I.* (p. 123) that Stephen and his elder brother Theobald were on a visit to Henry I. at Oxford at some period between the March and 1st August, 1114, when Theobald is described as Count of Blois and Stephen as "archbishop-elect of York." Theobald was not yet Count of Blois, so that the visit must be later than the March, 1114.

How did Mr. Watson obtain this very exact date ("between 1st March and 1st August, 1114")? No dates are given for the "visit" in the authority from which he quotes. Well, with a little patience we may discover the origin of these dates, and as the story is as curious as instructive, I shall not hesitate to give it.

In the course of his examination of "all the undated charters of the Anglo-Norman kings printed in the *Monasticon*," Mr. Eytton noted on p. 120 of the 2nd volume (Ed. 1819) a charter of Henry I. to Crowland, purporting to be granted "Apost. anno dominice incarnationis millesimo centesimo quarto decimo, et regni regis quarto decimo." His critical faculty being unfortunately not so thorough as his unwearied industry, he failed to perceive that the introduction of the date, and, still more, of the regnal year, was fatal to the genuineness of the charter,—which, moreover, comes from a discredited source. As in the case of the *Gloucester* charter, he evidently argued that this

¹ I should perhaps mention here that I neither wrote nor signed that challenge.

² *Survey of London*, p. 4.
³ Vol. p. 207, Note 2.

one must have passed in the 14th year of the King, and, therefore, before 5th August, 1114 (when the 15th year began). Again, he had noted on p. 100, that the new church at Crowland was stated to have been begun (on the authority of "Peter of Blois") 7th March ("SS. Perpetua & Felix") 1114.¹ This date (7th March) he had entered in his Itinerary, and on the opposite page he now wrote: "The King must have been at Oxford between Mch. 7 and Aug. 5 in this year.—*Mon.* II., 100 and 120."² Subsequently (as is shewn by the slightly changed character of the handwriting), when making additions to his Itinerary, he looked up the passage in "Peter of Blois" to which the *Monasticon* had referred him, and thus continued his note:—"In the court were his nephew, Theobald and Stephen, the former described as 'Comes Blesensis,' the latter as 'Pulcherrimus adolescens dominus Steph^s postea Rex &ca.'—*Pet. Bles.*"

I shall now print side by side the definite conclusion at which Mr. Eyton had arrived (giving, as usual, his authorities for that conclusion) and the subsequent discovery of Mr. Chester Waters:—

MR. EYTON.

"The King must have been at Oxford between Mch. 7 and Aug. 5 in this year [1114]—(*Mon.* II., 100 and 120). In the court were his nephews Theobald and Stephen, the former described as 'Comes Blesensis,' the latter as 'Pulcherrimus adolescens dominus Steph^s postea Rex &ca.'—*Pet. Bles.*"²

MR. WATERS.

"We know from the *Continuator of Peter of Blois* (p. 121) that Stephen and his elder brother Theobald were on a visit to Henry I. at Oxford at some period between 7th March and 1st August 1114, when Theobald is described as Count of Blois and Stephen as 'Pulcherrimus adolescens dominus Stephanus postea Rex Anglorum.'"

It is a singular circumstance that in "Peter of Blois" the words are "*dominus meus Stephanus.*" Mr. Eyton omits the "*meus*": so does Mr. Waters.

But, it may be urged, Mr. Waters must possess some special knowledge which has at least enabled him to substitute the "1st" (*sic*) of August for the 5th. If so, let him produce it. Till he has done so, I am inclined to think that his "1st" is nothing but an error for Mr. Eyton's "5th."

We have now seen that all these dates (7 March, 1114, August 1114, and Easter 1116) are the result of an elaborate "train of reasoning" (to quote Mr. Elton's phrase), originally based on a single charter and a passage in a single chronicle. On the improbability of this peculiar and, indeed, idiosyncratic argument occurring, in precisely the same form, to two independent students it is needless for me to comment.

There is, however, another point to which I now invite attention.

¹ On which occasion the veracious "Peter" records the presence of distinguished visitors of more or less suspicious names—including an impossible Earl of Leicester (*vide infra*), who indulged in varied performances of a highly improbable character.

² Add. MSS. 31,937 fo. 130b.

one must have passed in the 14th year of the King and therefore before 5th August 1114 (when the 15th year began). Again, he had noted on p. 100 that the new church at Crowland was stated to have been begun (on the authority of "Peter of Blois") 7th March ("St. Peter's & Paul's") 1114. This date (7th March) he had entered in his itinerary and on the opposite page he now wrote: "The King must have been at Oxford between March 7 and Aug. 5 in this year—Mon. II. 100 and 120." Subsequently (as is shown by the slightly changed character of the handwriting), when making additions to his itinerary, he looked up the passage in "Peter of Blois" to which the Monasticism had referred him, and this contained his note:—"In the count were his nephew, Theobald and Stephen, the former described as 'Comes Blonensis', the latter as 'Pulcher-ritus adolescens dominus Steph. postea Rex factus'—Vol. II." I shall now print side by side the definite conclusion at which Mr. Elyton had arrived (giving, as usual, his authorities for that conclusion) and the subsequent discovery of Mr. Chester Waters:—

Mr. Elyton. "The King must have been at Oxford between March 7 and Aug. 5 in this year [1114]—(Mon. II. 100 and 120). In the count were his nephew, Theobald and Stephen, the former described as 'Comes Blonensis', the latter as 'Pulcher-ritus adolescens dominus Steph. postea Rex factus'—Vol. II." Mr. Waters. "We have from the Continuator of Peter of Blois (p. 121) that Stephen and his sister brother Theobald were on a visit to Henry I. at Oxford at some period between 7th March and 1st August 1114. When Theobald is described as Count of Blon and Stephen as 'Pulcher-ritus adolescens dominus Steph. postea Rex factus'—Vol. II." Anglono.

It is a singular circumstance that in "Peter of Blois" the words are "dominus natus Stephanus." Mr. Elyton omits the "natus"; so does Mr. Waters.

But, it may be urged, Mr. Waters must possess some special knowledge which has at least enabled him to substitute the "natus" (sic) of August for the 5th. If so, let him produce it. The has done so, I am inclined to think that his "natus" is nothing but an error for Mr. Elyton's "5th."

We have now seen that all these dates (7 March 1114, August 1114 and Easter 1110) are the result of an elaborate "train of reasoning" (to quote Mr. Elyton's phrase) originally based on a single charter and a passage in a single chronicle. On the improbability of this peculiar and, indeed, idiosyncratic argument occurring in precisely the same form to two independent students it is needless for me to comment.

There is, however, another point to which I now invite attention.

¹ On which occasion the venerable "Peter" records the presence of distinguished visitors of more or less conspicuous names—including an important list of Lancaster (sic) who indulged in varied performances of a highly improbable character.

Who was the "*Continuator* of Peter of Blois"? No such writer was ever heard of. The work to which Mr. Waters refers was the "*Continuatio ad Historiam Ingulphi*," which "*Continuatio*" of Ingulf is assigned to Peter of Blois.¹ The name which he gives it really leads one to doubt if he ever set eyes himself on the work from which he quotes. Indeed, it would be more charitable to believe that he never did, for had he done so he would surely have learned that this "*Continuatio*" is about as untrustworthy as that notorious forgery, the "*Historia Ingulphi*" itself. He would have seen that a year before it speaks of "*pulcherrimus adolescens dominus [meus] Stephanus*" (1114), it speaks of "*Comitis Leycestricæ Roberti tunc validissimi adolescentis*" (1113), though (as Mr. Waters well knows) his father, Robert, Count of Meulan did not die till 5th July, 1118, so that the existence of such an Earl Robert in 1113 is a simple impossibility. He would also have seen that the value of the term "*pulcherrimus adolescens*" here applied to Stephen may be inferred from the fact that the writer applies the same term (p. 111) to Henry the First at his accession. He would further have seen that this writer on whose accuracy his case is based speaks, in the same year in which he alludes to Stephen (1114), of Miles, Earl of Hereford, who was not so created till twenty-seven years later (and who did not even succeed his father till long after 1114); and of William de Roumare, Earl of Lincoln, who was not so created till the time of the Empress Maud.² Lastly, he would have discovered that this same precious writer makes Roger fitz Gerold (of course an "*illustris adolescens*") marry the famous Lucy, widow of Ivo Tailbois,³ a tale which, in Mr. Freeman's words, "is still swallowed by novelists and local antiquaries," but which, as indeed we see in Mr. Waters's own pages,⁴ has long been exposed, and scouted.

I need not continue this analysis: suffice it to suggest that Mr. Waters should turn to Dr. Stubbs' latest work, where he will learn that in the reign of Henry II.—

"Crowland was thinking of hiring Peter of Blois, or some pretended Peter who borrows an illustrious name, to fabricate for her an apocryphal chronicle."⁵

He has therefore not merely, here again, "carelessly repeated a statement which comes from a discredited authority" (*supra* p. 138), but has actually taken his cardinal date from what our supreme authority has described as "an apocryphal chronicle."

Mr. Waters is thus left impaled on the horns of a dilemma. In resting his case upon a work of absolutely no authority, he must have done so, either because he was unable to detect its gross blunders, and knew so little of it that he could not even

¹ Thus the "*Continuator of Ingulf*" would be the writer referred to by Mr. Waters.

² See the *Continuatio* (Ed. Gale) p. 125.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Survey of Lindsey*, p. 12.

⁵ *Lectures on Medieval History*, p. 148.

Who was the "Continuator of Peter of Blois"? No such writer was ever heard of. The work to which Mr. Waters refers was the "Continuator ad Historicam Insigni", which "Continuator" of Insigni is assigned to Peter of Blois. The name which he gives it really leads one to doubt if he ever set eyes himself on the work from which he quotes. Indeed it would be more charitable to believe that he never did for had he done so he would surely have learned that this "Continuator" is about as trustworthy as that notorious forger, the "Historia Insigni" itself. He would have seen that a year before it speaks of "palestrinus adulescent dominus [sic] Stephanus" (1114) it speaks of "Comitis [sic] Roberti tunc antistitis antistitis" (1113), though (as Mr. Waters well knows) his father, Robert, Count of Meulan did not die till July 1118, so that the existence of such an Earl Robert in 1113 is a simple impossibility. He would also have seen that the value of the term "palestrinus adulescent" here applied to Stephen may be inferred from the fact that the writer applies the same term (p. 111) to Henry the first at his accession. He would further have seen that this writer on whose accuracy his case is based speaks in the same year in which he alludes to Stephen (1114) of Miles, Earl of Hereford, who was not so created till twenty-seven years later (and who did not even succeed his father till long after 1114); and of William de Roumare, Earl of Lincoln, who was not so created till the time of the Empress Matilda. Lastly, he would have discovered that this same precious writer makes Roger fitz Gerald (of course an "adulescent") marry the famous lady, widow of Ivo Taillebois, a tale which, in Mr. Freeman's words, "is still swallowed by novelists and local antiquaries", but which, as indeed we see in Mr. Waters's own pages, has long been exposed and refuted.

I need not continue this analysis; suffice it to suggest that Mr. Waters should turn to Dr. Schickel's latest work, where he will learn that in the reign of Henry II.—

"Grosseteste was Bishop of Exeter, Peter of Blois, or some pretended Peter who borrows an illustrious name to fabricate for him an apocryphal chronicle."

He has therefore not merely, here again, "carelessly repeated a statement which comes from a discredited authority" (supra p. 138), but has actually taken his cardinal date from what our supreme authority has described as "an apocryphal chronicle".

Mr. Waters is thus left impaled on the horns of a dilemma. In testing his case upon a work of absolutely no authority, he must have done so either because he was unable to detect its gross blunders, and knew so little of it that he could not even

1 Thus the "Continuator of Peter" would be the writer referred to by Mr. Waters.

2 See the Continuator (Ed. Galt) p. 102.

3 138.

4 Survey of Lincoln, p. 11.

5 Letters of William Waters, p. 148.

give its right title; or because this information was acquired not from the work itself, but at second hand.¹

The point, however, is this: very shortly after that description in *Notes and Queries* of "Vol. vi.," which note-book contained the (supposed) proof that the Lindsey Survey must be dated "between March 7, 1114, and April, 1116," Mr. Waters published his discovery that the date of this survey must be dated "between March [7], 1114, and April, 1116." The coincidence however accidental, was at least most unfortunate.

The peculiarity of Mr. Waters's edition of the Survey is, as I pointed out two years ago, that—

"Though Mr. Waters's introduction to the Survey is comprised within a few pages, we see by the allusions in every line, as well as by the notes to the text, that it must be the work of one whose acquaintance with early Lincolnshire genealogy can only be described as marvellous" [Academy, 18th April, 1885].

The editorial comments imply, as I expressed it, "vast stores of information." Had the *brochure* been issued by Mr. Eyton, this would have been most natural and indeed what we might expect, for his collections now in the British Museum prove that he had acquired these vast stores for a projected history of Lincolnshire, dealing, like his History of Shropshire, with the early period. The method adopted in the *brochure* is based on an elaborate collation of the Survey of "1114-16" with Domesday on the one hand, and the *Testa de Nevill* on the other. And this was precisely the method which, as his note-books show, was that adopted by Mr. Eyton.² In short, if this Treatise represented Mr. Eyton's notes, notes based on his long labours in Lincolnshire topography and genealogy in connection with this survey, it would be precisely what we should expect.³ But we could expect it from no one else.

Other points may arouse comment. For instance, why should Mr. Waters state that "it is generally believed that Scrivelsby and the rest of the Honour of Dispenser came to the Marmions," etc., etc. (p. 14), when Mr. Stapleton had already shewn (1848) that this Survey was fatal to that belief. Mr. Waters should when he thus wrote, have been well aware that he had done so, for he not only quotes Stapleton's work a few pages before, but even the very page preceding this explanation.⁴

By the way, the survey does not prove that "Roger Marmion was the immediate heir of Robert Dispenser," as asserted by Mr. Waters, for I have evidence, of great interest to genealogists, to prove that he was not.

¹ It should be clearly understood that I am merely dealing with the authority of "Peter of Blois." As to whether Stephen was, or was not "Count of Mortain" at the time, I say nothing.

² See for instance, the wonderful tables in Mr. Eyton's great folio MS. 31,914 (fos. 106b-138b) where the entries in Domesday, the Lindsey Survey, and the returns of 1213 and of 1243 are collated in parallel columns.

³ See for reference to his vast collections on this Survey, his "Digest of the Lincolnshire Survey" (Add. MS. 31,910, fo. 201b.)

⁴ *Observations on the Norman Exchequer*, II, xvi.

give its right title; or because this information was acquired not from the work itself, but at second hand.

The point, however, is this: very shortly after that description in *Notes and Queries* at "Vol. VI," which note-book contained the (supposed) proof that the Lindsey Survey must be dated "between March 7, 1114, and April, 1116," Mr. Watson published his discovery that the date of this survey must be dated "between March [V], 1114, and April, 1116." The coincidence, however accidental, was at least most unfortunate.

The possibility of Mr. Watson's edition of the Survey is, as I pointed out two years ago, that—

"Though Mr. Watson's introduction to the Survey is composed within a few pages, we see by the allusions in every line as well as by the notes to the text that it must be the work of one whose acquaintance with early Lincolnshire Genealogy can only be described as marvellous" (*Academy*, 18th April, 1887).

The editorial comments imply, as I expressed it, "vast stores of information." Had the brochure been issued by Mr. Epton, this would have been most natural and indeed what we might expect, for his collections now in the British Museum prove that he had acquired these vast stores for a projected history of Lincolnshire, dealing like his *History of Shropshire*, with the early period. The method adopted in the brochure is based on an elaborate collation of the Survey of "1114-16" with *Domestica* on the one hand, and the *Texte de Aveluy* on the other. And this was precisely the method which, as his note-books show, was that adopted by Mr. Epton. In short, if this Treatise represented Mr. Epton's notes based on his long labours in Lincolnshire topography and genealogy in connection with this survey, it would be precisely what we should expect. But we could expect it from no one else.

Other points may arouse comment. For instance, why should Mr. Watson state that "it is generally believed that *Scirevels* and the rest of the Honour of Disenham came to the *Normans*," etc. etc. (p. 14) when Mr. Stapleton had already shown (1848) that this Survey was fatal to that belief. Mr. Watson should when he thus wrote, have been well aware that he had done so, for he not only quotes Stapleton's work a few pages before, but even the very page preceding this explanation.

By the way, the survey does not prove that "Roger Marston was the immediate heir of Robert Disenham," as asserted by Mr. Waters, for I have evidence of great interest to genealogists to prove that he was not.

"It should be clearly understood that I am merely dealing with the authority of 'Peter of Bles.' As to whether Stephen was or was not 'Count of Marston' at the time I say nothing."

"See for instance the wonderful table in Mr. Epton's first folio MS. B.1.614 (1066-1225) where the entries in *Domestica*, the Lindsey Survey, and the returns of 1212 and of 1247 are collated in parallel columns."

"See for instance in his own collection on this Survey, his 'Digest of the Lindsey Survey' (Add. MS. B.1.614, 2016)."

"Constitution on the Norman Kingship, II, 201."

212 THE CREATION OF THE EARLDOM OF GLOUCESTER.

In further illustration of the parallel lines on which the comments of Mr. Eyton and Mr. Waters run, we may take such examples as these :

MR. EYTON.

"Radulfus homo Gilberti (of Domesday) appears to be represented at Croft, in 1114 by Roger de Gant."¹

MR. EYTON.

"Mortimer, cadets of (in Lincolnshire)."
"Here then [i.e., in this Survey] is a link in the descent of Mortimer of Attilberg, unsupplied by Dugdale."²

MR. WATERS.

"Roger de Gant has 2 cars, 4 bov. in Croft [which Ralph held under Gilbert de Gant in Dom(esday)]."—Survey, p. 33.

MR. WATERS.

"This estate belonged in 1243 to William Mortimer of Attleborough, in Norfolk, which suggests that we have in Ralph of the Roll the ancestor hitherto undiscovered of the Mortimers of Norfolk."—(p. 15.)

The bearing of the survey on the Toden-Albini succession is noticed in Mr. Eyton's comments; it is so also by Mr. Waters. Here again, I may mention, I have, myself, fresh evidence to produce on this "genealogical problem."

The very interesting descent of the Lords Willoughby from a Domesday "Roger," and of the Lords Welles from a Domesday "Ragemer" is thus suggested by Mr. Eyton:—

"There can be little doubt that in 1213 Rauemer and his sons were lineally represented by William de Welle, and "Roger" by William de Willoughby. Here, then, is a Domesday pedigree for two families."³

Mr. Waters announces both descents as facts, and tells us that the William de Willoughby of 1213 was the "descendant" of the Domesday "Roger" (p. 39). Again, Mr. Eyton specially studied and analysed the "Lincolnshire estates apparently or really omitted in the Domesday Survey,"⁴ and suggested that in some cases a "leaflet" of the original return might have been "lost" in transmission.⁵ Mr. Waters similarly suggests that a "leaflet" may have been "lost in transmission" (p. 23.).

Of course we may be told that in those cases where Mr. Waters's statements can be traced in Mr. Eyton's note-books, this is due to their having been originally supplied by Mr. Waters to Mr. Eyton. This is a point of public interest, raising at once, as it does, the question whether Mr. Eyton's notes are, or are not, his own. No one can read them without perceiving that they most certainly are. His frequent use of the personal pronoun makes it, if possible, even more certain. For instance, when we read of the sons of 'Ragemer,' a tenant of Gilbert de Gant, that—

"The eldest of these sons was, I (*sic*) doubt not, progenitor of the House of Wells."⁶

we cannot doubt that we have here Mr. Eyton's own conclusion. Mr. Waters's note that Ragemer "was the ancestor of the

¹ Add. MS. 31,930 fo. 60b.

² *Ib.* fos. 109b, 110.

³ *Ibid* fo. 21.

⁴ Add. MS. 31,935 fo. 141.

⁵ *Ibid*, fos. 141, 144 etc.

⁶ Add. MSS. 31,930, fo. 66.

212 THE CREATION OF THE BARLORD OF GLOUCESTER.

In further illustration of the parallel lines on which the comments of Mr. Eytton and Mr. Waters run, we may take such examples as these:

Mr. Eytton. "Radulphus comes Gilbert (of Domesday) appears to be represented as Gilbert in 1117 by Roger de Gant."

Mr. Waters. "Roger de Gant has 2 sons & 2 daughters. One of which (which Roger held under Gilbert de Gant in Domesday) is—Roger, p. 38."

Mr. Eytton. "Mortimer, scilicet of his (Lincolnshire) line (i.e. in the survey) is a link in the descent of Mortimer of Abergavenny, as suggested by Domesday."

Mr. Waters. "The estate belonged in 1213 to William de Abergavenny in Lincolnshire, which suggests that we have in Domesday the link in the descent of Mortimer of Abergavenny from the Mortimer of Lincoln."—(p. 15.)

The bearing of the survey on the Robert-Albini succession is noticed in Mr. Eytton's comments; it is so also by Mr. Waters. Here again, I may mention, I have myself fresh evidence to produce on this "genealogical problem."

The very interesting descent of the Lords Willoughby from a Domesday "Roger," and of the Lords Welles from a Domesday "Ragener," is thus suggested by Mr. Eytton:—

"There can be little doubt that in 1213 Mortimer and his sons were finally represented by William de Welle and 'Roger' by William de Willoughby. Here then is a Domesday pedigree for two families."

Mr. Waters announces both descents as facts, and tells us that the William de Willoughby of 1213 was the "descendant" of the Domesday "Roger" (p. 30). Again, Mr. Eytton specially studied and analysed the "Lincolnshire estates apparently or really omitted in the Domesday Survey," and suggested that in some cases a "loss" of the original tenant might have been "lost" in transmission. Mr. Waters similarly suggests that a "loss" may have been "lost in transmission" (p. 23).

Of course we may be told that in those cases where Mr. Waters' statements can be traced in Mr. Eytton's note-books, this is due to their having been originally supplied by Mr. Waters to Mr. Eytton. This is a point of public interest, raising at once the question whether Mr. Eytton's notes are or are not his own. No one can read them without perceiving that they most certainly are. His frequent use of the personal pronoun makes it, if possible, even more certain. For instance, when we read of the sons of Ragener, a tenant of Gilbert de Gant, that—

"The eldest of these sons was I (sic) doubt not progenitor of the House of Welles."

We cannot doubt that we have here Mr. Eytton's own conclusion. Mr. Waters' note that Ragener "was the ancestor of the

- 1 Add MS. 21,930 to 202.
- 2 Add MS. 21,930 to 202.
- 3 Add MS. 21,930 to 202.
- 4 Add MS. 21,930 to 202.
- 5 Add MS. 21,930 to 202.
- 6 Add MS. 21,930 to 202.

baronial house of Wells" (p. 44) will not lead us to imagine that the discovery was not Mr. Eyton's.

A still more distinct case is that of Mr. Eyton's elaborate *excursus* on "Osbern presbyter (of Domesday) identical with Osbern Vicecomes."¹ It is evident from his remarks that he was justly proud of having unravelled the thread of connection between this Domesday tenant and other members of his family, and of having proved that the William Torniant and Richard of Lincoln of this Survey "were brethren, both of them sons of Osbert Vicecomes of Lincolnshire." Here Mr. Eyton gives us in detail the steps which led him to this conclusion. Mr. Waters merely enunciates the fact without adducing any proof, so that I was led to doubt the statement, till I had seen Mr. Eyton's argument.

We are not left, however, to mere inference or belief. We have direct evidence that where Mr. Eyton did derive his information from others, he was careful to note the fact. I duly proved in the *Athenæum*² that he had made a subsequent addition to his MS. itinerary of Henry I., based on a supposed discovery by Mr. Chester Waters, and that in doing so he was careful to note "the source of his information."³ And I further shewed that this supposed discovery was based on nothing but an amazing blunder, Mr. Waters having "mistaken the place where the Charter itself was tested for the locality of an event to which the Charter alludes."

In this case, therefore, Mr. Eyton was, certainly, led astray by Mr. Waters, but it proves my contention that in such cases he was careful to name his authority, and that where he makes no such reference, no one can be allowed to assert that his notes are not his own.

To my readers I submit that I have at least brought forward "undesigned coincidences" which would make it more satisfactory for genealogists if Mr. Waters would consent to give them the source of his mysterious text and of his suggestive comments thereon. Meanwhile we wait for that "further proof that the Survey was compiled in the year 1115," which he has had so long in his possession.⁴

J. H. ROUND.

P.S.—It may be remembered that I expressed a hope (*supra* p. 139), that extended knowledge might render it possible "to narrow further the limit" 1121-1123. I have since noted a charter attested by Robert, as Earl, which has been ludicrously misdated, and which must have passed before the close of 1122. This, therefore, narrows our limit by at least six months.

¹ Add. MSS. 31,930, fos. 61b-64.

² 19 Dec., 1885, p. 807.

³ As this supposed discovery was made in the inspection of a Cartulary lent to Mr. Waters, Mr. Eyton, who had not seen it, had to take the fact from him.

⁴ *Academy*, 16th May, 1885.

paternal house of Wells" (p. 44) will not lead us to imagine that the discovery was not Mr. Eytton's.

A still more distinct case is that of Mr. Eytton's elaborate exercises on "Osborn Viscountess" (p. 100). It is evident from his remarks that he was justly proud of having unravelled the thread of connection between this Doomsday tenant and other members of his family, and of having proved that the William Tormans and Richard of Lincoln of the Survey "were brethren, both of them sons of Osbert Viscountess of Lincolnshire." Here Mr. Eytton gives us in detail the steps which led him to this conclusion. Mr. Waters merely enunciates the fact without adducing any proof, so that I was led to doubt the statement, till I had seen Mr. Eytton's argument.

We are not left, however, to mere inference or belief. We have direct evidence that where Mr. Eytton did derive his information from others, he was careful to note the fact. I only proved in the "Viscountess" that he had made a subsequent addition to his MS. itinerary of Henry I. based on a supposed discovery by Mr. Chester Waters, and that in doing so he was careful to note "the source of his information." And I further showed that this supposed discovery was based on nothing but an amazing blunder. Mr. Waters having "mistaken the place where the Charter itself was tested for the locality of an event to which the Charter alludes."

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* Add MSS. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

* In 1855, p. 107.

* As this supposed discovery was made in the possession of a Catholic, and Mr. Waters, Mr. Eytton, who had not seen it, had to take the fact from him.

* "Antiquary," 10th May, 1855.

THE LOVELS OF CASTLE CARY AND HAWICK.

By JOSEPH BAIN, F.S.A., *Scot.*

The history of this family has interested me ever since (prompted by a reference from Mr. Floyd to Agarde's *Abbreviatio*) I was enabled to make out the identity of the English and Scottish Lovels,¹ further particulars of which appear in vol. iii of the *Calendar of Scottish Documents* for the reigns of Edward II. and III. The book purporting to be their family history—Anderson's *House of Yvery* (Lond. 1742, 2 vols., 8vo)—though the compiler professed to rely only on original records, is known to be untrustworthy, certainly so at the time of the man whom he calls Richard, last Lord Luvel, of Castle Karri (who flourished *temp.* Edw. II. and III.). He says² that James, the son and heir of Richard, married Muriel, daughter of William, first Earl of Douglas. In short, he makes James Lovel marry his own mother, whose name was Muriel, but whose surname was not Douglas, though one quite as distinguished, that of Soulis, which disappeared in the Wars of succession, and only survives in the ballads of the Border. Dugdale, certainly, gives this marriage, but as his authority is only "*R. Glover's Collections*," this does not go for much. It shews the excellent effect of Dugdale's practice of giving his authority, by which the value of it can be at once estimated. James Lovel's wife was named Isabella, or Elizabeth. She survived him, but her surname is unknown. It is impossible that she could be daughter of the first Earl of Douglas—a title not created till long after James Lovel's death, before 1342.

The succession of the ten lords of Cary-Lovel by tenure, in the *Historic Peerage* (Courthope) seems considerably at variance with the pedigree now submitted, which is taken from the pleading in an Assize Roll.³

Hugh Lovel claims against the prior of Montacute, the manor of Tyntenhull (except 12 virgates) as being his heritage held *in capite*, stating his ancestry thus:—(1.) Ralph, his ancestor, held it *temp. Henrici Regis proavi Regis nunc.* (2.) Baldwin, his son and heir then held. (3.) Ralph, his son and heir then held. (4.) Henry, his son and heir held. (5.) Ralph, his son and heir held. (6.) Henry, Ralph's brother and heir held. (7.) Maurice, next brother and heir held. (8.) Richard, next brother and heir held. (9.) William, Richard's son and heir then held. (10.) Henry, William's brother and heir held. (11.) Richard,

¹ *Calendar of Scottish Documents*, vol. i, p. xiv.

² Vol. i., p. 144.

³ 8 Edw. I. (Somerset), M. 5. 14, membr. 20.

THE NOVELS OF CASTLE GARY AND HAWICK.

By JOSEPH BAIN, F.R.S., &c.

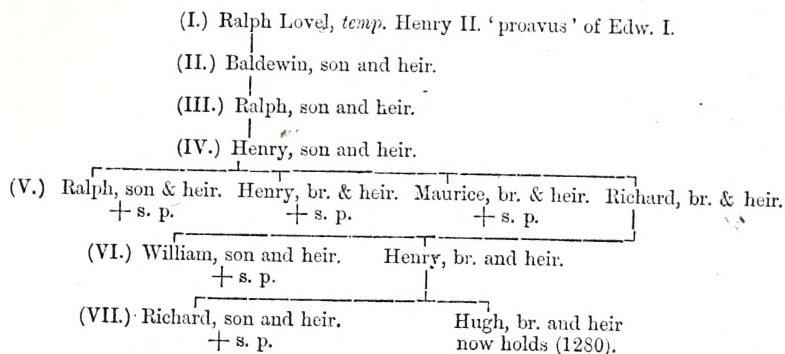
The history of this family has interested me ever since (prompted by a reference from Mr Lloyd to Agard's Abbreviation) I was enabled to make out the identity of the English and Scottish Lovels; further particulars of which appear in vol. iii of the Calendar of Scottish Documents for the reigns of Edward II and III. The book purporting to be their family history—Anderson's House of York (London 1742, 2 vols, 8vo)—though the compiler professes to rely only on original records is known to be untrustworthy, certainly so at the time of the man whom he calls Richard, last Lord of Castle Gary (who flourished temp. Edw. II and III). He says that James, the son and heir of Richard, married Muriel, daughter of William, first Earl of Douglas. In short he makes James Lovel marry his own mother, whose name was Muriel, but whose surname was not Douglas, though one quite as distinguished, that of South, which disappeared in the Wars of succession, and only survives in the ballads of the border. Pughale certainly gives this marriage, but as his authority is only "R. Oswald's Collectanea," this does not go far enough. It shows the excellent effect of Pughale's practice of giving his authority, by which the value of it can be at once estimated. James Lovel's wife was named Isabella or Elizabeth. She survived him, but her surname is unknown. It is impossible that she could be daughter of the first Earl of Douglas—a title not created till long after James Lovel's death, before 1342.

The succession of the ten lords of Gary-Lovel by tenure in the *Historic's* *Levante* (Cognitope) seems considerably at variance with the pedigree now submitted, which is taken from the pleading in an Assize Roll.

Hugh Lovel claims against the prior of Monasterio, the manor of Tyntemhall (except 12 virgates) as being his heritage held in copse, stating his ancestry thus:—(1.) Ralph, his ancestor, held it temp. Henry, second Regis, great Regis name. (2.) Baldwin, his son and heir then held. (3.) Ralph, his son and heir then held. (4.) Henry, his son and heir held. (5.) Ralph, his son and heir held. (6.) Henry, Ralph's brother and heir held. (7.) William, next brother and heir held. (8.) Richard, next brother and heir held. (9.) William, Richard's son and heir then held. (10.) Henry, William's brother and heir held. (11.) Richard,

* Calendar of Scottish Documents, vol. I, p. 215.
 * Vol. I, p. 141.
 * 2 Edw. I. (1213-13), M. 2. 11, number 20.

Henry's son and heir, then held. (12.) Hugh, Richard's brother and heir now holds. This gives seven generations, in tabular form, thus:—



This will be found rather different from the succession given in the *Historic Peerage*; but it is supported by the records, with the exception of Baldwin, whom I have not observed before. Sir Hugh, plaintiff in the above case, died about 1291. His son, Richard, the last lord of Castle Cary and Hawick (for he survived his son, James) flourished for half a century during the reigns of Edward I., II. and III., and supported the English side throughout. For this cause his successors lost their Roxburgh estate, which it is said in an inquisition of the reign of Edward III., the Lovels had held from time immemorial. They were seated there long before the Douglasses, at any rate.

CALENDARIUM GENEALOGICUM.

(Continued from p. 148.)

19. JOHANNES DE WORTHE defunctus.

[Breve dat. apud Berewycum super Twedam 12^{mo} die Maii 1311]

Inquisicio facta coram Escaetore domini Regis apud Haynton' xiiij. die Junii anno regni Regis E. quarto que terre et que tenementa in manu domini Regis existunt racione minoris etatis Johanne filie et heredis Johannis de Worthe defuncti et de quo etc. per sacramentum Nicholai Dul de Haynton' etc. Qui dicunt per eorum sacramentum quod xx. acre terre cum pertinenciis in Haynton' sunt in manu domini Regis racione minoris etatis predictae Johanne quorum [quorum] quelibet acra valet per annum vj. den. Item dicunt quod predicta terra tenetur de domino Rege in capite ut de feodo de Scoteny quod est in manu domini Regis ex perquisito per servicium lxx. partis feodi unius militis Summa terre x. s

Item dicunt quod unum mesuagium et vj. bovate terre in Barkeworth' capta fuerunt in manum domini Regis ratione minoris etatis Rad'i filii et heredis Roberti de Barkeworth' qui de predicta Johanna filia Johannis de Worth' tenuit in capite per servicium viij. partis feodi unius militis sed dicunt quod predictus Rad'us filius predicti Roberti de Barkeworth' obiit ad festum Anunciacionis Beate Marie ultimo preterito [*preteritum*] per cujus mortem terre et tenementa predicta ad huc remanent in manu domini Regis ratione minoris etatis Will'i fratris et heredis predicti Rad'i. Et dicunt quod predictum mesuagium valet per annum xvij. d. Et quelibet bovata terre valet per annum vij. s. Dicunt etiam quod Johanna que fuit uxor predicti Roberti de Barkeworth' est dotata de tercia parte omnium terrarum et tenementorum predictorum in Barkeworth' per breve domini Regis

Dicunt etiam predicti juratores quod predicta Johanna est propinquior heres predicti Johannis de Worth' et fuit etatis xvij. annorum die Sabati [3^o die Aprilis 1311] proximo ante Pascha floridum ultimo preterito Et quod Ricardus Knyvet desponsavit prefatam Johannam Et quod maritadium dicte Johanne concessum fuit predicto Ricardo Knyvet per Henricum de Wakerlee et Johannem Russel executores testamenti Hawis' de Grelle in cujus custodia dicta Johanna extitit ratione terrarum et tenementorum que dictus Johannes de Worth' pater predictae Johanne tenuit de predicta Hawis' in Hainton' et Barkeworth' per servicium feodi unius militis. Et maritadium predictum de predicta Johanna per dictos executores predicto Ric'o Knyvet concessum fuit ut supra ad festum Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis E. patris nunc [*predicti Regis nunc*] tricesimo secundo [29^{no} die Sept. 1304]. In cujus etc.

Lincoln.'

20. JOHANNES SEYNT PERE de South Mardefelde. *Inq. p.m.*

[*Breve dat. apud Linliscu 23^o die Octobris 1310*]

Inquisicio capta coram Escaetore domini Regis apud Halugton' in com. Leyc. xxij. die Novembris anno regni Regis Edwardi quarto [1310] de terris et tenementis que fuerunt Johannis Seynt Pere in Mardfelde Southe videlicet etc. per sacramentum Joh'is Sauvage de Slauston' etc. Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod predictus Johannes tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit de domino Rege in capite quedam tenementa in Mardfelde Southe per serjantiam portandi simul cum parcenariis suis custibus suis propriis brevia domini Regis per xl. dies ad summonicionem Regis in Anglia que quidem serjantia arrentata est ad quindecim solidos ad scaccarium domini Regis per manus vicecomitis Leycestr' qui pro tempore fuerit annuatim reddendos pro omni servicio videlicet unum capitale mesuagium cum gardino quod valet per annum iij. solidos et tres virgatas terre que continent lj. acras que valent per annum xxj. s. iij. denarios prec' acre v. den.

Et dicunt quod Angnes Seynpere senior etatis octo annorum Alicia Seynpere etatis quatuor annorum et Angnes Seynpere

Et dicunt quod Amos Regipere scilicet etiam ante annos
 Alis Regipere etiam quatuor annos et Amos Regipere
 v. den.
 etiam duo valent per annum xxi. et isti denarii pro
 per annum ii. solidos et tres viginti denarii continentur
 quod valent unum viginti mensuram cum quibus quod valent
 pro tempore sunt annuatim reddentes pro omni servitio
 ecclesiarum domini Regis per manus vicariorum Regis qui
 quatuor annuatim annuatim est ad parochiam solidos ad
 Regis per xl. den. ad summationem Regis in Anglia pro
 cum parochiis suis quibus annuatim propriis domini
 tenementa in Mordale Scithie per assignatum portum etiam
 teodo die quo obit de domini Regis in capite quodam
 etiam quod predictus Johannes tenent in dominio suo et de
 Johis Summe de Stacion. etc. Qui dicunt per summationem
 Severi Pore in Mordale Scithie videlicet etc. per summationem
 quarto [1310] de tenent et tenementis que tenent Johannes
 cum laxe xxiij. die Novembrii anno regni Regis Edwardi
 Inquisitio capta coram Iacobus domini Regis apud Halington in
 [Hinc habet opus Lincolne 23. die Octobris 1310]

20. Johannes Barre Pore de South Mordale laxe p. ann.

dictum scilicet predicti Iacobus quod predictus Johannes est
 proprius heres predicti Johannis de West et fuit etiam
 xvi. annorum die Octobris [2. die Martii 1311] proximo
 ante Pascha heredes alius heredes. Et quod summationem
 Rayner deponit predictum Johannis. Et quod summationem
 dicta Johanne concessum fuit predictis Henrico Rayner per
 Henricum de West et Johanne Henrici executiones test-
 nant laxe de West in capite etiam dicta Johanne etiam
 ratione tenent et tenementum que dicta Johanne de
 West, pater predicti Johanne tenent de predictis Henrici in
 Halington et Barkworth per servitium fidei annuatim [13
 mensuram predictam de predictis Johanne per dictos exco-
 los predicti Henrici Rayner concessum fuit ut caput ad festum
 Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis E. patris nunc predicti
 Regis anno [tricesimo secundo [23. die Sept. 1304]. In
 capite etc.]

dictum scilicet predicti Iacobus quod predictus Johannes est
 proprius heres predicti Johannis de West et fuit etiam
 xvi. annorum die Octobris [2. die Martii 1311] proximo
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 mensuram predictam de predictis Johanne per dictos exco-
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 Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis E. patris nunc predicti
 Regis anno [tricesimo secundo [23. die Sept. 1304]. In
 capite etc.]

junior etatis duorum annorum sunt filie predicti Johannis de Seint pere et heredes ejusdem Johannis propinquiores. Leye.'

[*Vide Rot. Fin. 4 Edw. II. mm. 12, 16.*]

[*Breve Regis de certiorari dat. apud Berewicum super Tweedam 20^{mo} die Januarii 1310-11.*]

Serjantie arrentate per Robertum Passclewe tempore
H. Regis filii Regis J.

Serjantia que fuit Baldewini de Scheftinton' pro qua debuit portare brevia domini Regis in Anglia ad sum[monicionem] suam ad custum proprium per xl. dies alienata est.

Henricus de Mardfelde tenet vj. bovatas terre que valent per annum xxx. s. Et fecit inde finem videlicet per annum x. s.

Item Prior de Landon' tenet de eodem Henrico duas bovatas terre in Scheftinton' que valent per annum x. s. Et idem Henricus fecit inde finem pro dicto tenente de consensu ipsius videlicet per annum-v. s. Ita quod dictus tenens respondeat eidem Henrico de dictis v. s. et ipsi duo faciant servicium xij. partis feodi unius militis.

Serjantia que quondam fuit Baldewini de Scheftinton' in eadem pro qua debuit portare brevia domini Regis ad sum' suam per xl. dies ad custum proprium alienata est in parte—Henricus de Mardefelde pro vj. bovatis terre in Mardefelde quas tenet de eadem serjantia alien' et pro duabus bovatis terre in Scheftington' alien' de eadem serjantia quas Prior de Landa de eo tenet per annum xv. s. Et faciet servicium xij. partis unius feodi.

Serjantie mutata in servicium militare.

Henricus de Mardefelde et Prior de Landa xij. partem feodi.

Memoranda Scaccarii.

[*In dorso*] Fiat per finem xl. s.

(*To be continued.*)

HERALDIC DESIDERATA.

By W. S. ELLIS.

The Press during the last quarter-of-a-century has done a very great deal for Genealogy. The publications of the Harleian Society alone constitute quite a library on the subject. Then there are numerous Archaeological Societies, metropolitan, such as the Pipe Roll Society, and provincial, for almost every county, which furnish extensive materials for genealogical researches. Numerous heraldic visitations have been printed separately, in addition to those of the Harleian Society, or in the pages of

These are the names of the persons who have been
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Archæological Societies and of the *GENEALOGIST*. To these must be added the periodical genealogical works of Burke, Walford, and Foster; and no inconsiderable number of family histories have been printed during the period in question. Amongst useful aids to the genealogist must be reckoned the "Indexes to printed pedigrees," first, of Coleman and Bridger, but chiefly the comprehensive work of Dr. Marshall. Parish Registers—the most satisfactory materials for the genealogist—have been printed by the Harleian Society, and increasingly by others, whilst extracts are to be found in innumerable publications. Wills, too, from their antiquity, and their minute personal and genealogical details, not second in interest to Parish Registers, have been printed to a great extent, sometimes in volumes exclusively devoted to them, and otherwise in family histories and archæological works generally. The calendars of the wills at Lambeth, printed in the *GENEALOGIST*, are of great value. The last notice of these extremely useful documents is contained in an article in a recent number of the *GENEALOGIST*, entitled "Bibliography of Wills," which, if periodically continued, promises the highest assistance to the genealogist in his labours. Thus the work of the genealogist has been immensely facilitated by what has been done by the Press during the last quarter-of-a-century.

But when we turn to the twin science of Heraldry, the record is comparatively scanty.¹ It seems strange that the fascinations of pedigree hunting should so greatly exceed the "search for arms,"² and yet what prouder symbol can any family boast than armorial insignia handed down from father to son for five centuries, and registered on a roll of the Plantagenet kings, or perchance, in stained glass coeval with a church built in the time of the third Edward, or impressed on a seal of some charter of that period. Besides, coats of arms and crests are picturesque and susceptible in their contrasted colours of artistic treatment, literal, elaborate, and fanciful. An ancient coat sculptured on the portals of a feudal castle, or on the porch of an ancient church, or radiant with colour in the windows of the manorial hall or ecclesiastical edifice, or perchance embellishing the illuminated page of the chronicler or roll of Knights and Esquires who figured in a tournament or fought on some battle-field of renown, is surely of infinitely greater interest than a modern "hatchment" or a grant of arms of even the Elizabethan period. Much has been done to bring to light and into prominence these precious symbols of the past, notably, by the rolls printed by Mr. Greenstreet and others before him, and by numerous collections of ancient seals impressed with coats of arms; but much remains to be done in collecting and bringing together from countless scattered sources those seals and records

¹ "It must be admitted that the Archæology of Heraldry is considerably in arrear of the general advance of antiquarian science at the present day. It is a mine hitherto imperfectly worked, and from which, in consequence, much is yet to be brought to light," *Herald and Genealogist* (i. 2) by J. G. Nichols, who, in the eight volumes of that excellent magazine, contributed largely to the illustration of ancient armory. The treatises of Boutell, Seton, Planché, Montagu and others, are the only additions of importance made in recent times to heraldic literature.

² A late esteemed genealogist, who collected everything about the ancient family of Hungerford, confessed to me that he was indifferent about their armorial bearings; although scarce any family is so rich in ancient evidences of that nature in the shape of beautiful seals and monumental remains, notably those in Salisbury Cathedral.

Archæological Societies and of the Germanic. To these must be added the periodical genealogical works of Burke, Wallasey, and Foster; and no inconsiderable number of family histories have been printed during the period in question. Although great aids to the genealogist must be reckoned the "Indices to printed pedigrees," first of Colman and Hadden, but chiefly the comprehensive work of Mr. Marshall. Parish registers—the most satisfactory materials for the genealogist—have been printed by the Hants. Society, and increasingly by others, whilst extracts are to be found in innumerable publications. While, too, from their antiquity, and their minute personal and genealogical details, not second in interest to Parish registers, have been printed to a great extent, sometimes in volumes exclusively devoted to them, and otherwise in family histories and archæological works generally. The substance of the wills at Lanchester, printed in the *Genealogist*, are of great value. The last notice of these extremely useful documents is contained in an article in a recent number of the *Genealogist*, entitled "Bibliography of Wills," which, if periodically continued, promises the highest assistance to the genealogist in his labours. Thus the work of the genealogist has been immensely facilitated by what has been done by the press during the last quarter of a century.

But when we turn to the twin science of Heraldry, the record is comparatively scanty. It seems strange that the classification of pedigrees hunting should so greatly exceed the "search for arms," and yet what prominent symbol can any family boast that ancestral feelings handed down from father to son for five centuries, and registered on a roll of the Plantagenet king or monarch, in which glass record with a church built in the time of the third Edward, or witnessed on a scroll of some charter of that period. Heraldic coats of arms and crests are picturesque and susceptible in their contrasted colours of artistic treatment, floral, elaborate, and fanciful. An ancient coat emblazoned on the portals of a feudal castle, or on the porch of an ancient church, or radiant with colour in the windows of the manorial hall or ecclesiastical edifice, or pervading embellishing the illuminated page of the charter or roll of Knights and Ladies who figured in a tournament or fought on some battle-field of renown, is surely of infinitely greater interest than a modern "hatchment," or a grant of arms of even the Elizabethan period. Much has been done to bring to light and into prominence these precious symbols of the past, notably by the rolls printed by Mr. Gossington and others before him, and by numerous collections of ancient seals impressed with coats of arms; but much remains to be done in collecting and bringing together from countless scattered sources those seals and records

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A late eminent genealogist who collected every thing about the ancient family of Hunsford, confessed to me that he was indifferent about their heraldic bearings; although some say family is so rich in ancient evidence of that nature in the shape of beautiful seals and monumental remains, notably those in Salisbury Cathedral.

of coat armour which lie hidden and dispersed in innumerable volumes, and await the diligent exploration of the armorial collector.

This work is one of the present heraldic *desiderata*.¹ But it cannot be performed by one person except by the unremitting devotion of a long life. It must be accomplished by a division of labour and a concurrence of contributors. In the *Herald and Genealogist*, for instance, the heraldry of Bristol Cathedral, of York Minster, and the church of Swillington have been printed by different persons. Laing's "Scottish Seals," and Dashwood's *Sigilla Antiquæ* are works complete in themselves. The plates of seals in Surtees' "Durham" form a distinct feature in that work, as do the plates in Lobineau's *Histoire de Bretagne*; and Danisy's "Atlas of Seals" is well known to the armorist. There are innumerable ancient seals engraved in Nichols' "History of Leicestershire" and Dugdale's "Warwickshire," besides those that are to be found here and there in the letter-press blazoned only. The labour of going through a county history for the purpose of collecting and bringing into one view all the ancient arms recorded on seals or in stained glass would be sufficient for one man; but it would not be labour in vain. Again, our archaeological societies in their publications would furnish in many cases an abundant harvest to reward the gleaner. The sixteen volumes of the *Archæologia Cantiana* contain a considerable number of engraved seals of great antiquity, as well as others not engraved. A remarkable instance of the latter is given in vol. xiii, p. 559, viz., that of a seal appended to a charter of Robert de Chetwood, of the Bedfordshire family, dated at an early period, viz., 1285, the arms being *four crosses quarterly*. Now this is the prevalent coat of the family. In Howard's *Miscellanea* (i. 69, 2nd series) is an elaborate pedigree of this race, with the arms carried up to the Conquest (which is absurd). But this seal thus disinterred from obscurity shows *how early* the arms were borne.² Another source of armoury not hitherto utilized (though not of ancient coat armour) is afforded in the case of maps and books where the arms of subscribers are engraved. This is the case, for instance, in Budgen's Map of Sussex, A.D. 1724, where there is a considerable number, often with impalements and quarterings. These have been blazoned in vol. xxv. of the Sussex Archaeological Collections. Another armoury of this kind is to be found in Dart's "Antiquities of Canterbury," where the arms of subscribers are engraved. These instances are useful as giving the *arms borne* at the time by the subscribers, whether legitimate or not, and at a period subsequent to the latest heraldic visitations.

(To be continued.)

¹ Another heraldic *desideratum* is a supplement to Moule's *Bibliotheca Heraldica*. This would comprehend some treatises and many minor works, as well as innumerable essays and short notices scattered over a vast number of books, especially the *Herald and Genealogist*, and its successor, the *Genealogist*; amongst the papers in the latter Mr. Greenstreet's Rolls of Arms, and a valuable and learned article by Mr. Woodward on "Foreign Heraldry" in the number for October, 1886.

² There are two collections of ancient seals from matrices in the British Museum, which are deserving of the attention of armorists; one in the room at the end of the King's Library; the other in the room upstairs formerly occupied with stuffed birds in glass cases. These require to be catalogued and registered. The latter collection contains some remarkable and little known examples of coat armour.

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(To be continued.)

Another heraldic desideratum is a supplement to Noble's "Heraldic Dictionary." This would comprise some families and many minor ones, as well as numerous seals and short notices without need of a great number of books, especially the Welsh and Genealogical, and its successor, the "Genealogical," amongst the papers in the library. Mr. Greenwell's lists of arms, and a valuable and learned notice by Mr. W. Greenwell on "Famulus Heraldry," in the number for October, 1880.

There are two collections of ancient seals from registers in the British Museum, which are deserving of the attention of heralds; one in the room at the end of the King's Library; the other in the main upstairs gallery, amongst the royal arms in glass cases. These require to be catalogued and registered. The latter collection contains some remarkable and little known examples of coat armour.

Notices of Books.

THE FAMILY OF BROCAS OF BEAUREPAIRE AND ROCHE COURT, Hereditary Masters of the Royal Buckhounds; with some Account of the English Rule in Aquitaine. By MONTAGU BURROWS, F.S.A., Chichele Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1886.)

It would be well for the study of genealogy if students could have more frequently placed in their hands such masterly work as the pages of this magnificent volume disclose. Unfortunately it is seldom, if ever, that a Chichele Professor undertakes studies of this character, otherwise family history might soon be raised to the dignity of true history. How Professor Burrows came to write this work is briefly told. It seems that he was the fortunate means of recovering for the family, into which he had married, an old chest—more than four feet long—of the fifteenth century, constructed of old English oak, which contained some six hundred deeds and papers, “commencing with the De Roches property in 1271, taking up that of the De Brocas in 1320, proceeding continuously through the ages till the Gardiners succeed to the Brocas estates, and ending, abruptly enough, in 1782.” Taking the interesting contents of this ancient chest for his text, the learned author has produced a family history which may serve for all time as a most excellent model for all future compilations of this character.

At the outset of his task the author met with the usual fiction that the ancestors of the Brocas family “came over with the Conqueror.” The records of the College of Arms supported this myth, but, as Professor Burrows writes, a very slight breath of critical inquiry sufficed “to blow down the fragile fabric like a house of cards.” Turning to the public records, it was soon ascertained that no mention of the name appeared amongst landed proprietors for 250 years after the Conquest. The question then arose—When did the family first appear in England? To this query the answer was furnished by the Chancery enrolments known as the “Gascon Rolls.” Here notices of members of the family were traced—not, however, by means of the excerpts noticed in Carte’s “Catalogue,” but, by diligent examination of the original Rolls—as early as 1242, and the clue once found, it was soon evident that the family was “nothing more nor less than a clan of Gascon gentlemen constantly employed by the English Kings, both in Gascony and England, till a series of interesting circumstances led to the transportation, through the agency of the Court, into England, of a little group of youths belonging to their leading branch. There, from 1314 onwards, they took root and flourished.” Having thus brushed aside the “Brocases of Legend” and found a reliable starting point, Professor Burrows, in one of the most valuable chapters in the book, furnishes a remarkable historical sketch of the early English government of Gascony, together with a full account of the De Brocas clan in that province. Book II is devoted to the Brocas knights, among whom the first Sir Bernard is most conspicuous, his history being worked out in considerable detail. Following the knights come the Brocas esquires of the fifteenth century, a chapter being devoted to William Brocas of Beaurepaire. In the next section we have the

List of Books

The Family of Lincas or Harrington and House Court, Harlebury
Masters of the Royal Household, with some Account of the
English Rule in Aquitaine. By Messrs. Harlebury, R.S.A.
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"Chiefs of the Family in the 16th and 17th centuries," including (1) The Pexsalls of Beaurepaire and the Brocasses of Horton ; (2) Sir Pexall Brocas ; (3) The families of Brocas and Gardiner in the time of the Stuarts.

In Book VI the Brocas Deeds are dealt with, and when we point out that in this section of the work the whole of the deeds—nearly 600—are fully abstracted or printed *in extenso*, the reader will grasp how thoroughly the author has edited the materials at his disposal. But this is not all. To each group of deeds are prefixed full notices of all the chief families mentioned ; and among these we may note especially the account of the Foxleys of Bray and Bramshill, as also the group of documents relating to the mastership of the royal buckhounds.

The volume contains numerous illustrations shewing tombs, ruins, monumental brasses and seals ; among the latter, in addition to some remarkable Brocas seals, there are specimens of sphragistic *curiosa* belonging to the families of Whithors, le Loreng, de Ruède, Syfrewast, Gardiner, de Roches, de Gorges, de Percy, de Scures, de Ponynge, atte More, de Ins, and Warbelton. A facsimile of the seal of the Deanery of Reading, also, faces page 308. We much regret that our very limited space prevents us from noticing this admirable work more at large, but, possibly, even this superficial notice will suffice to convince our readers that Professor Burrows' "Brocas of Beaurepaire" is an absolute requisite for every true genealogist's library.

THE LIVINGSTONS OF CALLENDAR AND THEIR PRINCIPAL CADETS. A Family History. Part I. By EDWIN BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON, F.S.A. Scot. (Privately printed for presentation only, 1887.)

We are glad to have an opportunity—by the courtesy of the two members of the Livingston family, for whom this handsome work is privately printed—of noticing this history, which must certainly become a great rarity, inasmuch as the impression is limited to seventy-five copies, all of which have already been allotted for presentation.

At the outset there is a curious gap, of more than one hundred years, after the occurrence of Living, the first settler in Scotland (*temp.* Alexander I or earlier), Thurstan, his son, and two grandsons (*temp.* William the Lion), till we meet with their undoubted descendants, Sir Andrew and Sir Archibald Livingston, among the magnates who appear on the "Ragman Roll" in 1296.

The English records are thus the first to furnish evidence of these two heads of the house. From this period the Scottish records and private deeds shew the succession of this family, which rose to great power during the minority of James the Second. The Livingstons contributed to the fall of the Black Douglases. In later times the house was dignified with three earldoms:—Linlithgow, Callendar and Newburgh, and two viscounties:—Kilsyth and Teviot ; the only one of which dignities that survives being that of Newburgh, held by the neir of line, a prince of the House of Giustiniani-Bandini.

The only landed representative now in Scotland is Mr. Fenton-Livingstone, of Westquarter, who is descended in the female line from, and is understood to represent, the Earls of Linlithgow and Callendar. But a cadet, who emigrated to America in the seventeenth century, descended, as we believe, from Kilsyth, founded a very important branch of the family beyond the Atlantic, which held great landed possessions

before the Revolution, and produced several very eminent jurists and politicians, from one of whom the author of this work descends.

No expense has been spared in the production of this history. Numerous large plates contain careful reproductions of ancient documents, seals, and monuments; the coats of arms also, borne by the various members of the family, are reproduced in colours. It is proposed to complete the work in five parts, and if the remaining four reach the standard of the present instalment, it will certainly prove a magnificent memorial of the family.

HERALDIC CHURCH NOTES FROM CORNWALL. Edited by ARTHUR J. JEWERS, F.S.A. (London: Mitchell and Hughes; Plymouth: W. Brendon and Son).

Here we have a result, as the Editor informs us, of "spare hours snatched from professional engagements," which will certainly prove of great interest and value to the herald and genealogist. For, in these spare hours, Mr. Jewers has visited the churches of Rame, St. Johns, Sheviok, Saltash, East Antony, St. Germans, St. Stephens, Botus Fleming, St. Dominick, and Maker, all in the Deanery of East, and noted all the mural monuments and floor-slabs in these edifices. Copious special extracts from the parish registers are added relating to the families commemorated by such monuments, as well as general extracts illustrating the history of each parish. Notes from wills and references to the Visitations of Cornwall further amplify the genealogical matter so collected. Mr. Jewers is himself a skilled heraldic artist, and has thus been able to illustrate his pages with numerous drawings of the more curious and elaborate coats met with in the course of his researches. Attention is drawn to the disgraceful condition of many of our early parish registers: "We mourn aloud," writes Mr. Jewers, "the loss of such large numbers of these records, and yet as a country we neglect to take the necessary steps to secure what is left of them." It is a pity that a short Act cannot be passed authorizing the transfer to some safe place of custody all such Registers as are wilfully neglected by their present custodians. Mr. Jewers has, if we remember rightly, put forth an elaborate scheme for the transcription of the earliest portions of these same manuscripts. But whether anything comes of this or not, his present contribution to heraldic and genealogical information has preserved at least a considerable number of valuable entries in these parochial records. The work has been produced in excellent style by the Messrs. Brendon.

Notes and Queries.

THE COMPLETE PEERAGE.—Allow me to express my sincere thanks to Sir James Ramsay, Mr. Benjamin Greenfield, Sir Henry Barkly, Mr. Joseph Bain, and other contributors to your "Notes and Queries," for several kind corrections of the above, and several valuable hints as to the persons who, hereafter, must appear in the same. It is only by such-like means that a work of this kind, the nature of which renders it peculiarly liable to error, can possibly arrive at any approximate degree of accuracy.

G. E. C.

VIFONT ARMS (*ante* p. 172).—The seal of Peronel de Veupont of Berwickshire, among the homage seals of 1296, is charged with two lozenges in pale (*Calendar of Scottish Documents*, vol. ii, Appx. III, 491). It is just as probable that they are mascles, the shape being the same, while the execution of the seal is possibly too rude to shew the distinction—the open interior of the mascle. This is, perhaps, as early

before the Revolution, and produced several very elegant prints and illustrations, from one of which the author of this work is indebted. No expense has been spared in the production of this history. Numerous large plates contain careful reproductions of ancient documents, seals, and monuments; the scale of some also being by the various members of the family, are reproduced in colour. It is proposed to complete the work in five parts, and if the remaining four reach the standard of the present instalment, it will certainly prove a magnificent memorial of the family.

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Notes and Queries

THE CORNISH PRESS.—Allow me to express my sincere thanks to Mr. James Lacey, Mr. Benjamin Greenfield, Mr. Henry Bampf, Mr. Joseph Bann and other contributors to your "Notes and Queries," for several kind notices of the above and several valuable hints as to the persons who have been of great service to it. It is only by such like notices that a work of this kind, the nature of which renders it peculiarly liable to error, can possibly attract any appreciable degree of attention.

G. E. C.

WINTER ARMS (cont. p. 175).—The seal of Edward de Vereport of Boscawen, among the house-arms of 1295, is charged with two lions in pale (Quarterly by Edward de Vereport and St. John). It is just as probable that they are lions, the shape being the same, while the extension of the end is possibly too long to show the distinction—the open interior of the mouth. This is perhaps, as early

an instance as will be found, except in some private charter-chest in Berwickshire, and thirteenth century deeds are not common now in such places.

THE EDITOR OF THE CALENDAR.

OCULUS LATRONIS.—This name is met with in the Red Book of the Exchequer, A.D. 1166, and also in the Pipe Rolls of the reign of Henry II. Is any French equivalent of it known, or is it merely a descriptive name similar to the "Abraham cum Naso" of the early Pipe Rolls?
OWL.

THE SCUTAGE ROLLS.—My attention having been directed to an evident error in the List of Scutage Rolls printed in the *Genealogist* [vol. i, p. 71], I shall be greatly obliged by your allowing me to correct it. The roll therein described as being of the 6th year of Henry III (which is printed *in extenso* at the end of the List) has now been ascertained, from evidence in the Pipe Rolls and elsewhere, to belong to the 14th year of that reign. The earlier date is that assigned to the roll in the List of "Miscellaneous Rolls" from the Tower, printed in the Second Report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records, and it did not occur to me at the time to question its accuracy.

S. R. SCARGILL-BIRD.

JOHN DE SOULIS (*ante* p. 172).—Might I ask "Scotus" what is the authority for the arms on the obelisk at Deadrigs (3 chevronels) being those of Soulis? And when this skirmish is said to have taken place? I have an idea it is only tradition. In Scotland three chevronels were the arms of the Earls of Strathern; in England, they were those of De Clare. To my knowledge those of Soulis, at the era of Robert Bruce, were Barry of 3 or 6. There are three separate instances: Sir John and Sir Thomas de Soulis, each with the addition of a ribbon dexter—and Sir Nicholas (Competitor for the Crown) Barry, with no ribbon. On another occasion he uses a signet with a raven. I don't think the Soulis family had much to do with the Merse. Their estates all lay in Roxburgh towards the Border, and they held some in Northumberland. I know that Salton, in Haddingtonshire, is said to have belonged to them, but that is doubtful. It is clear there were two Sir Johns. The earlier one, who was a regent of Scotland in 1300, died before the close of Edward I's reign, leaving a daughter and heiress, who married Richard Lovel of Hawick and Castle Cary. The other Sir John, who, as "Scotus" says, had grants from Robert Bruce in Annandale, is generally said to be the "Lord Soulis" who fell in the battle of Dundalk in 1318, where Edward Bruce was killed. Whether Sir William Soulis, who conspired against Bruce in 1320, was his brother, I do not know. But they were all related, and it may be hoped that "Scotus," who is engaged on the subject, will be able to clear up the account of this once most distinguished family, whose name only survives in Border tradition.

THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTTISH CALENDAR.

MORTUARIES OR (IN SCOTLAND) CORPSE-PRESENTS.—This demand, by the parish priest, of a deceased person's cow, or the coverlet of his bed, was felt by people of humble rank to be a great hardship, especially so in the time preceding the Reformation in Scotland, which the dissolute conduct of the clergy helped much to bring about, greatly aided by the satirical writings of Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount. It does not appear from these poems if the higher ranks were subjected to or complained of the same exactions. Probably they founded chantries and made such benefactions to the Church as relieved them from the mortuary demand. At least, I do not recollect any instance in the case of any person of rank in Scotland similar to the following.

Constance, widow of Sir Henri de Mortimer, banneret, who was killed in Ireland under Sir Roger de Mortimer, complains that Sir Roger, vicar of Frou....., in the Diocese of Hereford, is making a claim in the "Court Cristiene" for a "mortuarie" of her husband's second best charger; and prays for a writ to the Archbishop of Canterbury, or his Commissary, to stop such a 'tortouse' demand, which touches the King and all the chivalry of England. She says that at the place where her husband was buried, his best charger, worth 80 marks, was given, along with his armour as a banneret, and people tell her that this is sufficient.

(The widow's petition appears, from an indorsation, to have been granted).

[*Parliamentary Petitions*, No. 5870].

It is probable that this knight had fought in the Irish wars against the Bruces where Roger Mortimer was Deputy, and it is likely he was buried there. So the vicar of Frou....., possibly his own parish priest, was deprived of his funeral dues.

J. BAIN.

GENEALOGY OF THE EARLS OF FIFE.—"1649. Adam and James Duffs, sones laifull to umq^h. Adam Duff in Cluniebeg," &c.

These words, alighted on the other day by a reader in the old Sheriff Court Books of Banff, set to rest a long-continued discussion. It was shown in the *Genealogist* for October last that the line of descent of the Earls of Fife from the ancient family of Muldavatt, as given in Baird's "Memoirs of the Duffs" and most of the Peerage books, was untenable from difficulties on the female side. The father of Adam Duff in Cluniebeg is given by Baird as John Duff of Muldavatt, but in the proved descent, as stated lately, "beyond Adam it was impossible to go." However, the above shows it is possible to go even beyond Adam. The preceding extract is interesting for two reasons: (1) it carries the true descent of the Earls of Fife a step farther back than has hitherto been done, and (2) it shows that the family had its origin in Cluniebeg, in the parish of Mortlach, and not in Muldavatt, near Cullen, as usually asserted.

W. CRAMPON.

CASE OF SACRILEGE IN 1408.—The following is on the Chancery Files (Bundle 513).

Richard (Giffard), Bishop of London, reports the result of an inquisition made under the King's writ of 23rd August, regarding the horrible crime of one Robert Gylbe, who was accused of having, in a certain oratory near the north door of "our church" [St Paul's], cut off the nose of an image of the Blessed Virgin, with the nose of the image of Jesus Christ "in gremio suo," to the great scandal, &c. That when brought before the Bishop and other persons worthy of credit, the culprit confessed he did it solely at the instigation of the devil. Being interrogated, at what time and hour? Replied, on the vigil of St. John the Baptist, about mid-day, while the people were for the most part "in prandio." Interrogated, with what instrument? Replied, that he did it "cum quodam cultello, vulgariter 'trenchour' nuncupato." The Bishop and assessors had, therefore, detained him till the King's pleasure should be taken, and the culprit is now sent to the King. The Bishop appends his seal. Done in his manor of Fulham 24th day of August, A.D. 1408, "regni vero excellencie vestre, nono, et nostre Translacionis anno primo."

There is nothing to shew what was done to the sacrilegious Robert, but it is most likely that he met with a severer punishment than some of his successors in these days, who, under pretence of religious enthusiasm, have committed outrages in the present St. Paul's.

The report shews that the church stood with open doors, and bears out the reputed fact that it was the place of resort for the citizens at this time.

JOSEPH BAIN.

THE CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—The following note of an original document¹ seems to be the earliest instance recorded of the champion actually receiving his fee at a coronation—that of Edward III. It also gives a new name among the champions. Mr. Floyd referred me to a small work published by subscription 70 years ago,—*The History of the ancient family of Marmyon, &c.*, by T. C. Banks, London, 1817. This author professes to give from the public records the succession of the Marmyons, and after them, the Dymokes, champions of England. On p. 85 it is said that on the death of Philip last lord Marmyon, baron of Scrivelsby, the barony became the inheritance of Joan his youngest daughter and co-heir. She married (1) Sir Thomas Ludlow, and (2) Henry Hilary. On the latter's death (23 Edw. III), Margaret Ludlow his wife's daughter by her first marriage, succeeded, whereby it came to the Dymokes.

Petition of Henry Hillary, tenant of the manor of Scrivelby, shewing how he is bound to offer the following service at the coronation—"A dire sil e eit nul homme qe vodra dire qil nest dreiturel Roi"—and prove the same by his body, having for such service the king's best "destrer" fully armed, and also his best body armour, saving the king's own person. Praying for his said fee, as he was ready for his "profre" as aforesaid, and has been at great expense for his "atir."—Westminster, 3 February.

(Attached is Writ ordering the Chancellor to pay the petitioner his fee).

If Mr. Banks had found this in the course of his researches (as I did accidentally), it would have rounded off his book, which contains some interesting details regarding the office, but nothing of so early a date, as to payment of the fee.

JOSEPH BAIN.

¹ Privy Seals, 1, Edw. III, File 3.

Complete Peerage
OF
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND,
GREAT BRITAIN

AND
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EXTANT, EXTINCT, OR DORMANT;

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BLOUNT, or LE BLOUNT.

Barony by writ. 1. SIR THOMAS LE BLOUNT^(a) of Belton, co. Rutland, 2nd s. but eventually h. of Sir Ralph le Blount of the same, by Cecilia (or Alicia) da. and coheir of Sir John LOVETT of Hampton Lovett, co. Worcester, was one of the Knights who fought under Edward I. and was Governor of Drosselan Castle in the vale of Towy, co. Carmarthen, 1311. He was Steward of the Household, 1326, and was sum. to Parl. as a Baron [LORD LE BLOUNT] by writs 3 Dec. (1326), 20 Ed. II to 15 June (1328) 2 Ed. III,^(b) directed to "*Thome Le Blount*." He m. firstly (.....). He m. secondly 1325, Juliana, widow of John (DE) HASTINGS, LORD HASTINGS (1313-25), da. and h. of Thomas DE LEYBORNE, by Alice, da. of Ralph DE TONY of Flamstead, Herts. He d. (1330), 4 Ed. III. In the same year his widow m. Sir William CLINTON, who in 1337 was *cr.* EARL OF HUNTINGDON, and who d. s.p. 1354. She, who from her great possessions was called "*The Infanta of Kent*," d. s.p. 1369, and was *bur.* at St. Augustine's Monastery, Canterbury, being found (by *Inq. post mortem*) to have no heirs.

II. 1330. 2. WILLIAM (LE BLOUNT), LORD LE BLOUNT, s. and h. by 1st. wife, was M.P. for co. Rutland 1299 to 1313 and, on his Father's death, was sum. to Parl. as a Baron 25 Jan. (1329/30) 4 Ed. III, to 18 Aug. (1337) 11 Ed. III.^(b) He was possessed of the manors of Belton and of Hampton Lovett aisd, and was living 1366,^(c) but none of his descendants possessed the *status* of Barons.

[SIR JOHN LE BLOUNT of Belton afsd., s. and h., but never sum. as a Baron to Parl., was Constable of the Tower of London to Ed. III. He m. firstly (.....). He m. secondly, in or before 1366, Elizabeth, da. and h. of Sir Simon DE TOURNEAUX, by Alice, da. of Sir Henry UMFRAYVILLE. She survived him and was living 1385. His s. and h. by his 1st wife was SIR THOMAS LE BLOUNT also of Belton. He, like his Father, was never sum. as a Baron to Parl. He was Deputy Naperer for the Earl of Pembroke at the coronation of Richard II in 1377, but, engaging in a conspiracy to restore that King, was *attainted* and put to death, with unwonted barbarity, in Dec. 1399, when any *Peerage* honours vested in him became *forfeited*.]

BLUNDELL.

Viscounty [I.] 1. SIR MONTAGUE BLUNDELL, Bart. [I.], was on 22 Nov. 1720, *cr.* BARON BLUNDELL OF EDENDERRY, King's County, and VISCOUNT BLUNDELL [I.], the privy seal bearing date 27 June previous, at Herenhausen in Hanover. He was b. 1756. 1689 being s. and h. of Sir Francis BLUNDELL, 3rd Bart. [I.], of Blundell Manor, King's County, by Anna, his 2nd wife, da. of Sir Henry

^(a) See Vol. i. p. 112, &c. of Sir Alex. Croke's "*Croke family originally Le Blount*," 2 vols. 4to, 1823.

^(b) It is conjectured in Banks' "*Baronia Angl. Concentrata*," vol. i. p. 126, that Thomas de Blount and his successor (William) were each sum. *jure uxoris*, "*for*," adds Banks, "*at that period, tho' the writs were personal, without any reference to a particular Barony, yet they were chiefly founded on the possession of some Baronial estate, which ceasing to remain in the inheritance of their descendants, such descendants were no longer reputed Barons, nor had further summons directed to them.*"

^(c) He is said by some to have m. Margaret, da. and coheir of Theobald DE VERDON, but in Croke's "*Le Blount Family*" no such wife is given him, while it is probable that the said Margaret m. a different William Le Blount. This last named William (and not the William s. of Sir Thomas B. of Belton, as in the text) was, according to some authorities, the William Blount sum. by the writ of 1330, in consequence of such his distinguished alliance. See *ante* note "b."

INGOLDSBY, Bart. He was M.P. for Haslemere in 1714. He *m.* Sep. 1709, Mary, da. of John CHETWYND of Grendon co. Warwick. He *d.* s.p.m.s.^(a) 19 Aug. 1756, when both his *Peerage* and *Baronetcy* became *extinct*. Will pr. Sep. 1756. His widow *d.* 9 Dec. in the same year. Admon. as of St. Geo. Han. sq., 31 Dec. 1756.

BOCONNOC.

i.e. "BARON OF BOCONNOC, co. Cornwall;" see "CAMELFORD," Barony, *cr.* 1784; *ex.* 1804.

BODMIN.

i.e. "VISCOUNT BODMIN, co. Cornwall." See "RADNOR," Earldom of, *cr.* 1679; *ex.* 1757.

BODRIGAN or DE BODRIGAN.

Barony by writ. I. Henry de Bodrigan was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD DE BODRIGAN) by writ, directed "*Henr' de Bodrigan,*" 26 Oct. (1309), 3 Ed. II, but never afterwards. It seems possible that the person meant to be indicated was Henry Bodrigan, of Bodrigan, Cornwall, a powerful Baron, who *m.* Sibella, sister and h. of Walter DE MANDEVILLE, and had livery of her lands and of the lands of his Uncle William Bodrigan 1303. He appears, however, to have *d.* that same year.

BOHUN DE MIDHURST.

Barony by James B., by Joan, 2nd and yst. da. and coheir of William (DE BRAOSE) Writ. LORD BRAOSE, distinguished himself in the expedition to Flanders and France in 1340, and at the battle of Cressy 1345, and was sum. to Parl. I. 1363. as a Baron (LORD BOHUN DE MIDHURST) by writs 1 June (1363) 37 Edw. III to 20 Jan'y. (1365/6) 39 Edw. III directed "*Johanni de Bohun de Midhurst.*" He *m.* firstly Isabel, who *d.* s.p.m. He *m.* secondly Cicely, da. and h. of John FILLIOL of Essex. He *d.* 1367. None of his descendants ever possessed the *status* of Barons.

[JOHN DE BOHUN s. and h. living (1383-84) 7 Ric. II, was never sum. to Parl. as a Baron. His s. and h. HUMPHREY DE BOHUN was father of John de Bohun (his s. and h.) who *d.* s.p.m. 1499, when any Barony *cr.* by the writ of 1363, fell into *abeyance* between his two daughters and coheirs (1) Ursula, who *m.* William Southwell, and (2) Mary, who *m.* Sir David Owen.]

BOLEBEC, Barony of	} Tho' this never was a <i>Peerage</i> Barony, ^(b) the Earls of Oxford, from 1245 to 1703, assumed (among divers other assumptions) the style of
„ Viscounty of	

^(a) Mary his da. and coheir *m.* 4 June 1733, William Trumbull of Finchampstead Park, Berks, and their da. and h., Mary, *m.* in 1769 Hon. Arthur Sandys, whose only da. and h., another Mary, was, in 1802, *cr.* Baroness Sandys, (with a spec. rem.) having *m.* in 1786 Arthur (Hill), 2nd Marquess of Downshire [I.], by whom she left issue, who brought the estates of the families of Blandell and of Trumbull to that of Hill.

^(b) The resolution, 5 April 1626, of the House of Lords (to whom the claim of Robert, 19th Earl of Oxford, h. *male*, but *not* h. *gen.*, of the preceding Earls, to this and other dignities had been referred) was "that the Baronies of Bolebec, Sandford and Badlesmere were in *abeyance* between the heirs *gen.* of John, 7th Earl of Oxford," but it must be noted that this resolution was made "*without having inquired into the origin or nature of those Baronies, or even their existence in the person of the said Earl.*" See "Courthope," *sub.* "Bolebec." See also *ante*, p. 215 [Note], *sub.* "Badlesmere," and *ante* p. 303, note "b," *sub.* "Bedford."

"*Baron de Bolebec*," which, during part of that time (1462 to 1625) they appear to have magnified into the style of "*Viscount Bolebec*."^(a)

Isabel, da. and h. or coheir of Walter de Bolebec, feudal Lord of Bolebec, in the parish of Whitchurch, Bucks, m. Robert (de Vere) 3rd Earl of Oxford (who *d.* 1221) and *d.* 3 Feb. 1245, when her s. and h. Hugh, 4th Earl, appears to have adopted the style of "*Baron de Bolebec*," which was continued (as above-mentioned) by his successors.^(b)

"BOLEBROOKE.

i.e. "BARON OF BOLEBROOKE, co. SUSSEX," see "SACKVILLE, OF DRAYTON," Viscounty, *cr.* 1782; *ex.* 1843.

BOLEYN, see "BULLEN.

BOLINGBROKE.^(c)

Earldom. 1. OLIVER (ST. JOHN), BARON ST. JOHN OF BLETSO, was on 28 Dec. 1624 *cr.* EARL OF BOLINGBROKE. He was s. and h. of Oliver, 3rd BARON ST. JOHN OF BLETSO, by Dorothy, da. and h. of Sir John REDE, of Odington, co. Glouc.; was *b.* about 1584; **K.B.**, 3 June 1610 at the creation of Henry, Prince of Wales; *suc.* his Father in the peerage, Sep. 1618, and, four years afterwards was *cr.* an Earl as above. Joining the Parliament party, he was by it appointed Lord Lieut. of Beds, 1642, and a Commiss. of the Admiralty, Member of the Assembly of Divines and Joint Commiss. of the Great Seal in 1643. He *m.* April 1602, Elizabeth, da. and h. of William PAULET^(d) of Ewalden, Somerset, by Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Henry CODINGHAM. He *d.* June 1646. Admon. 3 July 1646 and 13 Nov. 1655. His widow *d.* at Melchbourne, Beds. Her admen. 13 Nov. 1655.

[OLIVER ST. JOHN, s. and h. ap. **K.B.**, Feb. 1625, at the Coronation of Charles I., was sum. to Parl. v.p. in his Father's Peerage, as BARON ST. JOHN OF BLETSO, by writ, 3 Nov. (1639), 15 Car. I., and took his seat 14 May 1641. He was however on the Parl. side, and was slain fighting against his King at the battle of Edgehill.^(e) He *m.* Arabella, da. of John (EGERTON), 1st. EARL OF BRIDGEWATER, by Frances, da. and coheir of Ferdinando (STANLEY), EARL OF DERBY. He *d.* as afsd. v.p. and s.p.m. 23 Oct. 1642. His widow *d.* at Welby, co. Lincoln, and was *bur.* at Melton Mowbray 1669. Her will dat. 2 Jan. 1668/9, pr. 5 May 1669.]

(a) "John Vere, Lord Badlesmere, *Viscount Bulbeck*, &c.," presented in 1560 to the Rectory of Aston Sandford, Bucks. See Lipscomb's "Bucks," vol. i.

(b) The manor of Bolebec appears to have been alienated in 1548 by Edward, 17th Earl of Oxford, to the Duke of Somerset. See pedigree of Bolebec and an account of the manor in Lipscomb's "Bucks," vol. iii, p. 508, *sub.* "Whitchurch."

(c) The Lordship of Bolingbroke was the demesne of the old Earls of Lincoln, whose heiress, Alice de Lacy, *m.* Thomas (Plantagenet), Earl of Lancaster. Tho' she *d.* s.p. 1348, the inheritance continued in the Plantagenet family, and it was here that "*Henry of Bolingbroke*" (immortalised under that name by Shakespeare), afterwards Henry IV., was born. It was long the princely seat of the Duchy of Lancaster. The family of St. John appears to have had no connection with the place of Bolingbroke, but to have assumed that high sounding name to indicate their connection with the family of Beaufort, descendants of the Dukes of Lancaster its owners.

(d) He was s. and h. of William Paulet, s. and h. of Sir George Paulet, yr. br. of William, 1st Marquess of Winchester.

(e) According to Lord Clarendon, "his parts of understanding were very ordinary, and his course of life licentious and much depraved," having also contracted debts amounting to some £50,000 or £60,000, as a commander of a troop of horse against the King, "he behaved himself so ill, that he received some wounds in running away, and being taken prisoner, died before the next morning."

II. 1646. 2. OLIVER (ST. JOHN), EARL OF BOLINGBROKE &c., grandson and h., being s. and h. of Sir Paulet ST. JOHN, K.B. (by Elizabeth,^(a) da. and h. of Sir Rowland VAUGHAN of the Spital, Shoreditch, Midx.), which Paulet was 2nd s. of the last Earl, but *d. v.p.* and *v.f.* in 1638.^(b) He was *b.* about 1634, and *m.* 14 Dec. 1654 Frances, da. of William (CAVENDISH), DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, by his 1st wife Elizabeth, da. and h. of William BASSET of Blore, co. Stafford. She *d.* 15 Aug. 1678, and was *bur.* at Bletso. M.I. He *d.* s.p. 18 March 1687/8.

III. 1688, 3. PAULET (ST. JOHN), EARL OF BOLINGBROKE and to BARON ST. JOHN OF BLETso, br. and h. He was M.P. for Bedford 1711. 1663, and 1679-1681, and also Recorder of Bedford. He *d.* unm. 5 Oct. 1711, when the *Earldom of Bolingbroke* became *extinct*, the Barony of St. John of Bletso devolving on his cousin and h. male. Will pr. Oct. 1711. (See "St. John of Bletso" Barony, *cr.* 1558).

Viscounty 1. HENRY ST. JOHN, s. and h. ap. of Sir Henry St. John, Bart. (afterwards, 1716, VISCOUNT ST. JOHN), by his 1st wife Mary, da. and coheir of Robert (RICH), EARL OF WARWICK, was *bap.* I. 1712, to 10 Oct. 1678 at Battersea, Surrey; is said^(c) to have been ed. at 1715. Eton, and at Ch. Ch., Oxford, was *cr.* D.C.L. (Oxford), 27 Aug. 1702; M.P. for Wootton Bassett. 1701-1705; for Berks, 1710-1712; Secretary at War, 1704-1708; P.C., 1710; Secretary of State, 1710-1714; and, on 7 July 1712 was *cr.* BARON ST. JOHN OF LYDIARD TREGOZE, Wilts, and VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE,^(d) co. Lincoln,^(e) with a spec. rem., failing his issue male, to his Father and

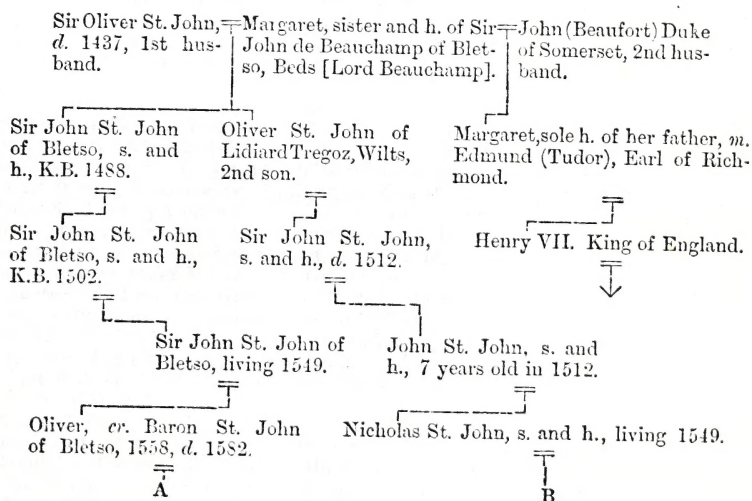
(*) They had lic. to marry at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, from the Fac. off., dat. 10 Dec. 1632, he aged 24 and she 17, Bachelor and Spinster.

(b) His will is dat. 3 May, and pr. 27 June 1638.

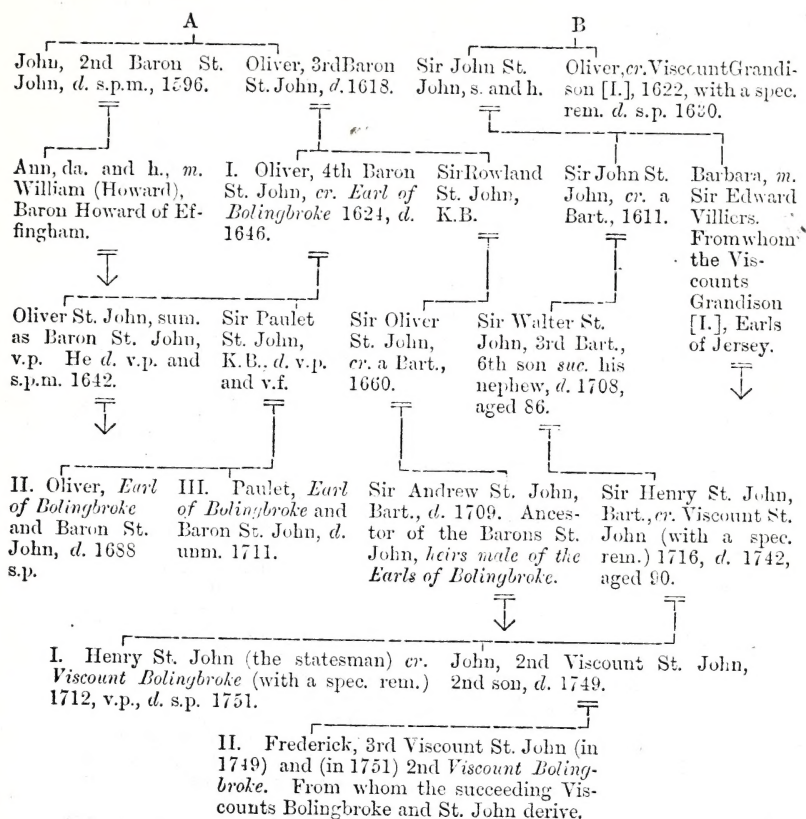
(c) Stanhope's "Hist. of England," and Doyle's "Baronage." No such matric. however seems to occur in the Univ. records of Oxford.

(d) In the patent it is spelt "*Bullingbrook*."

(e) Pedigree shewing the relationship of the Viscounts Bolingbroke (1712) to the former (1624-1711) Earls of Bolingbroke—



the heirs male of his body.^(a) Ambassador to Paris, 1712. Lord Lieut. of Essex,



- (^a) This is one of the few instances (few at least till very recently) of *Commoners* being elevated to the Peerage [G.B. or U.K.] with a *spec. rem.* (failing heirs male of the body) to *collaterals*. They appear to be, chronologically, as follows:
- 1711. Robert Harley, the celebrated Minister, cr. Earl of Oxford. *Extinct* 1853.
 - 1712. Henry St. John, (yet more celebrated), cr. Viscount Bolingbroke.
 - 1716. Sir Richard Onslow, Bart., sometime Speaker, cr. Baron Onslow.
 - 1717. James Stanhope, a leading statesman, cr. Viscount Stanhope of Mahon.
 - 1722. David Graham, styled Marquess of Graham, s. and h. ap. of James, Duke of Montrose [S.] cr. Earl Graham. [This, no doubt, was to give a hereditary seat in the House of Lords to those Dukes, which, according to the improper resolutions of 1711 and 1719, not upset till 1782, could not have been effected by conferring a Peerage [G.B.] on an *actual* Peer of Scotland.]
 - 1723. Robert Walpole, s. and h. ap. of the great Minister (Sir Robert Walpole, K.G.) cr. Baron Walpole.
 - 1756. Thomas Villiers, cr. Baron Hyde, with *spec. rem.* of the Barony failing his heirs male of the body by his then wife Charlotte (heiress of the Hyde family) to the said Charlotte and the heirs male of *her* body.
 - 1766. John Campbell, styled Marquess of Lorn, s. and h. ap. of John, Duke of Argyll [S.] cr. Baron Sundridge. [This creation was doubtless for a similar reason as that of the Marquessate of Graham. See *ante*, under date 1722.]

1713. On 27 July 1714 (by the removal of the Duke of Shrewsbury) he became *virtually* Prime Minister, but the Queen's death, 5 days afterwards, disconcerted all his measures and, to avoid being impeached, he escaped to France. The conspicuous part he bore in the last years of Queen Anne's reign, his eloquence, the pure style of his writings &c. &c., are matters of history. He was *attainted* 10 Sep. 1715, when he at once entered the service of the Chevalier St. George (*styling himself* James III), as Secretary of State, but was dismissed therefrom next year. By him he was *cr.* an Earl [*Earl of Bolingbroke*?] in 1715.^(a) He was however *restored* (tho' in blood only) 31 May 1725. After frequent visits he finally returned to England, and from 1747 till his death possessed much influence over the Prince of Wales. He *m.* firstly in 1700 Frances, 1st da. and Coheir of Sir Henry WINCHCOMBE, Bart., of Bucklebury, Berks, by (—), da. of (—) ROLLS. He *m.* secondly, 1718, Maria Clare, widow of the MARQUIS DE VILETTE, née DE CHANTS DE MARESELEY, niece to the celebrated Mme DE MAINTENON. She *d.* 18 March 1750, aged 74, and was *bur.* at Battersea. He *d.* s.p.s. in his 74th year, 12 and was *bur.* 15 Dec. 1751 at Battersea, as "Henry St. John, late Lord Viscount Bolingbroke." M.I. Will dat. 22 Nov. 1751, pr. 5 March 1752.^(b)

II. 1751. 2. FREDERICK (ST. JOHN), VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE, VISCOUNT ST. JOHN, &c., nephew and h., being s. and h. of John, 2nd VISCOUNT ST. JOHN, by his 1st wife Anne, da. of Sir Robert FURNESE, Bart., which John, was 2nd s. (but heir to the Peerage) of Henry, 1st VISCOUNT ST. JOHN, being a yr. br. of Henry, Viscount Bolingbroke abovenamed. He *suc.* his Father as Viscount St. John, &c., in Feb. 1748/9 (under the *spec. rem.* in the creation thereof) and *suc.* his uncle as Viscount Bolingbroke,^(c) &c., on 15 Dec. 1751, taking his seat as such 12 Feb. 1754.

1784. Henry Frederick Thynne, s. of Thomas, Viscount Weymouth, by Louisa Carteret, heiress of the large estates of the Carteret family; *cr.* Baron Carteret. *Extinct* 1849.

1794. Welbore Ellis, who had held the highest appointments in Ireland, *cr.* Baron Mendip.

1797. James Grenville, connected with the powerful houses of Wyndham, Temple, and Pitt, *cr.* Baron Glastonbury. *Extinct*, 1825.

[After a pause of some thirty-four years comes the exceptional case of]
1831. George Fitz Clarence, eldest of the illegit. sons of the reigning Monarch, *cr.* Earl of Munster, the *spec. rem.* (failing heirs male of the body) being in favour of the younger of such sons in like manner successively.

The above twelve creations (of which *but one* was in this century) appear to be all of this nature that took place for 170 years; but, for some incomprehensible reason, in and after 1876, the merits of Commoners about to be raised to the Peerage were apparently so *eminent* as to command something greater than *ordinary* Peerages, such as those bestowed on statesmen like Pitt, Canning, Disraeli or Russell, or on soldiers like Nelson or Wellesley. Accordingly, within the last ten years no less than *four* Commoners and one Irish Peer have been thus *exceptionally* favoured, viz. (1) Mr. Ormsby-Gore *cr.* in 1876 Baron Harlech; (2) Mr. Sackville-West, *cr.* (also) in 1876, Baron Sackville; (3) Viscount Barrington [I.] *cr.* in 1880 Baron Shute; (4) Sir Thomas Bateson, Bart., *cr.* in 1885 Baron Deramore, and (5) Sir Edmund Beckett, Bart., *cr.* in 1886 Baron Grimthorpe.

A *spec. rem.* in a Peerage granted to an *actual* Peer is reasonable enough; the *subsequent* merits of the Grantee (supposing his peerage to be by creation and not inheritance) may demand such *further* recognition. Such *spec. rem.s.* are those of the Barony of Amherst conferred in 1788 on Lord Amherst, the Barony of Nelson in 1891 on Viscount Nelson, the Barony of Brougham in 1860 on Lord Brougham, &c. It seems time enough to provide for the ennobling of the *collateral* heir of a Commoner, (*about* to be ennobled) *when* such heir has *suc.* to the estate of his relative, should he *then* merit such distinction. A hereditary Peerage with the *ordinary* limitation is generally a most sufficient reward for any (save some very *extra* ordinary) Commoner.

(a) See list of these "JACOBITE PEERAGES," *ante*, page 59, note "b."

(b) A powerfully written character of him is given by Earl Stanhope in his "History of England, 1713-83," who styles him the modern Alcibiades.

(c) "Where a person is tenant in tail male of a dignity, *with a rem. over in tail male to another*, and such person is attainted of high treason, the dignity is forfeited

Lord of the Bedchamber, 1762-65 and 1768-80. In 1763 he sold to Viscount Spencer the estate of Battersea, Surrey, which he had inherited from his great grandfather, Sir John St. John, Bart., to whom it had been devised in 1630 by his (the Baronet's) uncle Oliver (St. John), 1st Viscount Grandison [I.] He *m.* 8 Sep. 1757 at Harbledown, Kent, Diana, da. of Charles (SPENCER), DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, by Elizabeth, da. of Thomas (TREVOR), 2nd BARON TREVOR OF BROMHAM. From her he was divorced by Act of Parl. 10 March 1768.^(a) He *d.* 5 May 1787. Will pr. June 1787.

III. 1787. 3. GEORGE RICHARD (ST. JOHN), VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE, &c., *b.* 5 March 1761; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 23 June 1777. He *m.* firstly 26 Feb. 1783 Charlotte, da. of the Rev. Thomas COLLINS of Winchester. She *d.* 11 Jan'y. 1803. He *m.* secondly 1 Aug. 1804 Isabella Charlotte Antoinette Sophia, BARONESS HOMPESEH. He *d.* 18 Dec. 1824. Will pr. 1825. His widow *d.* July 1848. Her will pr. Aug. 1848.

IV. 1824. 4. HENRY (ST. JOHN), VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE, &c., 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* 6 March 1786; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 3 Feb. 1804. He *m.* 3 June 1812 at St. Geo. Han. sq., Maria, da. of Sir Henry Paulet ST. JOHN-MILDMAY (formerly ST. JOHN), Bart., by Jane, da. and coheir of Carew MILDMAY of Shawford House, Hants. She *d.* 21 Dec. 1836. He *d.* 1 Oct. 1851 at Elgin in Scotland and was bur. the 7th at Lydiard Tregoze. Will pr. Nov. 1851.

V. 1851. 5. HENRY (ST. JOHN), VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE (1712) VISCOUNT ST. JOHN (1716), BARON ST. JOHN OF LYDIARD TREGOZE (1712) and BARON ST. JOHN OF BATTERSEA (1716), s. and h., *bap.* 30 March 1820 at Fyfield, Hants. He *m.* Ellen (—). She *d.* 7 May 1885, aged 45.

Family Estates. These, in 1883, consisted of 3382 acres in Wilts worth £5536 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Lydiard Park, near Swindon, Wilts.

BOLSOVER.

Barony

1. 1880. 1. AUGUSTA MARY ELIZABETH CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, widow of Lieut. Gen. Arthur Cavendish-Bentinck, was, on 23 April 1880, *cr.* BARONESS BOLSOVER, of Bolsover Castle, co. Derby, for life, with [a spec.] rem. of the dignity of Baron Bolsover, of Bolsover Castle afd., to the heirs male of the body of the sd. Arthur Cavendish-Bentinck decd.^(b) She was 2nd and yst. da. of the Hon. Henry Montague Browne, Dean of Lismore (a yr. s. of James Caulfeild, 2nd BARON KILMAINE [I.]), by Catherine Penelope, da. of Lodge Evans (MORRES, afterwards DE MONTMORENCY), 1st VISCOUNT FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY [I.], and was *b.* 8 Nov. 1834, in Dublin. She *m.* 10 June 1862 (as his second wife) Arthur Cavendish-Bentinck abovenamed who *d.* 11 Dec. 1877.

as to him and his issue male; * * * but upon failure [thereof] * * * becomes vested in the remainder man or his male descendant." See "Cruise," p. 122. Such was the devolution in 1572 of the Earldom of Northumberland, *cr.* 1557; as also was the devolution in 1751 of the Viscounty of Bolingbroke.

(a) The cause was her *crim. con.* with Topham Beauclerk (s. and h. of Lord Sydney Beauclerk, and grandson of Charles, 1st Duke of St. Albans) whom she *m.* that same year, and who *d.* 11 March 1780. She *d.*, his widow, 1 Aug. 1808.

(b) The cause of the creation was that her husband, had he lived 2 years longer, would have become Duke of Portland, a dignity inherited, 6 Dec. 1879, by his s. and h., by his 1st wife, the present (1886) Duke, who is thus *h. ap. to the Barony of Bolsover*; the children by Baroness Bolsover obtaining, by Royal warrant 1880, the precedence of children of a Duke. The extraordinary limitation of this Peerage (in which the right of succession by the issue of the *Grantee* is postponed to that of a stranger in blood) can only be accounted for by the then Premier (Disraeli) being naturally unwilling to augment the number of the House of Lords (which any creation, that did not of necessity merge in the Dukedom of Portland, might have done) and being *præter-naturally* opposed to any "LIFE PEERAGE," even when, as in this case, (for which there would have been abundance of precedent) granted to a Woman.

BOLTON.

Dukedcm

I. 1689.

1. CHARLES (POWLETT), MARQUESS OF WINCHESTER, EARL OF WILTSHIRE AND BARON SAINT JOHN, was, on 9 April 1689, *cr.* DUKE OF BOLTON. He was s. and h. of John, 5th Marquess of Winchester (the "*Loyal Marquess*"), by his 1st wife Jane, da. of Thomas (SAVAGE) VISCOUNT SAVAGE, was b. about 1625; M.P. for Winchester, 1660, and for Hants, 1661-1675; Lord Lieut. of Hants, 1667-1676; Keeper of the King's Lodge at Petersham, 1671. On 5 March 1674/5, he *suc.* to his Father's Peerage. P.C. to Charles II, 1679. Being Col. of a Reg. of Foot (1689-1698) and having taken an active part in setting William and Mary on the throne, he was made P.C., a Commissioner of Claims at their coronation, Lord Lieut. of Hants, and, finally, was *cr.* a Duke (as above), all in 1689. He *m.* firstly 28 Feb. 1651, Christian, 1st da. of John (FRESCHVILLE) BARON FRESCHVILLE OF STAVELEY by Sarah, da. of Sir John HARRINGTON. She d. in childbed 22 May 1653 and was *bur.* (with her infant) at Staveley, co. Derby. He *m.* secondly, 12 Feb 1654/5 at St. Dionis Backchurch,^(a) Mary, widow of Henry CAREY, styled LORD LEPPINGTON, 1st of the 3 illegit. daughters of Emmanuel (LE SCROPE) EARL OF SUNDERLAND, by Martha JEANES, Spinster.^(b) She d. 1 Nov. 1689 at Moulins in France, and was *bur.* the 12th at Wensley, co. York. He d. 27 Feb. 1698/9 at Amport, and was *bur.* at Wensley asd. Will dat. 9 April 1694, pr. 14 June 1699.^(c)

II. 1699.

2. CHARLES (POWLETT), DUKE OF BOLTON &c., 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., being 1st s. by 2nd wife, b. 1661; M.P. for Hants 1681-1698. Going over to Holland he returned with the Prince of Orange, being one of those "in arms" with him in 1688.^(d) Col. of a Reg. of Foot. Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, 1689-1694, and bearer of the orb at the coronation 11 April 1689. P.C. 1690. One of the Lords Justices of Ireland, 1697-1699. Lord Lieut. of Hants and Dorset to Will. III in 1699, and to Geo. I in 1714. High Steward of Winchester. On 16 April 1705 *cr.* LL.D. of Cambridge. In 1706 was a Commissioner for the Union with Scotland. Gov. of the Isle of Wight 1707. One of the Lords Justices of the Realm 1 Aug. to 18 Sep. 1714, and again 11 May 1719. Elected K.G. 16 Oct. and inst. 9 Dec. 1744. Warden of the New Forest, 1714. Lord Chamberlain of the Household 1715-1717. LORD LIEUT. OF IRELAND April 1717 to May 1718, and again March to Nov. 1719. He *m.* firstly, 10 July 1679, at St. Giles in the fields, Margaret, da. of George (COVENTRY), 3rd BARON COVENTRY, by Margaret, da. of John (TUTON), EARL OF THANET. Lic. from Fac. off., he aged 19 she aged 21. She d. s.p. Feb. 1682/3. He *m.* secondly, Frances, da. of William RAMSDEN of Byrom, co. York, by Elizabeth, da. and h. of George PALMES of Naburn in that co. She was *bur.* 28 Nov. 1696 at Easing. He *m.* thirdly, 1697, Henrietta CROFTS, one of the illegit. children of James (SCOTT), DUKE OF MONMOUTH, (sometime James Crofts), by Eleanor NEEDHAM, Spinster, da. of Sir Robert Needham of Lambeth. He d. 21 Jan. 1721/2 in London, and was *bur.* 1 Feb. (in Woollen) at Basing. Will pr. Feb. 1724.^(e) His widow d. 27 Feb. 1729/30, and was *bur.* 10 March at Basing. Admon. 20 March 1729/30 to her s. Lord Nassau Powlett.

III. 1722. 3. CHARLES (PAWLET or POWLETT), DUKE OF BOLTON, &c., s. and h. by 2nd wife, b. 3 Sep. 1685. M.P. for Lymington, 1705-1708; for Hants, 1708-1710; for co. Carmarthen, 1715-1717. Lord of the Bedchamber to

(a) "Charles, Lord St. John and Mary, Lady Leppington."

(b) She was "his servant, da. of a poor taylor living on Turfield Heath, Bucks." See Dugdale's MSS. additions to his *Larenage* in "Coll. Top. and Gen." Vol. i, p. 223.

(c) His "extravagant behaviour" affecting the "appearance of folly" to accomplish his crafty purposes, is narrated by Burnet and quoted in "Collins" vol. ii. p. 381.

(d) See a list of these, *ante*, page 29 note "b," his style being then "Earl of Wiltshire."

(e) Bishop Burnet's character of him, with Dean Swift's remarks thereon in *italics*, is as follows: "Does not make any figure at Court. Nor anywhere else. A great Booby."

the Prince of Wales, 1714. Gov. of Milford Haven and Vice-Admiral of South Wales, 1715; Col. of the Horse Guards (Blue), 1717-1733; Major-Gen., 1733; Lieut. Gen., 1745. On 12 April 1717 he was sum. to Parl. v.p. as a Baron the writ (which was doubtless *meant* to have been in his Father's Barony of Saint John) being (in error) directed "*Carolo Pawlet de Basing, Chr.*," which, accordingly, constituted a new Peerage and created him "LORD PAWLET DE BASING."^(a) He was Lord Lieut. of Hants and Dorset, and Warden of the New Forest, 1722-1733, and again Lord Lieut. of Hants, and Warden of the New Forest, 1742. High Steward of Winchester. Elected K.G. 10 Oct., and inst. 13 Nov. 1722. Constable of the Tower of London, &c., May 1725 to Nov. 1726. P.C. 1725. One of the Lords Justices of the Realm, 1 June 1725 to 3 Jan. 1726, and again 4 May to 31 Aug. 1745. Gov. of the Isle of Wight, 1726-1733, and again 1742. Lord Lieut. of co. Glamorgan, 1729. Capt. of the Gent. Pensioners, 1740-1742. Having opposed the Court measures he was, in 1733, deprived of all his places, to many of which (as above mentioned) he was some seven years or so subsequently restored. In Nov. 1745 he raised and commanded a Reg. of Foot against the Scotch insurgents, being then Lieut. Gen. in the Army. He was well known as one of the Gallants of the period. He *m.* firstly in 1713 Anne, da. and h. of John (VAUGHAN), 3rd EARL OF CARBERY [I.] by his 2nd wife Anne, da. of George (SAVILLE), MARQUESS OF HALIFAX. She *d.* s.p. 20 Sep. 1751. Her will pr. June 1752. He *m.* secondly 21 Oct. following, at Aix in Provence, Lavinia da. of (—) BESWICK (said to have been a Lieut. R.N.) which Lady was usually known by the name of Lavinia FENTON.^(b) He *d.* at Tunbridge Wells 26 Aug. 1754, aged 69, s.p. legit., when the *Barony of Pawlet de Basing* became extinct. He was *bur.* at Basing. His will dat. 6 July 1743, pr. 26 Aug. 1754. His widow *d.* at West Combe Park, Kent, 24 Jan. and was *bur.* 3 Feb. 1760, aged about 52, at Greenwich. Her will dat. 6 Dec. 1753, pr. 7 Feb. 1760.

^(a) [The following note on the subject of this Barony occurs in the handwriting of the late Mr. Hargrave, the eminent counsel, in his copy of Edmondson's Peerage in the British Museum. "What follows was laid before me as the copy of the memorandum by Speaker Onslow, concerning the summons of Sir Charles Pawlett as Lord St. John of Basing.

"Charles, afterwards Duke of Bolton, was in 1717 called up to the House of Peers by Writ, by the title of Lord Basing. Note.—It proved to be a new creation by, really, a mistake of the name of the father's Barony to which he was intended to have been called up. The father's title was St. John of Basing, and though this was known to their Lordships in their private capacity, yet the Writ being complete and legal, they, as a court, considered it was a Writ of fresh creation, and he was placed the lowest Baron, and thereby got a Barony in fee." This memorandum is confirmed by the entry in the *Journal of the Lords*, 6 May 1717.—F. H."

The entry in the *Journals* notices his introduction into the House, recites his Writ, and adds that, after taking the oaths, "he was placed on the lower end of the Barons' bench."—*Lords' Journals*, vol. xx, p. 446.

A similar mistake, though not with the same result, occurred in 1833, upon the summons to the Upper House of Francis Russell, Esq., eldest son of the Duke of Bedford. He was summoned as Francis Russell of Streatham, although the Barony in which he was intended to have been summoned, and in which he took his seat, was Howland of Streatham.] See "Courthouse," *sub.* "Pawlet of Basing," and see also *ante*, p. 302, note "b," *sub.* "BEDFORD."

^(b) Her mother, shortly after her birth, had *m.* Mr. Fenton, who kept a coffee-house at Charing Cross, and gave the child his name. She appeared first on the stage, when about 18, as "Monimia" in "The Orphan," in 1726; and two years later in "The Beggar's Opera" in her celebrated character of "Polly Peacham." Her picture, as such, by Hogarth (1728) was purchased by the Nat. Gallery for 800 guineas at the sale of the Leigh Court pictures in June 1884. There was, however, another such picture exhibited at the South Kensington Museum in 1867. She acted but 62 times as "Polly Peacham," when she was finally removed from the stage by the Duke of Bolton, who (as alluded to in a letter by Swift, dat. 8 July 1728) settled 4400 a year on her, and with whom for 23 years she lived as his mistress, being by him mother of three sons, born before marriage, all called "Powlett."

IV. 1754. 4. HARRY (POWLETT), DUKE OF BOLTON, &c., br. of the whole blood and h., *b.* before 1690. Was in Portugal as aide-de-camp to Lord Galway in 1710. M.P. for St. Ives, 1714-1722; for Hants, 1722-1754. A Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, 1729; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, 1733-1742; Lieut. of the Tower of London, 1742-1754; Lord Lieut. of Hants, 1754-1758; P.C., 1755. He *m.* Catharine, da. of Charles PARRY of Oakfield, Berks, sometime Envoy to Portugal. She *d.* before March 1758. He *d.* 9 Oct. 1759, and was *bur.* at Basing. Will dat. 8 March 1758, pr. 3 Dec. 1761.

V. 1759. 5. CHARLES (POWLETT), DUKE OF BOLTON, &c., s. and h., *b.* about 1718. M.P. for Lymington, 1741-1747, and for Hants (being then styled Marquess of Winchester) 1754-1759; Lieut.-Col. in the Army, 1745. Elected K.B. 27 Aug. and inst. 2 Dec. 1753. Lieut. of the Tower of London, 1754-1760; Lord Lieut. of Hants, 1758-1763; Bearer of the Crown of the Queen Consort at the Coronation, 22 Sep. 1761; Col. of the North Hants Militia, 1762. He *d.* unm. s.p. legit.^(a) having shot himself at his house in Grosvenor sq. 5 July 1765, aged 47, and was *bur.* at Basing. Will dat. 4 June 1763 to 3 Oct. 1764, pr. 12 July 1765, and again 29 April 1771.

VI. 1765. 6. HARRY (POWLETT), DUKE OF BOLTON (1689), MARQUESS to OF WINCHESTER (1551), EARL OF WILTSHIRE (1550), and BARON SAINT 1794. JOHN, (1539) Premier Marquess, br. and h., *b.* about 1719. Lieut. Royal Navy, 1739, Capt. at the siege of Carthage^(b) in 1743 and finally, Admiral of the White, 1775; M.P. for Christ Church, 1751-1754; for Lymington, 1755-1762, and for Winchester, 1761-1765; P.C., 1766; Governor of the Isle of Wight, 1766-1770, and again 1782; Vice-Admiral of Hants and Dorset, 1767; Lord Lieut. of Hants, 1782. He *m.* firstly, 13 May 1752, Henrietta da. of (—) NUNN of Eltham, Kent. She *d.* 31 May and was *bur.* 8 June 1764 as "Lady Pollet" at Eltham. He *m.* secondly 8 April 1765 Katharine, yst. sister of James, 1st EARL OF LONSDALE, da. of Robert LOWTHER, Governor of Barbados, by Katharine, da. of Sir Joseph PENNINGTON, Bart. He *d.* 25 Dec. 1794 s.p.m.^(c) when the Dukedom of Bolton became extinct, but all the other honours devolved on his distant cousin and h. male George Powlett of Amport, Hants. See "Winchester," Marquessate of, *cr.* 1551, under the 12th Marquess. He was *bur.* at Basing. M.I.^(d) Will dat. 7 Dec. 1793, pr. 8 Jan. 1795 and 17 Aug. 1809. His widow *d.* in Grosvenor sq., 21 March 1809, aged 75. Will^(e) pr. July 1809.

Barony.

1. THOMAS ORDE-POWLETT of Hackwood Park, Hants, formerly Thomas ORDE, 2nd s. of John Orde of East Orde and Morpeth, by his second wife Anne daughter of Ralph Marr of Morpeth, was *b.* 30 Aug. 1740 and *bap.* 2 Oct. at Morpeth; ed. at Eton and at King's Coll. Cambridge, of which he was sometime Fellow, B.A. 1770, M.A. 1773; was M.P. for Ailesbury, 1780-1784; for Harwich, 1784-1796; Sec. to the Treasury, 1782; P.C. [I.] and Sec. to the Lord Lieut. [I.]; Governor of the Isle of Wight, 1791.

(a) His illegit. da. became on the death of the last Duke s.p.m. (in 1794) heiress to Bolton and other considerable estates, being then wife of Thomas Orde, afterwards Orde-Powlett, *cr.* Baron Bolton in 1797.

(b) He is not very favourably described by Smollett, being the "Capt. Whiffle" depicted in "Roderick Random."

(c) The Duke left three daughters, who as representatives of the 1st Marquess of Winchester, himself a coheir of the Barony of St. John of Basing, are coheirs (as to the third part) of that Barony. Of these one *d.* unm., while the eldest da. (by the 1st wife) was mother of the 6th Earl of Sandwich; and the yst. da. (by the 2nd wife) was mother of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Dukes of Cleveland. See *infra* note "e."

(d) "The most noble Prince Henry, sixth Duke of Bolton, Premier Marquis of England, &c."

(e) Under her will her grandson William John Frederick Vane, afterwards Powlett, (who in 1864 *suc.* as 3rd Duke of Cleveland), inherited very considerable property.

Having *m.* 7 April 1778 at St. Marylebone, "Jean Mary BROWNE-POWLETT," usually called Miss Powlett,^(a) illegit. da. of Charles (POWLETT), 5th DUKE OF BOLTON, by "Mrs. Mary Browne Banks,"^(a) and having in right of his said wife, on the death of the last Duke of Bolton in 1794, *suc.* to Bolton Castle and other estates, took by Royal lic. 7 Jan. 1795, for himself and issue, the surname, of *Powlett* after that of *Orde*, and was *cr.* 20 Oct. 1797 BARON BOLTON OF BOLTON CASTLE, co. York, taking his seat 3 Nov. following. Lord Lieut. of Hants. He *d.* 30 July 1807, and was *bur.* at Old Basing, Hants. Will pr. Aug. 1807. His widow *d.* at the Hotwells, Bristol, 14 Dec. 1814, and was *bur.* at Old Basing. Will pr. Feb. 1815.

II. 1807. 2. WILLIAM POWLETT (ORDE-POWLETT), BARON BOLTON OF BOLTON CASTLE, formerly William Powlett ORDE, 1st s. and h. *b.* 31 Oct. and *bap.* 8 Dec. 1782 at St. James' Westm., M.P. for Yarmouth, (Isle of Wight) 1807. He *m.* 8 May 1810 at Bisham, Berks, Maria, 1st da. of Guy (CARLETON), 1st BARON DORCHESTER, by Mary, 3rd da. of Thomas (HOWARD), EARL OF EFFINGHAM. He *d.* s.p. at Hackwood Park 13 and was *bur.* 20 July 1850 at Old Basing. Will pr. Aug. 1850. His widow, who was *b.* in the Chateau St. Louis, at Quebec, 20 Aug. 1777, *d.* 16 Nov. 1863 at Odiham Rectory, Hants in her 87th year.

III. 1850. 3. WILLIAM HENRY (ORDE-POWLETT), BARON BOLTON OF BOLTON CASTLE, nephew and h., being 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. of Thomas Powlett Orde-Powlett of Bolton Hall, in the North Riding of co. York, by Letitia, illegit. da. of Henry O'BRIEN of Blatherwick Park, co. Northampton, which Thomas Powlett was br. to the last Lord, and *d.* v.f. 31 Jan. 1843, aged 56. He was *b.* in Weymouth Street 24 Feb. and *bap.* 7 March 1818 at St. Marylebone. He *m.* 12 March 1844, at Eastwood, Notts. Letitia, yst. da. of Robert CRAWFURD of Newfield, co. Ayr: Col.-Com. of the Ayrshire Yeomanry. She *d.* 4 Jan. 1882, aged 57.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 15,413 acres in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and of 13,808 in Hampshire. Total, 29,221 acres, being of the annual value of £27,552. *Principal Residences.*—Hackwood Park, near Basingstoke, Hants, and Bolton Hall, near Bedale, Yorkshire.

"LE SCROPE DE BOLTON," see "SCROPE" Barony, *cr.* 1371, under the date of 1441.

BOLTON CASTLE.

See "BOLTON OF BOLTON CASTLE, co. York." Barony, *cr.* 1797.

BOLTOUN.

i.e. "LORD THIRLESTANE AND BOLTOUN," [S.]. See "LAUDERDALE," Earldom of [S.], *cr.* 1624.

BONKILL.

i.e. "LORD DOUGLAS OF BONKILL, PRESTOUN AND ROBERTOUN," [S.]. See "DOUGLAS," Dukedom of [S.]; *cr.* 1703; *ex.* 1761.

BONVILLE DE CHUTON.

Barony by writ.

I. 1449.

1. WILLIAM BONVILLE of Chewton, Somerset,^(b) s. and h. of John B., by Elizabeth, da. and h. of John FITZ ROGER of Chewton afd., was *b.* at Shute, co. Somerset, 12 or 31 Aug. 1392, *suc.* his Grandfather, Sir William Bonville of Shute, 14 Feb. 1407/8 (who had survived John B. above named his s. and h. ap.), and *suc.* his mother in the

(a) These are so named in the will of Charles, Duke of Bolton, dat. 4 June to 23 Nov. 1763, by which he devised considerable estates to the former (his da.) in the event (which took place in 1794) of the death of his br. Lord Harry Powlett, afterwards 6th and last Duke of Bolton, without male issue.

(b) See a good account of this family by Sir John Maclean in his "Trigg Minor," corrected by E. W. Greenfield in N. and Q., 5th S. viii, 430 and ante.

lands of Chewton &c., 15 April 1414. He was Knighted before 1417, being then with the army in France. Sheriff of Devon, 1423. Seneschal of Aquitaine, 1442. From 23 Sep. (1449) 28 Hen VI to 30 July (1460) 38 Hen VI, he was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD BONVILLE DE CHUTON), by writs directed (mostly) "*Willo Bonville, D'no Bonville et de Chuton*."^(a) Elected K.G. 8 Feb. 1460/1 at a Chapter held at the Bishop of London's Palace, near St. Pauls. Having joined the fortunes of the House of York, he was, soon after the Lancastrian victory at St. Albans, 2 Feb. 1460/1 executed (at the instigation of Margaret, the Queen Consort), with the Duke of Exeter, and the Earl of Devon. He *m.* firstly, Margaret.^(b) He *m.* secondly, Elizabeth, widow of William, LORD HARRINGTON (who *d.* 10 March 1457/8), da. of Edward (COURTENAY), EARL OF DEVON, by Maud, da. of Thomas CAMOYS. He was beheaded as afd. 18 Feb. 1460/1, but never attainted as within 3 weeks from his death the Yorkist King was enthroned. *Inq. post mortem* 1 Ed. IV. Admon. 14 July 1461 at Lambeth. His widow, for her husband's services was assigned a large dower. She *d.* s.p. 1471, *Inq. post mortem* 11 Ed. IV.^(c)

II. 1461. 2. CICELIE, *suo jure*, BARONESS HARRINGTON AND

BARONESS BONVILLE DE CHUTON, great granddaughter and heir, being da. and h. of William (BONVILLE) LORD HARRINGTON,^(d) by Catharine da. of Richard (NEVILL) EARL OF SALISBURY, which William was s. and h. ap. of William Bonville who was s. and h. ap. of Lord Bonville by his 1st wife.^(d) She had *suc.* her Father, 31 Dec. 1460 in the Barony of Harrington, he being grandson and h. (10 March 1457/8) *ex parte materna* of William (Harrington), Lord Harrington. She was aged 10 in 1461, and *m.* firstly before April 1475, Thomas (GREY), 1st MARQUESS OF DORSET, who *d.* 20 Sep. 1501. She *m.* secondly Henry (STAFFORD), EARL OF WILTSHIRE, who *d.* 6 March 1523. She *d.* before 2 June 1530, and was *b.rr.* at Astley, co. Warwick. Her will in which she styles herself *inter alia* "LADY HARRINGTON AND BONVILL," dat. 6 May (1527) 19 Hen. VIII, pr. 5 Nov. 1530.

See fuller particulars under "Dorset" Margessate of, cr. 1495, forfeited 1564.

III. 1530. 3. THOMAS (GREY), MARQUESS OF DORSET, LORD FERRERS DE GROBY, LORD HARRINGTON, and LORD BONVILLE, s. and h. He *d.* 10 Oct. 1530.

IV. 1530 4. HENRY (GREY), MARQUESS OF DORSET, LORD to FERRERS DE GROBY, LORD HARRINGTON and LORD BONVILLE 1554, was, on 11 Oct. 1551, *cr.* DUKE OF SUFFOLK. Attainted and beheaded 23 Feby. 1554, when *all his honours became forfeited.*

BOPHIN.

i.e. "BARON BOURKE OF BOPHIN, co. Galway," [I.] *cr.* 2 April 1689 by James II after his deposition.^(e) See "CLANRICARDE," Earldom of, [I.]; *cr.* 1543, under the 9th Earl.

(a) There is proof of his sitting in the Rolls of Parl.

(b) She is generally said to be "da. and h. of (—) MERRIET." See Maclean's "Trigg Minor" (N. and Q. 5th S. vii, 52); but *query* if this is not a mistake for the wife of Lord Bonville's grandfather *i.e.* Margaret, da. of Sir William d'Aumarle, *cousin and h.* of Sir John Meriet, junior, which Margaret *d.* 25 May, 1399.

(c) Joan and Eleanor Courtenay, daughters of Thomas [Earl of Devon] son of Hugh Courtenay [Earl of Devon] her br. were found her next heirs and of full age.

(d) Lord Bonville "was an eye witness of the death of [William (Bonville)] his only son, and of [William (Bonville)] Lord Harrington, his grandchild by him, both being slain [31 Dec. 1460] at the battle of Wakefield." See Camden's *Britannia*.

(e) See List of these "Jacobite Peerages," 1689 to 1760, *ante*, p. 59, note "b."

BORINGDON and BORINGDON OF NORTH MOLTON.

Barony. 1. JOHN PARKER of North Molton and Boringdon, Devon, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. of John P. of the same, by Catharine, 2nd da. of John (POWLETT), 1st EARL POWLETT, *b.* at Saltram, Devon; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 23 Oct. 1753 being then aged 18, *suc.* his Father 18 April 1768, was M.P. for Bodmin 1761, and for Devon 1762 to 1784, when, on 18 May 1784, he was *cr.* BARON BORINGDON OF BORINGDON, co. Devon. He *m.* firstly, 10 Jan. 1764, Frances, da. of Josiah HORT, Archbishop of Tuam, by Elizabeth, da. of William (FITZ MAURICE), LORD KERRY [I.]. She *d. s.p.* at Naples 1764. He *m.* secondly, 18 May 1769, at Twickenham, Middx., Theresa, da. of Thomas (ROBINSON), 1st BARON GRANTHAM, by Frances, da. of Thomas WORSLEY. She, who was *b.* 1 Jan. 1744, *d.* 21 Dec. 1775, and was *bur.* at Plimpton St. Mary, Devon. He *d.* 27 April 1788. Will pr. June 1788.

II. 1788. 2. JOHN (PARKER), BARON BORINGDON, only s. and h. by 2nd wife, *b.* 3 May 1772. On 29 Nov. 1815 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT BORINGDON OF NORTH MOLTON, co. Devon, and EARL OF I. 1815. MORLEY. See "MORLEY" Earldom of, *cr.* 1815.

BOROUGH DE GAYNESBORO'.

See "BURGH" Barony (by writ) *cr.* 1487. The third Lord was admitted to the House of Lords 2 Dec. (1529), 21 Hen. VIII as "Thomas *Borough* de Gaynesboro," and was so sum. during that reign, excepting on 28 April (1539) 31 Hen. VIII when the writ was directed "*Thome Borough.*"

BORTHWICK.

Barony [S.]. 1. WILLIAM BORTHWICK of Borthwick Castle,^(a) Midlothian, s. and h. of Sir Wm. B. of the same, by (according to some) a da. of Sir Thomas Hay of Locherwart, was Knighted v.p. Oct. 1430; *suc.* his Father in, or before 1439, and is stated to have been made a Lord of Parl. (LORD BORTHWICK [S.]) at a Parl. held in Edinburgh, 12 June 1452.^(b) He was living 14 March 1457/8, and appears to have been so in 1467. His name, or possibly that of his successor^(c) appears in Parl. 17 June 1455 to 4 Oct. 1469, and as Ambassador to England 1459 and 1461.

II. 1470? 2. WILLIAM (BORTHWICK), LORD BORTHWICK [S.], s. and h.^(c) His name appears as Ambassador to England 1471 and 1473. He *m.* (gift of marriage dat. 21 Nov. 1458) Mariota HOPPRINGLE, widow. He *d.* before 1483/4.

III. 1483? 3. WILLIAM (BORTHWICK), LORD BORTHWICK [S.], s. and h.^(c) He was one of the Guarantees of a treaty with England 20 Sep. 1484, and one of the Conservators of such a treaty 30 Sep. 1497 and 12 July 1499. He *d.* 9 Sep. 1513 being slain (with the King) at the battle of Flodden, aged, (probably) about 53.

^(a) This, which is still (1886) an imposing edifice was built and fortified by his Father (from whom it received its name), under warrant from James I [S.], dat. 2 June 1430 on lands in the moat of Lochorwart, formerly belonging to the family of Hay.

^(b) It appears from the evidence before the House of Lords in 1870, that this Peerage was not existing in 1450, but was so in 1455. In the protest of 1763 and elsewhere the date of the Peerage is erroneously given as 1424, being attributed to Sir William B. the founder of Borthwick Castle. See *post.* p. 379 note "a."

^(c) The number and date of succession of these early Lords is very obscure. Those here given as the 1st and 2nd Lords may be the same person; but if the first Lord lived till 1483 he must have been of great age; on the other hand, the Peer here given as 3rd Lord is sometimes said to have died in 1503, when apparently he would be

IV. 1513. 4. WILLIAM (BORTHWICK), LORD BORTHWICK [S.], s. and h., to whom, after the defeat of Flodden, the command of Stirling Castle, containing the infant King, was entrusted. On 7 Oct. 1517 he sealed the treaty with England. On 21 Aug. 1538 he settled his lands in strict tail male with an ultimate rem. to his heirs male whatsoever bearing the name and arms of Borthwick. He *d.* 1542.

[WILLIAM^(a) BORTHWICK, styled MASTER OF BORTHWICK, s. and h. ap. He *m.* Mariot, da. of George (SETON) 3rd LORD SETON [S.] which marriage was annulled by the Pope for consanguinity before Feb. 1530/1.^(b) He *d.* s.p. and v.p. before 21 Aug. 1538.]

V. 1542. 5. JOHN (BORTHWICK), LORD BORTHWICK, [S.] 2nd but only surv. s. and h., served heir in 1543. He opposed the reformation of 1560 and assisted the Queen Regent against the Lords of the Congregation. He *m.* Isabel, da. of David (LINDSAY) EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.] by his 2nd wife Margaret LUNDY of Lundy. He *d.* 1565.

VI. 1565. 6. WILLIAM (BORTHWICK), LORD BORTHWICK [S.], s. and h., who was a zealous supporter of Mary, Queen of Scotland, whom, with the Earl of Bothwell, he entertained in June 1567. He *m.* Grissel, da. of Sir Walter SCOTT of Branxholm and Buccleuch, by his 2nd wife Janet, da. of John BETOUN of Creich. He was living 1582, but *d.* before 1597. His widow *m.* Walter CAIRNCROSS of Colmslie.

[WILLIAM BORTHWICK, styled MASTER OF BORTHWICK, s. and h. ap. He *d.* unm. and v.p. 17 March 1570/1.]

VII. 1590? 7. James (Borthwick), Lord Borthwick [S.], 2nd but only surv. s. and h. He *m.* 1582 Margaret, da. of William (HAY), LORD HAY OF YESTER [S.] by Margaret, da. of Sir John KERR of Fernihirst. He *d.* Dec. 1599. His widow *m.* Sir Robert LAUDER of Popil.

VIII. 1599. 8. JOHN (BORTHWICK), LORD BORTHWICK [S.], only s. and h., charged to enter heir in 1602, and was served heir in the Barony of Borthwick 4 July 1621. He *m.* before 1616, Lilius, da. of Mark (KERR) 1st EARL OF LOTHIAN [S.] by Margaret, da. of John (MAXWELL), LORD HERRIES [S.]. He was living 6 Dec. 1643, but *d.* before 18 Nov. 1650.

IX. 1645? 9. JOHN (BORTHWICK), LORD BORTHWICK [S.], only s. to and h., b. 9 Feb. 1616 at Prestongrange, the seat of his maternal grandfather. He held his Castle of Borthwick against the Protector Cromwell, to whose summons of surrender, 18 Nov. 1650, he complied on honourable terms. He *m.* 23 Aug. 1649, Elizabeth, da. of William (KERR), EARL OF LOTHIAN [S.] by Anne, *suo jure*, COUNTESS OF LOTHIAN [S.]. He *d.* s.p. 1672, aged 56.^(c)

After his death the title was *dormant* for 90 years, till adjudged in 1762. Those who had a right to it during that interval appear to have been as under :—

under 25 years of age, and not likely to have been Father of a warrior (himself at some future time a Father) who was slain in battle but ten years later. The charters (accredited as genuine by J. P. Wood, the Editor of "Douglas' Peerage," Vol. ii, p. 653 &c.) which were produced by John Borthwick of Crookston, on his claim to the Peerage of Borthwick, have not been made use of in the above account.

^(a) His "christian name is not mentioned, but probably was *William*, the uniform appellation of the eldest sons of the family." See "Douglas," Vol. ii, p. 654.

^(b) The Lady *m.* at that date Hugh (Montgomery) 2nd Earl of Eglintoun [S.]

^(c) His nephew and h., John Dundas, s. and h. of his sister, *suc.* him in the Castle of Borthwick and other lands.

IV. 1513. A. WILLIAM (BORTHWICK), LORD BORTHWICK [S.] a and h. to whom, after the death of Elizabeth, the command of Borthwick Castle, containing the tower which was destroyed. On 1 Oct. 1517 he sailed for Italy with English. On 21 Aug. 1522 he sailed for Italy to assist his wife with an intimate party to his home made whatever bearing the name and arms of Borthwick. He d. 1513.

[WILLIAM] BORTHWICK, styled MASTER OF BORTHWICK, a and h. ap. He is styled, d. of Henry (Borthwick) and John (Borthwick) [S.] which marriage was cancelled by the Pope for consanguinity before Feb. 1522 (S.). He d. ap. and v. p. before 21 Aug. 1522.

V. 1513. A. JOHN (BORTHWICK), LORD BORTHWICK [S.] and h. only surr. a and h. served him in 1513. He opposed the restoration of 1550 and assisted the Queen against the Lords of the Reformation. He is styled d. of David (Borthwick) and John (Borthwick) [S.] by his son with Margaret Lady of Albany. He d. 1522.

VI. 1522. A. WILLIAM (BORTHWICK), LORD BORTHWICK [S.] a and h. who was a nephew and son of Mary Queen of Scotland, whom with the Earl of Borthwick, he succeeded in 1522. He is styled, d. of John Walter, Count of Borthwick and Borthwick, by his son with John, d. of John Borthwick of Galloway. He was living 1522, but d. before 1527. His widow is Walter Countess of Galloway.

[WILLIAM BORTHWICK, styled MASTER OF BORTHWICK, a and h. ap. He d. surr. and v. p. 17 March 1527.]

VII. 1527. A. JAMES (BORTHWICK), LORD BORTHWICK [S.] and h. only surr. a and h. He is styled, d. of John Borthwick (Borthwick) and John Borthwick (Borthwick) [S.] by Margaret, d. of Sir John Borthwick of Borthwick. He d. 1527. His widow is Sir Robert Borthwick of Borthwick.

VIII. 1527. A. JOHN (BORTHWICK), LORD BORTHWICK [S.] only a and h. changed to enter him in 1527 and was served him in the Borthwick of Borthwick 1 July 1527. He is styled, d. of John (Borthwick) and John (Borthwick) [S.] by Margaret, d. of John (Borthwick) and John (Borthwick) [S.] He was living 1527, but d. before 15 Nov. 1527.

IX. 1527. A. JOHN (BORTHWICK), LORD BORTHWICK [S.] only a and h. d. 2 Feb. 1527 at Borthwick, the son of his maternal grandfather. He held his Castle of Borthwick against the Protestant Government, to whose summons he answered, 15 Nov. 1527, he was killed as honorable terms. He is styled, d. of William (Borthwick) and John (Borthwick) [S.] by Anne, two joint Countesses of Borthwick [S.] He d. ap. 1527 aged 58 (S.).

After his death the title was claimed for 20 years till relinquished in 1527. Those who had a right to it during that interval appear to have been as under:—

under 25 years of age, and not likely to have been either of a warrior (himself) at some future time a Borthwick) who was again in battle two years later. The charter is recorded as granted by J. B. Borthwick, the Borthwick of Borthwick. Vol. II. p. 232 (S.) which is preserved by John Borthwick of Borthwick, on the claim to the Borthwick, have not been made use of in the above account.

(a) His "Christian name is not mentioned but possibly was William, the husband of the eldest son of the family. See "Borthwick" Vol. II. p. 232.

(b) The lady is at first dated (Borthwick) and John Borthwick [S.]

(c) The nephew and h. John Borthwick, a and h. of the sister, was born in the Castle of Borthwick and other lands.

[X. 1672. 10. WILLIAM BORTHWICK of Soltray and Johnstonburn, *de jure* LORD BORTHWICK [S.], cousin and h. male, being only surv. s. and h. of William B. of Soltray (who *d.* before 1669), who was s. and h. of William B. (forfeited 1603 and *d.* 1649), the s. and h. of another William B., s. and h. of William B., the s. and h. of William B. (all six being of Soltray *afsd.*) which last William was s. and h. of Alexander B. of Neuthorn, next br. to William, Lord Borthwick, who *d.* (as abovementioned) in 1513. He *d.* s.p. being slain at the battle of Ramillies, 23 May 1706.]

[XI. 1706 11. WILLIAM BORTHWICK of Pilmore, *de jure* LORD BORTHWICK [S.], cousin and heir male, being s. and h. of Capt. Henry B. of the same (by Mary, da. of Sir Robert PRINGLE of Stithill), which Henry was s. and h. of William B. of Pilmore, the s. and h. of Alexander B. (by Sibilla, da. and h. of William CAIRNS of Pilmore *afsd.*), which Alexander was yr. s. of William B., the s. and h. of William B., s. and h. of another William B., s. and h. of a fourth William B. (all four of Soltray, *afsd.*), the last William B. being s. and h. of Alexander B. of Neuthorn abovenamed, next br. to William, Lord Borthwick, who *d.* 1513. He *suc.* his Father, who (like his cousin and predecessor in the right to the title) was killed at the battle of Ramillies 23 May 1706. He *d.* s.p. before 1723.]

XII. [1723 12. HENRY (BORTHWICK), LORD BORTHWICK [S.], br. and] and h., who in 1727 was served h. male gen. to the first Lord. In 1734 and at subsequent elections he voted for the election of Scotch Rep. Peers, but on 14 Dec. 1761 was (with others) prohibited therefrom by the House of Lords till his title was allowed. This was done 8 April 1762 by the House to whom the petition had been referred on 29 Jan. previous. On 10 Jan. 1763 at the election of Scotch Rep. Peers, he protested for precedence as "the oldest Lord Baron in Scotland," having been found heir male of the body of the first Lord Borthwick "who does appear to have been Nobilitate about the year 1424."^(a) He *m.* 5 March 1770 at Edinburgh, Margaret, da. of George DRUMMOND of Broich, co. Stirling. He *d.* s.p. at Newcastle 6 Sep. 1772 and was *bur.* 8 Oct. at Greyfriars, Edinburgh.

After his death the title was, again, *dormant* for 98 years till adjudged in 1870. Those who had a right to it, during that interval appear to have been as under.

[XIII. 1772. 13. ARCHIBALD BORTHWICK, sometime of Christiansund in Norway, merchant, but afterwards of Edinburgh, *de jure* LORD BORTHWICK [S.] cousin and h. male, being s. and h. of Patrick B. (by Marion SCOTT) s. and h. of Archibald B., Minister of Polwarth, the only s., who left issue, of Andrew B., of Sauchnell, who was s. and h. of Alexander B. of the same, yr. br. of William B. of Soltray (ancestor of the Peer whose claim was allowed in 1762) both being sons of another William B., s. and h. of a 3rd William B., s. and h. of a 4th William B., all of Soltray *afsd.*, which last William B. was s. and h. of Alexander B. of Neuthorn abovenamed, next br. to William, Lord Borthwick, who *d.* 1513. This Archibald B. *suc.* his Father in 1772, but, being then in Norway, took no steps to establish his claim till 1807 when he presented a petition ^(b) to that effect. He *m.* before 1780, Margaret SCOTT. He *d.* July 1815.]

^(a) Evidently meaning that the Peerage was conferred on Sir William B. the founder of Borthwick Castle, who was Father of William, made a Lord of Parl. (Lord Borthwick) in 1452, with whom the peerage apparently originated. The position proved for this Barony at "the decret of ranking." [S.] 5 March 1606, was but the 20th out of the 37 Baronies then existing, and would indicate "1481" rather than "1424" as the *proced* date (then allowed) of its existence. See *ante* p. 377 note "b."

^(b) His claim was opposed by John Borthwick of Crookston, co. Edinburgh (whose father in 1774 had presented a petition to the like effect), which John according to the *pedigree* prefixed to the case was the direct male representative, thro' ten generations, of John B. of Crookston, who acquired that estate in 1446, and who was *altered* to be second son of the first Lord Borthwick. See *ante* p. 377 note "c" *circa finem*.

[XIV. 1815. 14. PATRICK BORTHWICK, of Edinburgh, manager of Nat. Bank [S.] *de jure* LORD BORTHWICK [S.] s. and h. He claimed the peerage 8 April 1816. He *m.* 13 Nov. 1804, at Glasgow, Ariana, da. of Cunninghame CORBET, of Tolcross, and of Glasgow, Merchant. He *d.* 12 April 1840 aged 60, and was *bur.* 16 at Greyfriars.]

[XV. 1840. 15. ARCHIBALD BORTHWICK, *de jure* LORD BORTHWICK [S.] s. and h. *b.* 31 Aug. 1811. He *m.* 1 Aug. 1840, Mary Louisa da. of John Home HOME, of Longformacus. He *d.* s.p.m.s. 3 July 1863. His widow *d.* 22 Nov. 1868.]

XVI. [1863 16. CUNNINGHAME (BORTHWICK), LORD BORTHWICK [S.] *and*] *br.* and *h.* male *b.* 6 and *bap.* 17 June 1813, at East Leith. *Ed.* at the High School, and at the Univ. of Edinburgh. His claim to the Peerage was allowed 5 May 1870. *REP. PEER* [S.] 1880 to 1885. He *m.* 18 July 1865, Harriet Alice da. of Thomas Hermitage DAY, of Frinsbury, Kent, and of Rochester, Banker. He *d.* at Ravenstone Castle, co. Wigton, 24 Dec. 1885 ^(a)

XVII. 1885. 17. ARCHIBALD PATRICK THOMAS (BORTHWICK), LORD BORTHWICK (S.) s. and h. *b.* 3 Sep. 1867 in London.

BOSCAWEN-ROSE.

i.e. "BARON OF BOSCAWEN-ROSE, co. Cornwall." See "FALMOUTH, Viscounty *cr.* 1720.

BOSTON.

i.e. "VISCOUNT BOSTON, co. Lincoln." See "GRANTHAM" Earldom of, *cr.* 1698; *cc.* 1754.

Barony.

I. 1761.

1. SIR WILLIAM IRBY, Bart., of Whapload and Boston, co. Lincoln, only s. and h. of Sir Edward B., Bart., (so *cr.* 13 April 1704,) of the same by Dorothy, da. of the Hon. William PAGET, was *b.* 8th March 1706/7; *suc.* his father 11th November 1718; Page of Honour to Geo. I., 27th February, 1723/4; to Geo. II., 20th January 1723; Equerry to the Prince of Wales, 10th December 1723; M.P. for Launceston, 1731-1747; Vice-Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales, 1st August, 1736; M.P. for Bodmin, 1747-1761; Lord Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales, 1760; was, on 10th April 1761, *cr.* BARON BOSTON of Boston co. Lincoln. He *m.* 26th August 1746, Albinia, da. of Henry SELWYN, of Matson co. Glouce., by Ruth, da. of Anthony COMPTON, of Gainslaw, Northumberland. She, who was sometime maid of honour to the Princess of Wales, *d.* 1st April 1769, and was *bur.* at Whiston, co. Northampton. He *d.* 30th March, 1775 and was *bur.* at Whiston, aforesaid. Will *pr.* April 1775.^(b)

II. 1775.

2. FREDERICK (IRBY), BARON BOSTON, s. and h. *b.* 9th June 1749. *Ed.* at St. John's College, Cambridge; M.A., 1769; *cr.* D.C.L. (Oxford), 8th July 1763. F.S.A. He *m.* 15th May 1775, Christian, da. of Paul METHUEN, of Corsham, Wilts, by Catharine, da. and co-heir of Sir George COBB, Bart. He *d.* 23rd March 1825, in Lower Grosvenor Street. Will *pr.* May 1825. His widow *d.* 9th May 1832. Will *pr.* June 1832.

^(a) His death was only a few days subsequent to his re-election as a Scotch Rep. Peer, being one of three Peers [S.] who *d.* within a month of such their election. The other two were Viscount Strathallan and Lord Saltoun.

^(b) He purchased the manor and estate of Hedsor, Bucks, in 1764, where his s. and h. the 2nd Baron, erected the present mansion in 1778, built on a higher elevation than the old manor house.

III. 1825. 3. GEORGE (IRBY), BARON BOSTON, s. and h., *b.* 27th December 1777, and *bap.* 28th January 1778, the king (by proxy.) being one of the sponsors. Was sometime an officer in the army. He *m.* 17th October 1801, at Catton, Norfolk, Rachel Ives, 1st da. and co-heir of William DRAKE, of Amersham, Bucks, by (his 2nd wife), Rachel Elizabeth, surv. da. and h. of Jeremiah IVES, of Norwich. She *d.* 6th September 1830, in Park Crescent, Portland Place. He *d.* 12th March 1856, at Hedsor Lodge. Will pr. May 1856.

IV. 1856. 4. GEORGE IVES (IRBY), BARON BOSTON, s. and h. *b.* 14 Sep. 1802. Matric. at Oxford (Ball. Coll.), 1 Feb. 1821; B.A. 1824. He *m.* firstly 25 Jan. 1830, Panny Elizabeth, 1st da. of William Richard HOPKINS-NORTHEY, of Oving House, by Anne Elizabeth, da. of Gerald FORTESCUE, of Dromiskin, co. Louth. She *d.* 14 April 1860. He *m.*, secondly, 20 July 1861, Caroline Amelia 1st da. of John St. Vincent (SAUMAREZ), 3rd BARON DE SAUMAREZ, by Caroline Esther, 1st da. of William RHODES, of Bramhope Hall, co. York. He *d.* 22 Dec. 1869, at (No. 12) Wilton Crescent. His widow who was *b.* 9 Sep. 1839 is now (1885) living.

V. 1869. 5. FLORANCE GEORGE HENRY (IRBY), BARON BOSTON, 1st and only surv. s. and h. by 1st wife *b.* 9 March 1837. He *m.* 17 Oct. 1859 (the sister of his Father's second wife, viz.) Augusta Caroline, 2nd da. of John St. Vincent (Saumarez), 3rd BARON DE SAUMAREZ, by Caroline Esther, 1st da. of William RHODES, of Bramhope Hall, co. York. He *d.* 4 Jan. 1877, at Portlanel, Anglesey. His widow, who was *b.* 25 Nov. 1841, *m.* 16 April 1883, at Hedsor, Bucks (as his 2nd wife), Sir Henry Percy ANDERSON, K.C.M.G.

VI. 1877. 6. GEORGE FLORANCE (IRBY), BARON BOSTON (1761) and a Baronet (1704) s. and h. *b.* 6 Sep. 1860. Ed. at Eton and at Ch. Ch. Oxford; B.A., 1882; One of the Lords in Waiting, 1885.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 9,507 acres in co. Anglesey; 98 in co. Carnarvon; 1,200 in co. Lincoln; 1,103 in co. Warwick; 562 in Bucks, and 4 in Berks—Total 12,474 acres, valued at £15,172 a year. *Principal Residences*—Llandidan, co. Anglesey, and Hedsor Lodge, Maidenhead, Bucks.

BOSWORTH.

i.e. "BARON OF BOSWORTH, co. LEICESTER." See "BERWICK" Dukedom of, *cr.* 1687; *forfeited* 1695.

BOTELER, see also under BUTLER.

Note.—Three distinct families of this name have been ennobled—viz.: (1) The illustrious race, early settled in Ireland (of which the Marquess of Ormonde [I.] is chief), which in this work is treated of under "*Butler*," being the form of spelling most generally adopted by that line; (2) the family of Boteler of Warrington, co. Lancaster; and (3) the family of Boteler of Wemme, co. Salop (and of Oversley, co. Warwick), of which the Botelers of Brantfield, Herts, ennobled in 1628, were a cadet branch.

[BOTELER] LE BOTILLER or LE BUTILLER DE WERRINGTON
[*i.e.* Warrington.]

Barony by writ.

I. 1295.

1. WILLIAM LE BOTELER,^(a) of Warrington,^(b) co. Lancaster, s. and h. of Henry (who *d.* v.p.) and grandson and h. of William Le Boteler, of the same (who was Sheriff of co. Lanc. 1258-59, and Gov. of Lanc. Castle), *suc.* his grandfather about 1280, and in (1293-94) 22 Edward I. was sum-

^(a) The name was assumed by his ancestor Robert, who held the office of Boteler or Butler to Ranulph de Gernons, Earl of Chester, and who founded an abbey for Cistercian monks at Pultune, co. Chester, in 1158.

^(b) The Lordship of Warrington was acquired by the marriage of Beatrix, da. and co-heir of Matthew Villers of Warrington, with Almaric Le Boteler (who *d.* 1235), the great grandfather of Lord Le Botiller.

moned to attend the King in the French wars in Gascony, and finally was summoned to Parliament as a Baron (LORD LE BOTILLER DE WERINGTON) by writs, 23 June (1295), 23 Ed. I., 26 Aug. (1295) 24 Ed. I., and 6 Feby (1298/9) 27 Ed. I.^(a) directed "*Will'o Le Butiller*" and "*Will'o Le Botiller de Werington*." In (1305-06) 34 Ed. I. he was in the expedition to Scotland. He *d.* about 1328.

[The accounts of his issue are extremely contradictory, but none of his descendants (who were settled at Warrington, Bewsey and elsewhere, co. Lancaster) appear ever to have been summoned as Barons to Parliament.]

[BOTELER] LE BOTILLER OR LE BUTILIER DE WEMME.

Barony by writ.

- I. 1308. 1. WILLIAM LE BOTELER,^(b) of Wemme,^(c) Salop, and of Oversley, co. Warwick, yr. s. of William Le Boteler, of the same by Ankaret, niece of James DE ALDITHLEY, having *suc.* his elder br. in those estates in 1289, obtained livery thereof shortly after 1296, tho' still under age, and having served in the wars with Scotland, was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD LE BOTILLER DE WEMME), 10th March (1307/8), 1 Ed. II to 10th October (1325), 19 Ed. II by writs, directed "*Will'o Le Botiller* (or sometimes *Le Butiller*) *de Wemme*." He *m.* firstly, before 1299, Ankeret, da. of GRIFFIN. He *m.* secondly, before (1305-06) 34 Ed. I, Beatrix. He *m.* thirdly, Ela, da. and co-heir of Roger DE HERDEBURGH. He *d.* 1334, *Inq. post mortem*, 8 Ed. III.

- II. 1334. 2. WILLIAM LE BOTELER, *de jure* apparently LORD LE BOTILLER DE WEMME, s. and h. by 1st wife, aged 36 at his father's death. He *m.* Margaret, da. of Richard (FITZ ALAN), EARL OF ARUNDEL, by Alisona, da. of the MARQUIS DE SALUZZO in Piedmont. He *d.* December 1361.

- III. 1361. 3. WILLIAM (LE BOTELER), LORD LE BOTILLER DE WEMME, s. and h. aged 30 at his father's death. He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron by writs dated 23rd February (1367/8), 42 Ed. III, and 6th April (1369), 43 Ed. III. He *d.* s. p. m. 14th August, 1369.

- IV. 1369, 4. Elizabeth, *de jure*, apparently, BARONESS LE BOTILLER to DE WEMME, da. and h. aged 24 at the death of her father. She *m.* 1411. firstly (between 1369 and 1379, Robert DE FERRERS, (yr. s. of Robert, 2nd LORD FERRERS DE CHARTLEY), who having possessed himself of her vast estates (which he entailed, on failure of the heirs of his body by her, on his own right heirs), was (most probably in right of his said wife) sum. to Parl. as a Baron^(d) (LORD FERRERS DE WEMME), by writs 28th December (1375), 49 Ed.

(a) He was also summoned 8 June (1294) 22 Ed. I. and 26 Jan'y (1297) 25 Ed. I., but it is doubtful if these writs can be considered as a regular summons to Parl., see *ante* p. 259 note "c" as to the writ of 1294; and see *ante* p. 111 note "b" as to the writ of 1297. Nicolas adds: "It is also stated that both this William le Boteler and William le Boteler of Wemme were summoned 26 Jan. 24 Edw. I. 1296 (the other Writ of that year being merely a summons to be at Newcastle with horse and arms, in which, however, the name of Boteler does not occur), but as the name is only to be found once in that Writ, and then without any descriptive addition, it is difficult to determine to which William le Boteler it was directed."

(b) The name was assumed by his ancestor Ralph, who held the office of Boteler or Butler to Robert, Earl of Leicester, (styled Earl of Mellent), and who seated himself at Oversley, co. Warwick, being founder of Alcester Priory in that county, in 1140.

(c) The Lordship of Wemme was acquired by the marriage (about 1240), of Matilda, da. and h. of William Pantulph of Wemme, with Ralph Le Boteler, of Oversley (who *d.* 1281), the grandfather of Lord Le Botiller.

(d) There is proof of his sitting in the Rolls of Parl.

meant to attend the King in the French wars in Germany, and finally was summoned to Parliament as a Baron (LORD LE BOTELLER DE WENMORE) on 22 June (1337), 22 Ed. I, 20 Aug. (1337) 21 Ed. I, and 4 Feb. (1337) 22 Ed. I. (a) He was in the expedition to Scotland. He died about 1338. (b) The accounts of his lands are extremely contradictory, and none of his descendants (who were settled at Warrington, Bowsey, and elsewhere in Lancashire) appear ever to have been summoned as Barons to Parliament.

[BOTELLER] LE BOTILLER OR LE BUTILLER DE WENMORE

Barony by writ
Overlord, son of Warrick, or a son of William le Botiller of the same by Richard, niece of James the Admirer, having been the wife of the said Overlord in 1290, obtained Henry's licence shortly after 1290, the still under age, and having entered in the writ with Richard, was sent to him as a Baron (LORD LE BOTILLER DE WENMORE) on 22 June (1337), 22 Ed. I, to 10th October (1337), 22 Ed. I, by writ directed "Willelmus le Botiller for countess de Arundel de Wenmore". He was finally summoned 1290, Arundel, de of Gervase. He was summoned for 1290-91, 22 Ed. I, 10th October. He was finally summoned for 1290-91, 22 Ed. I, 10th October. He was finally summoned for 1290-91, 22 Ed. I, 10th October. He was finally summoned for 1290-91, 22 Ed. I, 10th October.

II. 1331. 2. William le Botiller, the first appearance, Lord le Botiller de Wenmore, and a son of his wife aged 20 at his father's death. He was summoned for 1290-91, 22 Ed. I, 10th October. He was finally summoned for 1290-91, 22 Ed. I, 10th October. He was finally summoned for 1290-91, 22 Ed. I, 10th October.

III. 1361. 3. William (le Botiller), Lord le Botiller de Wenmore, and a son of his wife aged 20 at his father's death. He was summoned for 1290-91, 22 Ed. I, 10th October. He was finally summoned for 1290-91, 22 Ed. I, 10th October. He was finally summoned for 1290-91, 22 Ed. I, 10th October.

IV. 1369. 4. Elizabeth, the first appearance, Baroness le Botiller de Wenmore, and a daughter of her father. She was summoned for 1290-91, 22 Ed. I, 10th October. She was finally summoned for 1290-91, 22 Ed. I, 10th October. She was finally summoned for 1290-91, 22 Ed. I, 10th October.

(a) He was also summoned 2 June (1361), 22 Ed. I, and 20 Jan. (1367), 22 Ed. I, but it is doubtful if these writs can be considered as a regular summons to him, see note p. 239 note "a" as to the writ of 1361; and see note p. 117 note "b" as to the writ of 1367. Nichols adds: "It is also stated that both the William le Botiller and William le Botiller were summoned 22 Jan. 22 Ed. I, 1367 (the other writ of first year being merely a summons to him at Newcastle with power and ward in which, however, the name of Botiller does not occur), but as the name is only to be found once in that writ, and then without any description, it is difficult to determine to which William it was directed."

(b) The name was assumed by his mother, Ralph, who held the office of Botiller of the Tower, Ralph Botiller, (died 1300), and who was summoned 1290-91, 22 Ed. I, 10th October.

(c) The lordship of Wenmore was acquired by the marriage (about 1290) of Richard, de and a son of William Botiller of Wenmore with Ralph le Botiller of Warrington.

(d) There is proof of his being in the field of battle.

III to 20th October (1379), 3 Ric. II. directed *Robt'o de Ferrers de Wemme* (a). He d. (1380-81), 4 Ric. II. His widow m. secondly (1381-82), 5 Ric. II. Sir John SAV. She m. thirdly Sir Thomas MOLINTON, who was never sum. to Parl. as a Baron, but who in his will, dated 7th May, 1408, styles himself *Lord of Wemme*. He was bur. in the chapel of the Brothers of the Holy Cross, London. She d. June 1411. Will in which she styles herself *Elizabeth Ferrers, Baroness of Wemme*, dated 6th June 1410 and pr. 16th June 1411, directing her burial to be at Holy Cross aforesaid. On her death the Barony (whether considered as originating in the writ of 1308 or in that of 1375), fell into *abeyance* between her two granddaughters and co-heirs, children of her s. and h. ap. Robert Ferrers, who d. v. m. in 1396. (b)

BOTELER OF BRANTFIELD.

Barony.

I. 1628.

1. SIR JOHN BOTELER, Bart., (c) was, on 30 July 1628, cr. BARON BOTELER OF BRANTFIELD, co Hertford. He was s. and h. of Sir Henry Boteler, of Hatfield, Woodall, Herts, and of Brantfield afsd. by his 1st wife Catharine, da. of Robert Waller of Hadley, Midx., was knighted at Greenwich, July 1607, suc his Father 20 Jan. 1608/9, being then aged 43, and having m. before 1609, Elizabeth da. of Sir George VILLIERS, of Brokesby, co. Leicester, by his 1st wife Audrey, da. and h. of William SAUNDERS of Harrington, co. Northampton (which Elizabeth was sister of the half-blood of George, Duke of Buckingham, the all powerful favorite of the King), was cr. a Baronet 12 April 1620 by James I. and eight years afterwards was cr. a Peer as above by the succeeding monarch. He d. at St. Martins-in-the-fields, 27 May 1637, and was bur. at Higham Gobion, Beds (d). Will dat. 19 May and pr. 29 Nov. 1637. *Inq. post mortem* 25 June 1637.

II. 1637,

to

1647.

2. WILLIAM (BOTELER), BARON BOTELER OF BRANTFIELD (1628) and a Baronet, 6th but only surv. s. and h. was found by the inquisition of 1637 to have been an idiot from his birth. He d. unum. 1647 when *all his honours* became extinct. Admon 8 Oct. 1664 to his sisters the Countess of Marlboro' and Dame Ellen Drake Widow (e)

(a) In strictness this writ would constitute a *new* Barony, as, to continue the old Barony, it should have run "*Robto de Ferrers de Le Botiller de Wemme*,"—See ante p. 373, note "a."

(b) These were (1) Elizabeth, then aged 18, who m. John (de Greystock), Baron de Greystock, of whom the representation passed in 1487 to the Lords Daere de Gillesland, and thence in 1569 to the family of Howard (2) Mary, then aged 17, who m. Sir Ralph Nevill, of whom the representation passed through the families of Gascoigne, Wentworth, Watson and Southwell, to the heirs of Lord de Clifford, who d. s.p. 1832.

(c) See ped in Clutterbucks' "*Herts*" vol. ii p. 46. and, with additions and emendations, in R.E. Chester Waters' "*Chester of Chicheley*" page 140 &c.

(d) Sir Henry Boteler his s. and h. ap. (Knighted at Windsor, 7 Sep. 1616,) who was a favorite with his uncle, the Duke of Buckingham, d. v.p. having been sent with a tutor to Spain in 1617 "to cure him of the disease of drinking, which, young as he was, he was already much given to." See Chester Waters' "*Chester of Chicheley*" p. 143.

(e) His six sisters and coheirs "had the good fortune to be marriageable, whilst their uncle, the Duke of Buckingham, was at the height of his power, and had, in consequence, all married persons of consideration at Court." These were [1] Audrey m. Francis (Leigh), Earl of Chichester [2] Helen m. Sir John Drake, of Ash, co. Devon, and d. his widow 2 Oct. 1666, being mother of Sir John Drake, cr. a Baronet [3] Jane m. James (Ley) Earl of Marlborough [4] Olive m. about 1260, Endymion Porter, Groom of the Bedchamber and d. his widow 13 Dec. 1663 [5] Mary, m. Edward (Howard) Lord Howard of Esrick, and [6] Anne m. Mountjoy (Blount) Earl of Newport. An account of these ladies and their descendants is given in Chester Waters' "*Chester of Chicheley*."

BOTETOURT.

Barony by writ. 1. JOHN DE BOTETOURT, whose Parentage is unknown,^(a) being a distinguished soldier was made Admiral of the Fleet (1294) and Governor of St. Briavels Castle co. Glouc. (1291) by Edward I. He was one of the Lords who signed the letter to the Pope in 1301, and was sum. to Parl as a Baron (LORD BOTETOURT) 19 June (1305) 33 Ed. I. to 13 Sep. (1324) 18 Ed. II. Governor of Framlingham Castle, 1314. He *m.* Maud, widow of William DE MONCHENSI, sister and h. of Otho FITZ THOMAS being da. of Thomas FITZ OTHO or OATES, of Mendlesham, Suffolk by Beatfix, da. of William DE BEAUCHAMP, feudal Lord of Bedford. He *d.* 1324.

I. 1305.

II. 1324.

2. JOHN (DE BOTETOURT), LORD BOTETOURT, grandson and h. being s. and h. of Thomas de B. by Joanna da. of Roger DE SOMERI, sister (and co-heir of the considerable estates) of John, LORD SOMERI DE DUDLEY, which Thomas de B. was s. and h. ap. of the late Lord and *d. v.p.* in 1322. He had livery of his lands (1341) 14 Ed. III. He distinguished himself in the French wars. He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron from 25 Feb. (1342) 16 Ed. III. to 3 Feb. (1385) 9 Ric. II. ^(b) He *m.* firstly Matilda da. of John (DE GREY), 1st LORD GREY DE ROTHERFIELD. He *m.* secondly Joyce, da. of William (ZOUCHE, formerly MORTIMER) LORD ZOUCHE OF MORTIMER. He left issue by both wives. He *d.* 1385, and was *bur.* at Halesowen, when the Barony became *dormant*, but the right thereto, according to the modern theory, would appear to have devolved, as under.

III. 1385,

to

1406.

3. JOAN, apparently, *suo jure*, BARONESS BOTETOURT, but who never appears to have been so styled, granddaughter and h., being da. and h. of John de Botetourt by Maud da. of John (DE GREY) 2nd LORD GREY DE ROTHERFIELD, which John de B. was s. and h. ap. (by his 2nd wife) of the late Lord and *d. v.p.* 1369. She *m.* as his 2nd wife, Hugh (BURNELL) 2nd LORD BURNELL who *d. s.p.m.* in 1421. She herself *d. s.p.* and before him 1 Jan. (1405/6) 7 Hen. IV, when the Barony fell into *abeyance* among her three aunts, or their representatives, and so continued for upward of three centuries and a half.^(c)

IV. 1764,

to

1770.

4. NORBORNE BERKELEY of Stoke Gifford, co. Glouc. only s. and h. of John Symes Berkeley, of the same, by Elizabeth, Dow. VISCONTRESS HEREFORD, da. and co-heir of Walter NORBORNE of Calne, Wilts, *suc.* his father 13 Dec. 1736. Groom of the Bedchamber, 1763. Having proved himself co-heir (h. to one-third) of this Barony,^(c) it was terminated in his favour and he was sum. to Parl. as LORD

(a) In "Segar" his Father is said to have been "John Botetourt of Mendesham" others say William de Botetourt, of Mudham, *temp.* John, who was son of Sir Geoffrey de B. of Weley, co. Worcester.

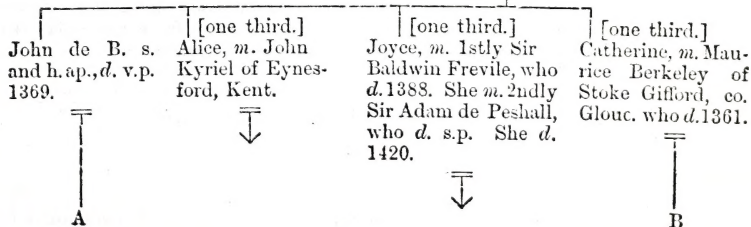
(b) There is proof in the rolls of Parl. of his having sat.

(c) Tabular pedigree shewing the descent of those coheirs in whose favour the Barony of Botetourt has been confirmed, from John (Botetourt), Lord Botetourt.

I. John de Botetourt, sum. as Lord Botetourt, 1305, *d.* 1324. =

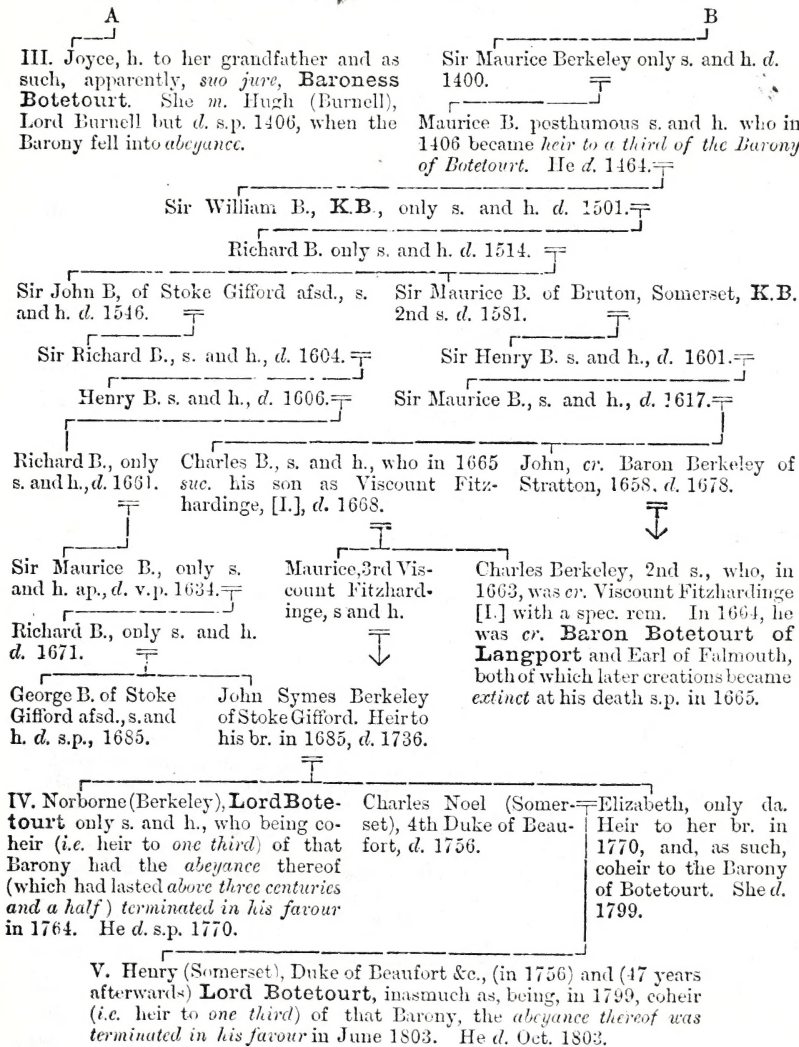
Thomas de B. s. and h. ap., *d. v.p.* 1322 =

II. John, Lord Botetourte, grandson and h., *d.* 1385 =



BOTETOURT on 13 April 1764. One of the Lords of the Bedchamber, 1764 and, subsequently, Governor of Virginia.^(A) He *d.* during his residence there, 15 Oct. 1770, and was *bur.* in the College of William-and-Mary in the town of Williamsburgh. Will pr. Jan. 1771. On his death the *Barony* again reverted into *abeyance*.

V. 1803. **5. HENRY (SOMERSET), DUKE OF BEAUFORT, &c., s. and h. of Charles, 4th Duke of Beaufort, by Elizabeth, only sister and sole h. of Norborne (BERKELEY), LORD BOTETOURT above named (which Elizabeth *d.***



^(A) The saying at the time was that this appointment was made, not because Virginia wanted a Governor, but, because Lord Botetourt wanted a place.

8 April 1799) being, in right of his said mother, co-heir (h. to one-third) of the BARONY OF BOTETOURT obtained a *confirmation of the same* by pat. dat. 4 June 1803 to him and the heirs of his body. He *d.* 11 Oct. following, since which time this Barony has followed the course of succession of the Dukedom of Beaufort—See "BEAUFORT," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1682, under the 5th and succeeding Dukes.

BOTETOURT OF LANGPORT.

"*i.e.*, BARON BOTETOURT OF LANGPORT, co. Somerset ;" see "FALMGUTH," Earldom of, ^(a) *cr.* 17 March 1664; *ex.* 3 June 1663.

BOTHAL.

i.e., "BARON OGLE OF BOTHAL, co. Northumberland," *cr.* 3^d Nov. 1620, with the Viscounty of Mansfield, Notts. See "NEWCASTLE" Dukedom of, *cr.* 1664; *ex.* 1691.

BOTHWELL.

Barony [S.]

1. SIR JOHN RAMSAY, whose paternity is unknown

I. 1485?

to

1488.

but who *possibly* was a s. of John R. of Corstoun, co. Fife, by Janet NAPIER, his wife, being attached to the Court of James III [S.] was one of the few of that King's attendants that escaped execution at Lauder, in July 1482, soon after which he was rewarded with the Barony and Lordship of Bothwell,^(b) which grant was confirmed by Parl. 16 Feb. 1482/3. He sat in Parl. as a Peer, LORD BOTHWELL [S.], before 9th May 1485; was accredited as Ambassador to England 1486, and, again, April 1488, but after the King's death (11th June, 1488), was prosecuted by his successor and forfeited at a Parl. [S.], 8 Oct. 1488, when he took refuge in England, acting as a spy for Henry VII., into whose hands he plotted to deliver the Scotch King. He was, however, rehabilitated under the Great Seal [S.], 13 April 1497, tho' not restored to his Peerage, or (excepting partially) to his estates. Lands however in co. Kincardine were erected 13 May, 1510, into a free Barony, called the Barony of Bahmain for him and his heirs. He *m.* Isabel CANT, widow of Thomas of Dumbarton. He *d.* 1513, leaving a s. and h. William, the father of Gilbert Ramsay of Bahmain, *cr.* a Bart. [S.], 3 Sep., 1625.

Earldom [S.]

1. PATRICK (HEPBURN), LORD HALES [S.], was on

I. 1488.

17 Oct., 1488, by solemn investiture in Parl. *cr.* EARL OF BOTHWELL [S.]. He was s. and h. of Adam, LORD HALES [S.] by Helen, da. of Alexander (HOME), LORD HOME [S.]; was Knighted before Feb., 1480/1, and *suc.* his father in the Peerage before 20 Sep., 1484, at which date he was one of the conservators of a truce with England. He led the vanguard at the battle of Sauchieburn against James III [S.] who was there slain, and whose successor, James IV. [S.], rewarded him with the forfeited Barony of Bothwell, erecting the same into an Earldom, and creating him Earl thereof as above mentioned. The lordships and offices he received from the grateful King were most numerous. In 1488 he was keeper of the Castle of Edinburgh, Sheriff Principal of that co., Master of the Household, HIGH ADMIRAL [S.] &c. In 1489 he was Guardian of the West and Middle Marches. On 6th March, 1491-2, he received, in exchange for the Lordship of Bothwell, the great Lordship of Liddisdale, with the Castle of Hermitage, &c., from the family of Douglas, Earls of Angus [S.], an exchange effected by the King to lessen the influence

^(a) The descent (without any representation) of Charles Berkeley, the patentee of this Barony, from the Lords Botetourt, is shewn in the tabular pedigree given in page 384 note "c."

^(b) This had fallen into the King's hands in 1473 on the death of Euphemia [Graham], widow of the 5th Earl of Douglas [S.] and 1st wife of James, 1st Lord Hamilton [S.]

8 April 1790) being in light of his said mother, on which (in the case of the) of the
 HANCOCK or HANCOCK obtained a commission of the peace for the year 1790 to
 him and the heirs of his body. In 1791 the following was added to this entry:
 has followed the course of succession of the HANCOCKS—See "HANCOCK"
 Division of 1792, under the 5th and succeeding letters.

BOTHWELL OF LANCASTER

"C. HANCOCK HANCOCK OF LANCASTER, or HANCOCK," was "HANCOCK,"
 Division of 1792, 17 March 1791; on 3 June 1791.

BOTHWELL

"C. HANCOCK OF BOTHWELL, or BOTHWELL," was "HANCOCK,"
 1790, with the necessary of HANCOCK, See "HANCOCK," Division of 1792,
 1791; on 1791.

BOTHWELL

Barony [S.] I. Sir JOHN HANCOCK, whose father is unknown
 but who possibly was a son of John H. of HANCOCK, on 1791, of HANCOCK
 HANCOCK, his wife, being attached to the Court of James III [S.] was
 one of the few of that King's attendants that escaped execution at
 Lanark, in July 1792, soon after which he was reconciled with the
 Barony and Lordship of BOTHWELL, which were surrendered by him.
 10 Feb. 1792. He sat in 1792 as a Lord, and in 1792, before the May
 1792, was recorded as Ambassador to HANCOCK 1792, and again, April 1792, for
 after the King's death (11th June 1792), was presented to his successor and
 installed at a party [S.] 8 Oct. 1792, when he was sworn in to HANCOCK, acting as
 a spy for Henry VII. into whose hands he passed to deliver the Scotch King.
 His wife, however, re-instituted under the Great Seal [S.] 10 April 1791, two
 in or HANCOCK were created 10 May 1791 into a new Barony, called the Barony
 of BOTHWELL for him and his heirs. He at Lanark, with of Thomas of Lan-
 castle. He 4. 1712 having a son and a daughter, the father of Gilbert HANCOCK of
 HANCOCK, on 1791, 1792, 1792.

Baron [S.] I. PATRICK (HANCOCK) Lord HANCOCK [S.] was on
 17 Oct. 1792, by whom invested in 1791, on 1791, of
 BOTHWELL [S.]. He was a son of Adam HANCOCK [S.] by
 Helen, da. of Alexander (HANCOCK) Lord HANCOCK [S.], was knighted
 before Feb. 1790, and was his father in the Foreign before 20 Sep. 1791.
 at which date he was one of the commissioners of a treaty with HANCOCK. He
 led the vanguard at the battle of HANCOCK against James III [S.], who was there
 slain, and whose successor, James IV [S.], married him with the daughter, Barony
 of BOTHWELL, creating the name into an Earldom and creating him Lord HANCOCK as
 above mentioned. The baronies and offices he received from the English King
 were most numerous. In 1792 he was keeper of the Castle of Edinburgh.
 He was knighted of that so, Master of the Household, then James [S.], da.
 In 1792 he was Guardian of the West and Middle Marches. On 20 March
 1791-2, he received, in exchange for the barony of BOTHWELL, the great Lord-
 ship of BOTHWELL with the County of HANCOCK, da. from the family of
 Douglas, Earl of Angus [S.] in exchange offered to the King to leave the influence

(*) The descent (without any representation) of Charles Bothwell, the pretender of
 the family, from the family HANCOCK, is shown in the earlier pedigree given in
 page 381 note "a."

(*) The baron fell into the King's hands in 1712 on the death of English
 (James), a son of the Earl of Douglas [S.] and his wife of James, 1st Lord
 Hamilton [S.]

of that family. At the gen. revocation, 20 June 1493, of all grants made during the King's minority, those to him (and to Sir John Ross) were excepted. He was one of the Embassy to conclude in Oct. 1501, the marriage of James IV. [S.], with Margaret, da. of Henry VII. He *m.* before 1 Feb., 1480/1, Janet, da. of James (DOUGLAS), 1st EARL OF MORTON [S.], by Joanna, 3rd da. of JAMES I., KING OF SCOTLAND. He was living 1507, but *d.* soon after that date.

II. 1508? 2. ADAM (HEPBURN), EARL OF BOTHWELL, &c. [S.], s. and h., *suc.* his father in his extensive possessions, and also as HIGH ADMIRAL [S.], Sheriff Principal of 'co. Edinburgh, &c., before 26 April, 1510. He was slain (with his King) at the battle of Flodden, having at one time nearly captured the English Standard. He *m.* soon after 25 Aug. 1511, Agnes STEWART, illegit., (*bastard-natural*) da. of James, EARL OF BUCHAN [S.], by Margaret MURRAY, of the house of Philpaulgh. He *d.* 9 Sep. 1513, as aforesaid. His widow *m.* (as his 2nd wife) Robert (MAXWELL), LORD MAXWELL [S.], who *d.* 9 July 1546. She obtained letters of legitimation under the great Seal [S.] 31 Oct. 1552.

III. 1513. 3. PATRICK (HEPBURN), EARL OF BOTHWELL, &c. [S.], an infant of 2 years old at his Father's death. He passed into England Dec. 1531, and intrigued against his King, who imprisoned him in Edinburgh Castle (where he still was in June 1533), and compelled him to resign the Lordship of Liddisdale in Sept. 1538, which, however, he afterwards recovered in 1543. He was present at the Parl. [S.] 15 March 1542/3, where, being in the French interest, he was opposed to the projected match between the infant Queen [S.] and Prince Edward of England,^(a) but was (as was also the Earl of Lennox) endeavouring to obtain for himself in marriage Mary of Guise, the Queen dowager [S.]. Having embarrassed his fortune by this and other extravagances, he appears to have gone over to the English interests, and was imprisoned 1545-1547. On 3 Sep. 1549 Edward VI. proclaims him as under "our protection." He *m.* Margaret HOME, and *d.* probably in exile, Sep. 1556.

IV. 1556 4. JAMES (HEPBURN), EARL OF BOTHWELL AND LORD
to HALES [S.], only s. and h., *b.* about 1536, was served h. to his father
1567 3 Nov. 1556,^(b) and, tho' a Protestant, took part with the Court against the Congregation. He was expelled in 1563 and again in 1565 by the Earl of Moray [S.], but on Moray's banishment (also in 1565), was received into high favour by the Queen [S.], who gave him a grant of the Abbeys of Haddington and Melrose, the office of HIGH ADMIRAL [S.], and the Warleynship of the three marshes, never before held by one person. He was one of the chief actors in the murder, 10 Feb. 1566/7, of (DARNLEY) the unfortunate King Consort [S.], for which he was acquitted, 12 April 1567, none daring to appear as a witness against him. He *m.* firstly, 22 Feb. 1565/6, Jean, 2nd da. of George (GORDON), 4th EARL OF HUNTLY [S.], by Elizabeth, da. of Robert (KEITH), LORD KEITH [S.]. On 7 May 1567 this marriage was annulled as being within the 4th degree of consanguinity.^(c) On 12 May 1567 (in anticipation of his 2nd marriage) he was *cr.* DUKE OF ORKNEY AND MARQUESS OF FIFE [S.], with the jurisdiction and crown rents of Orkney. Three days afterwards, on the 15th, the marriage between himself and the Queen [MARY OF SCOTLAND], took place at Holyrood Chapel, both in the Roman Catholic and Protestant form, he having previously met the Queen at Cramond bridge, whence (24 April) with an armed force, (but without any opposition), he had conducted her to Dunbar from which place

(a) He is so described by Sadler, who, in a letter, dat. 5 May 1543, says: "As to the Earl of Bothwell, who hath the rule of Liddisdale, I think him the most vain and insolent man in the world, full of pride and folly, and here nothing at all esteemed." Pitseottie describes him as "fair and whitely, something hanging shouldered and going forward, but of a gentle humane countenance."

(b) He is styled by Walsingham a "Glorious, rash and hazardous young man."

(c) She *m.*, secondly, at Strathbogie, 13 Dec. 1573, Alexander (GORDON) EARL OF SUTHERLAND [S.], who had divorced his prior wife in the same year, and who *d.* 6 Dec. 1594 in his 43rd year, being ancestor, by her, of the future Earls. She *m.*, thirdly, Alexander Ogilvy of Boyne, whom she also survived, and *d.*, 14 May 1629, in her 84th year.

(3 May) they had come together to Edinburgh. The Scotch nobles confederated against them, to whom the Queen surrendered herself at Carberry Hill on 15 June following, the Duke, her husband, escaping to the north, and thence by Orkney and Shetland to Norway, where, in the Castle of Draxholm, after 8 years' imprisonment, he *d. s.p.* late in the year 1575 and under the age of 40. On 29 Dec. 1569 he and all his honours were "*forfeited*" by Act of Parl. [S.] The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, his widow, 8 Feb. 1586/7, nearly 20 years after this ill-starred marriage, is a matter of History.

- V. 1581. 1. FRANCIS STEWART, Commendator of Kelso, s. and h. to of John S., Prior of Coldingham (one of the illegit. sons of James 1592. V. [S.], by Jean, da. of Patrick (HEPBURN), EARL OF BOTHWELL and LORD HALES [S.] above-named and only sister to James, the last Earl, *suc.* his Father in 1563 and was, 16 June 1581, in consideration of his maternal descent *cr.* EARL OF BOTHWELL AND LORD HALES [S.] In 1586 he was one of the commissioners to treat with England and, with the Duke of Lennox [S.] was Joint Gov. of the Realm [S.] in 1589. He was accused of Witchcraft and imprisoned 2 June 1591, but making his escape on the 22nd, was on the 25th forfeited. On 27 Dec. following he endeavoured to seize the King [S.] at Holyrood, and was *attainted* by Act of Parl. 12 July 1592, whereby all his honours were "*forfeited*." Another attempt to seize the King at Falkland on the 17th of that month was nearly successful, and a year later, on the 24 July 1593, he forced himself into the Royal presence and obtained a promise of all he demanded, which promise the Nobles in convention, 7 Sep. 1593, at Sterling, absolved the King from keeping. On 3 April 1594, Bothwell again appeared with 500 horse, but effected nothing and fled to England, and thence to France, Spain, and Italy, where, at Naples, he *d.* in poverty and infamy. ^(a) He *m.* Margaret, widow of Sir Walter Scott, of Buccleuch (who *d.* 17 April 1574) da. of David (Douglas) EARL OF ANGUS [S.] by Margaret, da. of Sir John HAMILTON, by whom he had (besides 3 daughters) 3 sons who were excluded by the attainder from inheriting his honours. ^(b) He *d.* probably about 1604 but certainly before 30 July 1614.

BOTHWELL AND HARTSIDE.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, *styled* EARL OF DOUGLAS (s. and h. ap. of William, Marquess of Douglas [S]) was on 3 April 1651 *cr.* EARL OF ORMOND, LORD BOTHWELL AND HARTSIDE [S.] with a spec. rem. See "ORMOND" Earldom of [S], *cr.* 1651, *resigned* 1661 for the EARLDOM OF FORFAR [S.]

BOTILLER or LE BOTILLER, see BOTELER.

BOTREAUUX.

- Barony by writ. 1. WILLIAM DE BOTREAUUX, ^(c) of Botreaux Castle (Boscastle), Cornwall, s. and h. of William de B., of the same by Isabel, da. and co-heir of Sir John DE MOELS of North Cadbury, Somerset, and East Berkhamstead, Herts, *suc.* his father (1349), 23 Ed., II., being then aged 12 years; had livery of his land 1359; was in the expedition into

^(a) Before engaging in his treasonable practises, he appears to have made over his extensive estates in the counties of Berwick, Edinburgh, Haddington, and Dumfries, including the vast Lordship of Liddisdale, the Lordship of Hales, (the ancient possession of the Hepburn family) to his wife's son Sir Walter Scott (afterwards *cr.* Lord Scott of Buccleuch [S.] hoping for assistance from him. Tho' some of these estates were restored to his son (see *infra* note "b") the vast Lordship of Liddisdale remained in the family of Scott.

^(b) His eldest s. Francis Stewart, rehabilitated 1614, *ratified* by Parl. 1633, obtained recovery by decret arbitral of Charles I of some of the family estates, which he sold to the Winton family. His only s. and h., Charles Stewart *b.* 15 April 1613 was served his heir 20 April 1647, and is stated to have been a trooper in the Civil Wars.

^(c) "The family doubtless came from *Les Bottereaux*, near Evreux." See Lower's "Family names."

Saxony that year, and subsequently (1380) was in that (into Portugal) against Spain. He was, on 24 Feb. (1367/8), 42 Ed. III.^(a) sum. to Parl. as a Baron, (LORD BOTREAUX) to 12th September (1390), 14 Ric. II.^(b) He *m.* before 1375 Elizabeth, da. of Sir Ralph DAUBENY, by Catharine, his 1st wife, sister and h. of Thomas de Thwenge. He *d.* 10 Aug. 1391. His widow *d.* May 1433.

II. 1391. 2. WILLIAM (DE BOTREAUX), LORD BOTREAUX, s. and h. aged 24 at his father's death. He was sum. to Parl. 7 Sep. (1391), 15 Ric. II. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. and h. of John de St. LOE, by Margaret, his wife. He *d.* 25 May, 1392. His widow *d.* 4 Sept. at some date before 1458.

III. 1392. 3. WILLIAM (DE BOTREAUX), LORD BOTREAUX, s. and h. b. 1389. He was sum. to Parl. 1 Dec. (1412), 14 Hen. IV. to 23 May (1461), 1 Ed. IV., ^(a)being present in the House 16 Oct. (1419), 7 Hen. V.^(c) In 1415 he attended Henry V. in his expedition to France. He *m.* before 1415 Elizabeth, da. of John DE EVERINGHAM, of Laxton, Notts. He *d.* s.p.m. (1462), 2 Ed. IV. having by a will dated so long back as 1415, directed to be *bur.* at the church of Cadbury. Admon. 1 July, 1462, at Lambeth.

IV. 1462. 4. MARGARET, *suo jure*, BARONESS BOTREAUX, (styling herself "Margarata, d'na Botreaux") only da. and h. aged 40 years at her father's death. She was widow of Robert (Hungerford), 2nd LORD HUNGERFORD, who *d.* 1459. She *d.* 1477 and was *bur.* in Salisbury Cathedral. See fuller account under "HUNGERFORD," Barony, *cr.* 1426.

V. 1477. 5. Mary, *suo jure*, BARONESS BOTREAUX, great grandchild and h. being da. and h. of Thomas HUNGERFORD *attainted* and executed 1468, by Anne da. of Henry (PERCY) EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, which Thomas was s. and h. of Robert (Hungerford) Lord Hungerford and de Moleyns, *attainted* and executed 1463, the said Robert being s. and h. of Robert, Lord Hungerford by Margaret *suo jure* Baroness Botreaux above-named.^(d) This Mary *m.* Edward HASTINGS (s. and h. of William, LORD HASTINGS *de Hastings*) who in her right was, v.p. sum. to Parl. as LORD HASTINGS DE HUNGERFORD in 1482; altho' the attainders of the last Lord Hungerford and his son were not *reversed* till 1485. After that reversal the Baroness Botreaux, became (by inheritance) *suo jure* BARONESS HUNGERFORD and BARONESS DE MOLEYNS.^(e) Lord Hastings *d.* 8 Nov. 1507. His widow, the Baroness, *m.* in 1511, Sir Richard SACHEVERELL, and was living 1517.

See fuller account under "HASTINGS *de Hastings*" Barony *cr.* 1461.

^(a) So adjudged by the House of Lords, 1st August, 1871.

^(b) "Though Dugdale states that William [the] 1st Baron, was sum. to Parl. until the 15 Rich. II., it is most probable that the Writ of that year, 7 Sept. 1391, was directed to his son, for this Baron *d.* Thursday, 10 Aug. 1391, leaving William his son twenty-three years of age, who *d.* on the 25 May, 1392, and, unless this conjecture be correct, without having been sum. to Parl. William, his son, was, [in 1412] soon after coming of age, sum. as is stated in the text."—See "Nicolas."

^(c) There is proof in the Rolls of Parl. of his having sat.

^(d) These attainders of persons who *d.* in the lifetime of the *late* [1462-77] Baroness Botreaux would not affect the transmission of her peerage to their descendants. See under "ATHOLE" p. 189 note "c."

^(e) "She styled herself Lady Hungerford, Homet, Botreaux, Moels, Molines, and Peverell. *Homet* and *Peverell* were never Parliamentary Baronies. *Moels*, though a Barony by Writ, was not absolutely vested in the said Lady Hungerford, as she was only sole heir of one moiety and coheir of the other moiety of that dignity." See "Nicolas."

- VI. 1520? 6. GEORGE (HASTINGS), LORD HASTINGS *de Hastings*, s. and h., (by 1st husband) who had already, on 8 Nov. 1507, *suc.* his Father in that Barony, and who *suc.* to his mother's Baronies at her death, as LORD BOTREAUx, LORD HUNGERFORD AND LORD DE MOLEYNS. On 8 Dec. 1529 he was *cr.* EARL OF HUNTINGDON. He *d.* 24 March 1545.
- VII. 1545. 7. FRANCIS (HASTINGS), EARL OF HUNTINGDON, LORD BOTREAUx, &c., s. and h., *d.* 22 June 1560.
- VIII. 1560. 8. HENRY (HASTINGS) EARL OF HUNTINGDON, LORD BOTREAUx, &c., s. and l., *d.* 14 Dec. 1595.
- IX. 1595. 9. GEORGE (HASTINGS), EARL OF HUNTINGDON, LORD BOTREAUx, &c., br. and h., *d.* 31 Dec. 1604.
- X. 1604. 10. HENRY (HASTINGS), EARL OF HUNTINGDON, LORD BOTREAUx, &c., grandson and h., *d.* 14 Nov. 1643.
- XI. 1643. 11. FERDINANDO (HASTINGS), EARL OF HUNTINGDON, LORD BOTREAUx, &c., s. and h., *d.* 13 Feb. 1656.
- XII. 1656. 12. THEOPHILUS (HASTINGS), EARL OF HUNTINGDON, LORD BOTREAUx, &c., s. and h., *d.* 30 May 1701.
- XIII. 1701. 13. GEORGE (HASTINGS), EARL OF HUNTINGDON, LORD BOTREAUx, &c., s. and h., *d.* unkm. 22 Feb. 1704/5.
- XIV. 1705. 14. THEOPHILUS (HASTINGS), EARL OF HUNTINGDON, LORD BOTREAUx, &c., br. and h., *d.* 13 Oct. 1746.
- XV. 1746. 15. FRANCIS (HASTINGS), EARL OF HUNTINGDON, LORD BOTREAUx, &c., s. and h., *d.* unkm. 2 Oct. 1789, when the Earldom of Huntingdon passed to the heir *male*, while the Baronies of Botreaux, &c., passed to the h. *gen.* as under.
- XVI. 1789. 16. ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF MOIRA, [I.] and *suo jure* BARONESS BOTREAUx, BARONESS HUNGERFORD, BARONESS DE MOLEYNS AND BARONESS HASTINGS *de Hastings*, sister and h., being third wife of John (RAWDON) 1st EARL OF MOIRA [I.], to whom she was *m.* 55 Feb. 1752. He *d.* June 1793. She *d.* 11 April 1808. See fuller account under "MOIRA," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1762; *cc.* 1886.
- XVII. 1808. 17. FRANCIS (RAWDON - HASTINGS, formerly RAWDON), EARL OF MOIRA AND BARON RAWDON [I.], s. and h., who had already (June 1793) *suc.* his Father in the Peerage [I.], and who on 4 March 1783 had been *cr.* BARON RAWDON [G.B.]. He *suc.* to his mother's Baronies at her death (1805), becoming LORD BOTREAUx, &c. In 1809 his right to one of these four Baronies (so inherited) *viz.* that of HASTINGS *de Hastings* was admitted, and he took his seat accordingly. On 13 April 1817 he was *cr.* MARQUESS OF HASTINGS. He *d.* 28 Nov. 1826.
- XVIII. 1826. 18. GEORGE AUGUSTUS FRANCIS (RAWDON-HASTINGS), MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, LORD BOTREAUx, &c., s. and h., *d.* 13 Jan. 1844.
- XIX. 1844. 19. PAULYN REGINALD SERLO (RAWDON-HASTINGS), MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, LORD BOTREAUx, &c., s. and h., *d.* a minor and unkm., 17 Jan. 1851.
- XX. 1851. 20. HENRY WEYSFORD CHARLES PLANTAGENET to (RAWDON-HASTINGS), MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, [U.K.], Lord GREY DE RUTHIN, (*) (1324), BOTREAUx (1368), HUNGERFORD (1426), DE MOLEYNS (1445), and HASTINGS *de Hastings* (1461), in England, and BARON RAWDON [G.B.], also, EARL.

See fuller account under "Huntingdon," Earldom of, *cr.* 1529.

See fuller account under "Hastings," Marquessate *cr.* 1817, *cc.* 1868.

(*) On the 18 Nov. 1858 he *suc.* his mother in this Barony, of which, at his death, in 1868, the representation devolved between his 5 sisters—*viz.* the 4 daughters (hereafter mentioned) of his Father, and Barbara, Baroness Churston, the da. of his said mother by her 2nd husband, Admiral Sir Hastings Reginald Yelverton.

VI. 18301 G. GEORGE (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Nov. 1807, see his father in last entry, and who was his mother's father
 at her death, as last Botreau, 1800. He was born in 1780, and died
 March 1841. On 8 Dec. 1830 he was created Baron of Hertford. He d. 31

VII. 1845 F. FRANCIS (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 18 Jan. 1800
 VIII. 1860 S. HENRY (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 1. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

IX. 1895 G. GEORGE (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1800

X. 1801 J. JAMES (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XI. 1813 J. JAMES (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XII. 1835 J. JAMES (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XIII. 1701 G. GEORGE (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XIV. 1703 J. JAMES (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XV. 1745 F. FRANCIS (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XVI. 1788 J. JAMES (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XVII. 1808 J. JAMES (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XVIII. 1835 J. JAMES (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XIX. 1845 J. JAMES (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XX. 1851 J. JAMES (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XXI. 1861 J. JAMES (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XXII. 1871 J. JAMES (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XXIII. 1881 J. JAMES (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XXIV. 1891 J. JAMES (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XXV. 1901 J. JAMES (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XXVI. 1911 J. JAMES (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XXVII. 1921 J. JAMES (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XXVIII. 1931 J. JAMES (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XXIX. 1941 J. JAMES (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XXX. 1951 J. JAMES (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

XXXI. 1961 J. JAMES (HARRISON) EARL OF HERTFORD
 Lord Botreau, d. 2 and b. 4. 11 Jan. 1818

OF LOUDOUN^(a) &c. [S.], and EARL OF MOIRA and BARON RAWDON [I.], br. and h. He *d.* s.p. 10 Nov. 1868, when all his honours [I., G.B. and U.K.] *cr.* by *patent*, became *extinct*, the Scotch Peerages devolving on his 1st sister (the h. *of line*), and the *English Baronies* (in fee) falling into *abeyance* between her and his other sisters and co-heirs.^(b) See fuller account under "Hastings," Marquessate, *cr.* 1817, *ex.* 1868.

XXI. 1871. 2d. EDITH MAUD, *suo jure*, COUNTESS OF LOUDOUN, &c. [S.], 1st sister and co-heir, (but *heir of line* and inheritrix, in 1868, of the Scotch Peerages), then wife of Charles Frederick ABNEY-HASTINGS (to whom she was *m.* 30 April 1853), who (after her death) was (4 May 1880) *cr.* BARON DORINGTON (See that title). She, who was *b.* 10 Dec. 1833, became BARONESS BOTREAUX, BARONESS HUNGERFORD, BARONESS DE MOLEYS, and BARONESS HASTINGS *de Hastings*, the *abeyance of these Baronies* (of which she was *heir to a fourth part*,^(c) and the senior co-heir) having been *terminated* by letters patent, 6 Nov. 1871, in her favour. She *d.*, 23 Jan'y 1874, aged 40. See fuller account under "LOUDOUN," Earldom of [S.], with which dignity these Baronies thus became united.

BOTTESFORD.

i.e. "BARON BOTTESFORD OF BOTTESFORD, co. Leicester," see "CANTERBURY," Viscounty of, *cr.* 1835.

BOUGHTON.

See "MONTAGU OF BOUGHTON, co. Northampton," Barony *cr.* 1621, *ex.* (together with the Dukedom of Montagu) 1749.

See "Montagu of Boughton, co. Northampton," Barony *cr.* 1762, *ex.* 1770.

See "Montagu of Boughton, co. Northampton," Barony *cr.* 1786, *ex.* 1845.

BOURCHIER or BURGCHIER,

Barony by writ
I. 1342. 1. ROBERT BOURCHIER, s. and h. of John de Bouchier, Burghchier, or Bousser^(d) of Stansted, in Halstead, Essex, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas (1321) by Helen, da. and h. of Walter de COLCHESTER of Stansted *afsd.* was a "Man at Arms" as early as 1324, was M.P. for Essex 1330, 1332, 1338 and 1339; *suc.* his Father in 1329, and in July 1334 was made Ch. Justice of the Kings Bench [I] but it is doubtful if he accepted the office. In 1337 he was, in the French Wars, at the battle of Cadsant. He was appointed LORD CHANCELLOR by the King (being the first layman ever so appointed) and sworn in on 14 Dec. 1340 with a grant of £500 a year beyond the accustomed fees. His appointment was unpopular and he resigned it 29 Oct. 1349. He was *sum.* to Parl. as a Baron (LORD BOURCHIER or BURGCHIER) by writs

(a) The Earldom of Loudoun, &c. [S.], was inherited by the 2nd Marquess of Hastings on the death of his mother, Flora Muir, *suo jure*, Countess of Loudoun, &c. [S.], on 9 Jan. 1840.

(b) The Marquesses of Hastings (1840 to 1868) possessed a Peerage not only in England, Scotland, Ireland, but in Great Britain and the United Kingdom.

(c) The other co-heirs were her three younger sisters of the whole blood—viz.: (1) Bertha Lelgarde, *b.* 30 April 1835, who *m.* 11 Dec. 1855 Augustus Wykeham Clifton and in whose favour the Barony of Grey de Ruthin, to which, *in right of her mother*, she was one of the five co-heirs (See *ante* p. 390, note "a.") was terminated by patent, 29 Dec. 1885; (2) Victoria Mary Louisa, *b.* 18 July 1837, *m.* 31 Oct. 1859 John Forbes Stratford Kirwan; and (3) Frances Augusta Constance, *b.* 16 March 1844 (posthumous) *m.* 30 July 1863 Charles (Marshall), Earl of Romney.

(d) "The name is written so variously as to render its etymology very doubtful. *Burser* is one of its numerous forms. The latinization *De burgo chyro* (of the dear borough) affords us no clue. It is sometimes confounded with *Boucher*, O. Fr. for *Butcher*." See Lower's "Family Names."

25 Feb. (1341/2) 16 Ed. III to 10 March (1348/9) 23 Ed. III directed "Rob. Burghch." He again distinguished himself as a warrior, and was present at the battle of Cressy in 1348 and was twice subsequently (1347 and 1349) engaged as one of the Embassy to treat for peace. He m. Margaret, da. and h. of Sir Thomas PRAYERS, of Sible Hedingham, Essex, by Anne, da. and h. of Hugh DE ESSEX. He d. of the plague 1349 and was bur. at Halstead.

II. 1349. 2. JOHN (BOURCHIER), LORD BOURCHIER, s. and h. In 1355 he was with the Black Prince in Germany; in 1364 at the battle of Auray, which restored the Duke of Brittany to his inheritance; in 1370 was one of the Council to the Kings Lieut. in France; in Dec. 1379 was with the fleet (whereof so many perished) intending to convey succour to the Breton army; in 1380, being then a Banneret, was with Thomas, "of Woodstock," Duke of Buckingham, in France, and from 16 July (1381) 5 Ric. II was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (*) to 30th Sep. (1399) 1 Hen. IV. the King, by patent, 14 Feb. following, dispensing with his future attendance there owing to his age and infirmities. He was sent in 1384 as Governor in Chief ("Rouard") of Flanders, to assert the right of Richard II (as Lord Paramount) to homage for that territory, and remained as such for 18 months at Ghent, when that city was evacuated by the English and submitted to the Duke of Burgundy. In 1392 he was elected K.G., and had robes of scarlet issued to him at the gorgeous celebration of that order in 1399. He m. Elizabeth, da. of Sir John COGGESHALL. He d. 21 May 1400.

III. 1400. 3. BARTHOLOMEW (BOUCHIER), LORD BOURCHIER, only s. and h. He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron 9 Sep. (1400) 1 Hen. IV. to 26 Oct. (1409) 11 Hen. IV. (*) but he also, like his Father, obtained exemption therefrom. He m. firstly Margaret, widow of Sir John SUTTON but had no issue by her. He m. secondly Idonea, widow of John GLEVANT, relict of Edmund DE BROOKSBURN, and da. of (—) LOVEY. He d. s.p.m. 18 May 1409 and was bur. at Halstead. His widow d. 12 Sep. 1410.

IV. 1409. 4. ELIZABETH, *suo jure*, BARONESS BOURCHIER, da. and sole h. by 2nd wife, aged 10 in 1409. She m. firstly, before Sept. 1410, Sir Hugh STAFFORD, who, *doubtless in her right* (b), was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (a) by writs from 21 Sep. (1411), 12 Hen. IV. to 22 March (1412/3), 1 Hen. V., directed however merely *Hugoni Stafford* (LORD STAFFORD, but query if not LORD

(a) There is proof of his sitting in the Rolls of Parl.

(b) "A CATALOGUE OF SUCH NOBLE PERSONS AS HAVE HAD SUMMONS TO PARL. IN RIGHT OF THEIR WIVES," such summons commencing *temp.* Ed. I. and ending *temp.* Hen. VIII., is given at p. 576 of Dugdale's "Summols." They are as follows:—

RALPH DE MONTHERMER, *sum.* as EARL OF GLOUCESTER AND HERTFORD, 28 to 35 Ed. I., in right of his wife, but *after* her death (who, as *widow* of the former Earl, possessed the lands *in dower*), was *sum.* as a *Baron* (only), 2 to 18 Ed. II.

[The above case is a somewhat exceptional one, as the Lady in question (a da. of King Edward I.,) was not *suo jure* a Peeress, or the inheritrix of a Peerage, as was the case with the wives of all the others who were so *sum.*]

HUGH STAFFORD, *sum.* as LORD BOURCHIER, 12 and 14 Hen. IV. to 1 Hen. V.

LEWIS ROBSART, *sum.* as LORD BOURCHIER, 3, 4, 5 and 7 Hen. VI.

ROBERT HUNGERFORD, *sum.* as LORD MOLINES, 23, 27, 28, 29, and 31 Hen. VI.

EDWARD GREY, *sum.* as LORD FERRERS DE GROBY, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, & 33 Hen. VI.

HENRY PERCY, *sum.* as LORD POYNINGS, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, and 38 Hen. VI.

WILLIAM BOURCHIER, *sum.* as LORD FITZWARINE, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, and 38 Hen. VI., and 1, 2, 6, 9 and 12 Ed. IV.

RICHARD WELLES, *sum.* as LORD WILLOUGHBY, 33 and 38 Hen. VI., and 1, 2, and 6 Ed. IV.

JOHN BOURCHIER, *sum.* as LORD BERNERS, 33 and 38 Hen. VI.; 1, 2, 6, 9, and 12 Ed. IV., and 11 and 12 Hen. VII.

WILLIAM NEVILL, *sum.* as LORD FAUCONBERG, 33 and 38 Hen. VI. and Ed. IV.

ROGER FIENNES, *sum.* as LORD DACRE, 38 Hen. VI., and 1, 2, 6, 9, 12 & 22 Ed. IV.

HUMPHREY BOURCHIER, *sum.* as LORD CROMWELL, 1, 2, 6, and 9 Ed. IV.

ANTHONY WIDVILLE, *sum.* as LORD SCALES, 2 and 4 Ed. IV.

WALTER DEVEREUX, *sum.* as LORD FERRERS DE CHARTLEY, 2, 6, 9, 12 and 22 Ed. IV., and 1 Rich. III.

WILLIAM LOVEL, *sum.* as LORD MORLEY, 9 Ed. IV. (1469-70), and 49 Hen. VI. (1470-1).

25 Feb. (1341?) in Ed. III to 10 March (1342?) 22 Ed. III. He died at "Hob."
The name Bouchier himself as a surname, and was present at the
battle of Cressy in 1346 and was slain subsequently. 1347 and 1349, engaged as
usual the Bishop to fight for France. He is thought to be and lived his French
Parsons of St. Nicholas, Paris, by John, daughter of which he fought at Cressy. He d.
of the plague 1349 and was bur. at Hildesheim.

II. 1349. 2. John (Bouchier) John Bouchier, w. and h. In
1355 he was with the French forces in Germany; in 1361 at the battle
of Alesia, which restored the Duke of Burgundy to the throne; in 1370 was one
of the Council to the King of France; in 1373 was with the Duke of Burgundy
so many (perhaps) intending to marry a daughter to the French army; in 1380, being
then a knight, was with Thomas "of Woodstock," Duke of Gloucester, in France,
and from 13 July (1381) to 11 Nov. 1381 he was sent to fight as a knight (?), to 1381
1381. 17. The King, by patent, 14 Feb. following, dispensing with his former office
of knight, owing to his advanced age, appointed him to be a knight in France.
Chief ("Assent") of France, to assist the King of France in the French Government.
to manage for that territory, and remained as such as 13 knights in France, when that
city was recovered by the English and submitted to the Duke of Gloucester. In
1382 he was elected K.C., and had roles of court given to him at the coronation
celebration of that year in 1382. He is identified as the John Bouchier,
Ho & 21 May 1382.

III. 1400. 3. Hartholomeus (Bouchier) John Bouchier, only s.
and h. He was sent to fight as a knight 6 Sep. (1400) 1 Hen. IV. to
20 Oct. (1400) 11 Hen. IV. (?) but he died. His father obtained exemption
therefrom. He is mostly mentioned, under of John Bouchier but had no issue
by her. He is mentioned in the widow of John Bouchier, who of Edmund as
Bouchier, and he of (—) Laver. He d. again 18 May 1402 and was bur. at
Hildesheim. His widow d. 12 Sep. 1410.

IV. 1403. 4. Elizabeth, two sons, Hartholomeus Bouchier, d. and
was h. by and wife aged 10 in 1406. She is buried before Sep.
1410. Sir Hugh Bouchier, who died in 1406, was sent to fight as a knight (?)
by wife from 21 Sep. (1411) 12 Hen. IV. to 22 March (1412) 1 Hen. V. directed
however merely "Walter Bouchier (LORD STAFFORD), but possibly not LARD."

(a) There is proof of his sitting in the House of Lords.
(b) "A Catalogue of such Noble Persons as have been Knights of France
in Henry of France," such persons mentioned from 1341 and ending from
Hen. VIII, is given at p. 576 of Hughes's "Somerset." They are as follows:—
Balthus de Montreuil, sent as knight on Gloucester and Hartholomeus 28 to 32
Ed. I. in right of his wife but after her death (only as widow of the former Ed.).
possessed the lands in France, was sent, as a knight (only) 2 to 18 Ed. II.
[The above names is a somewhat exceptional one, as the lady in question (a) d. of
King Edward I.) was not two sons a knight, or the inheritance of a fief, as was
the case with the wife of all the others who were so sent.]

Hugh Stafford, sent as Lord Bouchier, 12 and 14 Hen. IV. to 1 Hen. V.
Lewis Howard, sent as Lord Bouchier, 5, 4, 3 and 1 Hen. VI.
Robert Humberston, sent as Lord Bouchier, 23, 27, 28, 29, and 31 Hen. VI.
Edward Grey, sent as Lord Bouchier, 23, 27, 28, 29, 31, and 33 Hen. VI.
Henry Percy, sent as Lord Bouchier, 23, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, and 33 Hen. VI.
William Bouchier, sent as Lord Bouchier, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, and 33 Hen. VI.

and 1, 2, 3, 4 and 12 Ed. IV.
Richard Willems, sent as Lord Bouchier, 23 and 25 Hen. VI. and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

BOURCHIER.^(a) Elected **K.G.** while serving with his Sovereign in Normandy in 1418 or early in 1419. He *d. s.p.* 1420. She *m.* secondly Sir Lewis ROBESSART, **K.G.** (so-elected 3 May 1421) Standard Bearer to Henry V, who similarly was *sum.* as a Baron^(b) by writs from 24 Feb. (1424/5), 3 Hen. VI. to 3 Aug. (1429), 7 Hen. VI., directed merely *Lodewico Robessart* (LORD ROBESSART, but query if not LORD BOURCHIER).^(c) He *d. s.p.* 1431, and was *bur.* in Westm. Abbey. The Baroness *d.* a widow and *s.p.*, 1 July 1433, and was, also, *bur.* there.

V. 1433. 5. HENRY (BOURCHIER), LORD BOURCHIER, as also Earl of Eu in Normandy, cousin and h. being s. and h. of Sir William Bouchier, Earl of Eu.^(e) afsd. (so *cr.* 10 June 1419) by Anne, dow. COUNTESS OF STAFFORD, da. and h. of Thomas (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (yst. s. of EDWARD III) which Sir William was s. and h. of another Sir William Bouchier, the yr. s. of Robert, 1st LORD BOURCHIER abovenamed. On 23 May 1420, when scarcely 16, he *suc.* his Father in the Norman Earldom, and about 13 years afterwards *suc.* his cousin in the English Barony, after which he was *sum.* to Parl. 5 July (1435) 13 Hen. VI. to 13 Jan. (1444/5) 23 Hen. IV.^(b) by writs variously directed "*Henrico Boargchier, Ch'lr.*"; "*Henrico Bourghchier de Bourghchier*" or "*Henrico Bouchier, Comiti de Eu.*"^(d) Shortly after this last writ he was *cr.* VISCOUNT BOURCHIER^(e) (possibly Viscount Bouchier of Tickill co. York)^(f) and was *sum.* to Parl. as such 14 Dec. (1446) 25 Hen. VI. to 23 May (1461) 1 Ed. IV. On 30 June 1461 he was *cr.* EARL OF ESSEX.^(g) He *d.* 4 April 1483. See fuller account under "Essex" Earldom of *cr.* 1483; *ex.* 1540.

RICHARD HASTINGS, *sum.* as LORD WELLES, 22 Ed. IV.

EDWARD HASTINGS, *sum.* as LORD HUNGERFORD, 22 Ed. IV.; 1 Ric. III., and 3, 7, 11, and 12 Hen. VII.

GEORGE STANLEY, *sum.* as LORD STRANGE, 22 Ed. IV.; 1 Ric. III., and 3, 11 and 12 Hen. VII.

EDWARD GREY (having *m.* the heiress of Viscount Lisle, was *cr.* Baron Lisle, 15 Ed. IV. and) *sum.* as LORD LISLE, 22 Ed. IV., afterwards *cr.* VISCOUNT LISLE.

CHARLES SOMERSET, *sum.* as LORD HERBERT, 1 and 3 Hen. VIII.

See also "*BARONIES jure uxoris*" in "Courthope," p. xxxvii, where the case is mentioned of the two husbands (Falvesley and Heron) of Elizabeth, sister and h. of John, Lord Say, each of whom was *sum.* as a Baron (1333 and 1393), but neither of them as "Lord Say."

(a) In Beltz's "Knights of the Garter," p. 97., the description of these Peers is "Hugh Stafford, Lord Bouchier," and "Sir Lewis Robessart—Lord Bouchier." This seems to imply (not only that "*Bouchier*" was their Peerage title, but) that Hugh was Lord Bouchier when elected, and that Lewis became Lord Bouchier, after his election.

(b) There is proof of his sitting in the Rolls of Parl.

(c) This Earldom was granted by Henry V. to this Sir William Bouchier and the heirs *male* of his body by Ann, his wife, but the actual possession of the Norman "County" was lost in 1450 when the English were driven out of Normandy. A most interesting and exhaustive account of the "Counts of Eu." is written by R. E. Chester Waters, B.A., and published in the "Transactions of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society" in 1886. It is also issued separately.

(d) Observe, however, that this writ is not in the same form as that to English Earls, where the surname is omitted; e.g. the writ "*Johi, Comiti Oxon*" in the same Parl. As to the using a foreign title of a higher grade in the summons of an English Peer, see the cases of the Earldom of Angus [S.], 1297-1330; the Earldom of Athole [S] 1322-1369; the Earldom of Buchan [S.], 1334-1339 where the Lords Umfraville, the Lords Strabolgi, and the Lords Beaumont were respectively so summoned; See also the writ in 1348 "*Edwardo de Balliolo Regi. Scotie*"; that in 1370 to Edward, Prince of Aquitaine and Wales, &c.

(e) He was the second of that order. The first who was so created (Viscount Beaumont) had like himself a French Feudal Peerage. Tho' no patent of his creation is enrolled it was expressly stated by Norroy King of Arms (on the occasion of the creation of the Viscounty of Berkeley in 1480) that the creation was "*by patent* and in his gown." See "Courthope" p. xlvii.

(f) See Mr. Chester Waters' treatise (as alluded to in note "c" ante) page 2.

(g) Considering that his mother Ann, was da. and h. of Thomas, "of Woodstock," and

[WILLIAM BOURCHIER, styled VISCOUNT BOURCHIER s. and h. ap. He m. Anne, da. of Richard (WIDVILLE), EARL RIVERS, sister to Elizabeth, QUEEN CONSORT of Edward IV. He d. v.p. being slain at the battle of Barnet (on the Yorkist side) 14 April 1471. His widow m. in 1480 George (GREY), EARL OF KENT, who d. 21 Dec. 1503. She d. 30 July 1489.]

II. }
Barony. } 1483. 6. HENRY (BOURCHIER), EARL OF ESSEX, VIS-
VI. } COUNT BOURCHIER and LORD BOURCHIER, also Earl of Eu in
Normandy, grandson and h. being posthumous s. and h. of
William Bouchier styled Viscount Bouchier and Ann his
wife above-named. He d. s.p.m. 13 March 1539/40 when
the Earldom of Essex and the Viscounty of Bouchier became extinct.^(a) See fuller
account under "ESSEX" Earldom of cr. 1483 *ex.* 1540.

VII. 1540. 7. ANNE, *suo jure*, BARONESS BOURCHIER, da. and sole h.
She m. by lic. from Bp. of London, 9 Feb. 1526/7 (as the first of his three
wives) William PARR, *cr.* in 1539 BARON PARR OF KENDAL, in 1543 EARL OF ESSEX,
and subsequently (1547 and 1559) MARQUESS OF NORTHAMPTON. His creation as Earl
of Essex, 23 Dec. 1543, is remarkable as being "with the same place and voice in Parl.
as his wife's father had in his lifetime," notwithstanding that, early that year, he had
repudiated his said wife and obtained an Act of Parl., 17 April 1543, declaring her
children bastards and incapable of inheriting. In 1552 his influence as leader of the
Protestant party enabled him to obtain another Act altogether annulling such marriage
and declaring his marriage, in his said wife's lifetime^(b) to Elizabeth Brooke to be
valid. His divorced wife (the Baroness) d. in obscurity and s.p. legit. 28 January
1570/1. The Marquess d. soon afterwards, 28 Oct. 1571. See fuller account of him
under "NORTHAMPTON" Marquessate of, *cr.* 1547 and 1559; *ex.* 1571.

VIII. 1571. 8. WALTER (DEVEREUX), VISCOUNT HEREFORD, }
LORD FERRERS DE CHARTLEY, and LORD BOURCHIER, calling }
himself also "*Viscount Bouchier*,"^(c) cousin and h.,^(d) being s. and h. of Sir }
Richard Devereux, who was s. and h. ap. of Walter, 1st VISCOUNT HEREFORD, }
&c., who was s. and h. of John (Devereux), LORD FERRERS DE CHARTLEY, }
by Cicely, sister (whose issue became sole heir) to Henry (Bouchier), EARL }
OF ESSEX, Viscount Bouchier and Lord Bouchier, father of Anne, *suo jure* }
BARONESS BOURCHIER, above-named. On 4 May, 1572, he was *cr.* EARL }
OF ESSEX. He d. 22 Sep. 1576. }
See fuller particulars under
"Essex," Earldom of, *cr.* 1572;
ex. 1616.

IX. 1576, 9. ROBERT (DEVEREUX), EARL OF ESSEX, &c.^(d)
to s. and h., the celebrated favourite of Queen Elizabeth.
1601. Beheaded and attainted 25 Feb. 1600/1.

grandaughter to King Edward III., and that his wife Isabel, "of York," was paternal
aunt to Edward IV., the reigning Sovereign, one only wonders that he did not obtain
even higher honours.

(a) The Earldom of Eu. in Normandy should have devolved on John (Bouchier)
Earl of Bath, the h. male of the body of the grantee. These heirs male however, who
never assumed that foreign title, became extinct in 1654. The style of "Earl of Eu"
was, (as early as 1576) used (wrongfully) by the heirs general (Devereux) Earls of
Essex, till their extinction in 1646.

(b) "This Act was without precedent, and was not passed without protest, for the
Catholic doctrine, that the bond of matrimony was insoluble was still an article of
national belief, and, until the time of the Commonwealth, judgment in causes matri-
monial was reserved to the Church." See "The Earls of Eu," by R. E. Chester
Waters alluded to, *ante*, page 393 note "c."

(c) Will dated 14 June, 1576, styling himself "Erle of Essex and Ewe, Viscount
Hereford and Bourcheir, Lord Ferrers of Chartley, Bourcheir and Lorraine." Of
these titles as to those marked in italics, the first belonged to the Earl of Bath, the
second was extinct in 1540, and the third never existed as a Peerage Barony.

(d) See *post*, page 395, note "a."

- X. 1604, 10. ROBERT DEVEREUX, only s. and h., who, being (with his sisters) restored in blood and honours 18 April, 1604, became EARL OF ESSEX, VISCOUNT HEREFORD, 1646. LORD FERRERS DE CHARTLEY, and LORD BOURCHIER.^(a) He d. s.p. 14 Sep., 1646, when the Earldom of Essex became extinct, the Viscounty of Hereford devolved on his cousin and h. male, and the Baronies of *Ferrers de Chartley* and of *Bourchier*, fell into abeyance between his 2 sisters, or their issue.^(b)

See fuller particulars under "Essex" Earldom of, *cr.* 1572; *cr.* 1646

BOURCHIER (or BOURGHCHIER) DE BERNERS.

See "Berners" Barony, *cr.* 1455. John Bouchier, who m. Margery da. and h. of Richard Berners, was sum. to Parl. as a Baron by writ 26 May 1455, directed "*Johi Bourghchier de Berners.*" The Barony is, however, generally held to be that of "Berners."

BOURCHIER DE CROMWELL [1461.]

See "CROMWELL" Barony, *cr.* 1375. Humphrey Bouchier, 3rd s. of Henry, Earl of Essex, having m. Joane, da. and coheir of Sir Richard Stanhope (by Maud, da. of Ralph [Cromwell], Lord Cromwell, and sister and h. of Ralph, Lord Cromwell), was sum. to Parl. as a Baron by writs 26 July, 1461, to 15 Oct. 1470, directed "*Humfrido Bouchier de Cromwell,*" *Humfrido, D'no Cromwell,* "or *Humfrido Cromwell, Chl'r.*" If these summons *cr.* a new Barony, it became extinct at his death s.p. 14 April, 1471. The Barony, however, is presumed to be that of Cromwell.

BOURCHIER (or BOURGHCHIER) DE FITZ-WARYN [1472.]

See "FITZ-WARINE" Barony, *cr.* 1295. Fulke Bouchier, s. and h. of William, LORD FITZ-WARYN, was sum. to Parl. as a Baron, by writ 19 Aug. 1472 directed "*Fulconi Bourghchier de Fitzwaryn.*" The Barony is however held to be that of "*Fitz-Warine.*"

BOURGH, BURGH, OR BOROUGH DE GAYNESBORO'.

See "BURGH" Barony (by writ) *cr.* 1487. The writ, however, issued 26 Apl. (1539), 31 Hen. VIII., to the 3rd Lord, was directed "*Thome Bourgh, Chl'r.*"

(a) It should be noted, however, that the titles assumed by the 1st Earl (of the Devereux family), are attributed to his son in the act of restoration, which recites that "the said Robert, late Earl of Essex, before his said attainder was lawfully and rightly invested . . . with the name, state, place, and dignity of Earl of Essex and Ewe, Viscount Hereford and Bouchier, Lord Ferrers of Chartley, and Lord Bouchier and Lovaine." "See *Certiorari bundles.* Jac. I. No. 11.

(b) These were (1) Frances, who m. William (Seymour), Duke of Somerset, and d. 23 Nov., 1679, whose representative (thro' the families of Seymour, Bruce, Brydges, and Grenville), is now (1886) the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; and (2) Dorothy who m. firstly Sir Henry Shirley, Bart., and secondly William Stafford, and d. 30 March, 1636. Her grandson and h. Sir Robert Shirley, Bart., who in her right represented a moiety of the Barony of Ferrers de Chartley, was sum. to Parl. in that Barony 14 Dec. 1677.

The abeyance of the Barony of Bouchier has never been terminated, tho', in 1784, on the creation of George (Townshend), Lord Ferrers de Chartley, as Earl of Leicester, he is by "unaccountable negligence or ignorance" called in that Patent "Baron de Ferrers of Chartley, Baron Bouchier, Lovaine, Basset, and Compton," of which Baronies the three marked in italics never vested in him. See *ante* page 258, note "f" line 25, sub. "Basset de Drayton."

BOURKE OF CONNELL.

- Barony [L.]** 1. SIR WILLIAM BOURKE of Castle Connell, co. Limerick, s. and h. of Edmund B. of the same,^(a) was knighted by the Lord Deputy Sydney [L.] in 1566, and, having distinguished himself in the defeat (19 Aug. 1578) of James Fitz Maurice, that "arch traitor,"^(b) in which engagement two of his sons were slain, was, on 16 May 1580, *cr.* **BARON BOURKE OF CONNELL** in Ireland [L]. He *m.* Catharine, da. of John (Fitz Thomas) **EARL OF DESMOND** [L], by Maud, da. of Mahon O'BRIEN. He *d.* 1584.
- II. 1584.** 2. JOHN (BOURKE), **BARON BOURKE OF CONNELL**, [L.], grandson and h., being s. and h. of Theobald Bourke, by Mary, da. of Donough (O'BRIEN), 2nd **EARL OF THOMOND** [L.], which Theobald was s. and h. ap. of the last Lord, and was *slain*, v.p., 19 Aug. 1578, in the fight abovenamed. He sat in Parl. [L.] as a Baron 26 April 1585. He *d.* unm., being murdered 14 Jan. 1591/2 on Hounslow Heath, Middx., by one Arnold Cosby, who was hanged accordingly.
- III. 1592.** 3. RICHARD (BOURKE), **BARON BOURKE OF CONNELL**, [L.], br. and h. He also *d.* unm., being slain at Ballynecargy, co. Limerick, 28 Feb. 1599, in the rebellion excited by the Earl of Tyrone.
- IV. 1599.** 4. THOMAS (BOURKE), **BARON BOURKE OF CONNELL**, [L.], br. and h. He *m.*, before 1588, Honora, da. of Connor O'MULRYAN of Annagh, co. Limerick. He was slain, a few hours after his br. and predecessor, at the same place, 28 Feb. 1599.
- V. 1599.** 5. EDMUND (BOURKE), **BARON BOURKE OF CONNELL**, [L.], s. and h. He, being an infant, was for some time deprived of his rights (according to the Irish custom of Tanistry) by his uncle, Theobald Bourke (afterwards *cr.* Lord Bourke of Brittas, [L.]), but regained them, and sat in Parl., [L.], as a Baron, 1634. He *m.*, before 1588, Thomasin, da. of Thomas BROWNE of Hospital, co. Limerick. He *d.* 1635 aged 47.
- VI: 1635.** 6. WILLIAM (BOURKE), **BARON BOURKE OF CONNELL**, [L.], s. and h. He was a Commander in the Munster Army, 1641, was *outlawed* 1643, but *restored* 1661. He *m.* Ellen, da. of Maurice (ROCHE), **VISCOUNT FERMOY** [I.], by Ellen, da. of John POWER, of Curraghmore.
- VII. 1665?** 7. THOMAS (BOURKE), **BARON BOURKE OF CONNELL**, [L.], s. and h. He *m.* Margaret, da. of Matthew HORE, of Shandon, co. Waterford.
- VIII. 1680?** 8. WILLIAM (BOURKE), **BARON BOURKE OF CONNELL**, to [L.] s. and h. He accompanied James II. into exile. He was *attainted* 1691. in 1691, when his peerage became *forfeited*. He *d.* s.p. in France.^(c)

^(a) Derived from Sir Edmond de Burgh "na Feisoge," one of the (bastard?) sons of Richard "the Red," Earl of Ulster [L.], which Edmond was murdered by his kinsman in 1328.

^(b) See Vincent's "Nobiles Hibernie," in Coll. of Arms.

^(c) The next in succession to the title (had it not been for the attainder) was JOHN BOURKE, his cousin and h. male (*styling* himself LORD BOURKE OF BRITTAS [L.]), being s. and h. of Theobald, sometime 3rd Lord Bourke of Brittas (*attainted* 1691), s. and h. of William Bourke, br. of John, 2nd Lord Bourke of Brittas, both being sons of Theobald, 1st Lord Bourke of Brittas, who was next br. to Thomas, 4th Baron Bourke of Connell abovenamed. He also was one of the exiled followers of the Stuart Kings in France. He *m.* Catharine, da. of Col. Gordon O'NEILL, and *d.* at St. Germain, near Paris, leaving issue two sons—viz.: (1) JOHN BOURKE, *styling* himself LORD BOURKE OF CONNELL AND OF BRITTAS [L.], s. and h., Captain in the French service, of whom nothing further is known; and (2) Thomas Bourke, Lieut.-Gen. in the Sardinian service. In the event of the issue male of Theobald, 1st Lord Bourke of Brittas, being extinct, that of the 4 younger sons of the 1st Lord Bourke of Connell may still exist. These were—(1) Ulick B., of Garanecky, co. Limerick; (2) William B., slain in battle, 19 Aug 1578; (3) David B.; and (4) John B., of Cappagh.

BOURKE OF BRITTAS.

Barony. [I.]

I. 1618.

1. THEOBALD BOURKE, 4th s. of Theobald B. (s. and h. ap. of William, 1st Baron Bourke of Connell [I.], who *d.* v.p. 1578), by Mary, da. of Donough (O'BRIEN), 2nd EARL OF THOMOND [I.], becoming, by the death of his br. Thomas, the eldest surv. s. of his said Father, appears to have assumed the rank and estates of the family, (according to the Irish custom of Tanistry) to the detriment of Edmund, his nephew (then a minor), the s. and h. of the said Thomas, Lord Bourke of Connell, his next elder br. The said Edmund, however, having eventually succeeded in establishing his rights (See "Bourke of Connell," *ante.*) he, the said Theobald, was *cr.* on 17 Feb. 1617/8, LORD BOURKE, BARON OF BRITTAS, co. Limerick [I.]. He *m.* Margaret, widow of Richard BURKE of Derrymacloghne, co. Galway, da. of Richard (DE BURGH), 2nd EARL OF CLANRICARDE [I.], by his 4th wife, Honora, da. of Turlough O'BRIEN McBrien Arra. He *d.* 1654.

II. 1654.

2. JOHN (BOURKE), LORD BOURKE, BARON OF BRITTAS [I.], s. and h. He *m.* Margaret, widow of Walter BERMINGHAM of Dunfert, co. Kildare (who *d.* 13 June 1638), da. of Thomas (FITZMAURICE), LORD KERRY [I.], by his 2nd wife Gillies, da. of Richard (POWER), LORD POWER OF CURRAGHMORE [I.]. He *d.* s.p.m. 1668. His widow *m.* (for her third husband), Charles MORE, Col. of a Reg. of foot, who was killed, at the battle of Aughrim, 12 July 1691. She *d.* before him at Athlone, and was *bur.* in the Franciscan Monastery there.

III. 1668

to
1691.

3. THEOBALD (BOURKE), LORD BOURKE, BARON OF BRITTAS [I.], nephew and h. male, being s. and h. of Lieut.-Col. William B., who was executed at Cork, by Cromwell's orders, in 1653. He was Lieut.-Col. in the army of James II. He *m.* Honora, da. of Murrough (O'BRIEN), 1st EARL OF INCHICUIN [I.], by Elizabeth, da. of Sir William ST. LEGER. He was *attainted* (together with John Bourke his s. and h. ap.) in 1691, when his Peerage became *forfeited*.^(a)

BOURKE OF MAYO.

See under "MAYO," Viscounty [I] *cr.* 1627 ; *ex.* 1767.

BOURKE OF CLANMORIES.

Viscounty [I.]

I. 1629.

1. JOHN BOURKE of Donsandell, co. Galway, 4th s. of Ulick, 3rd EARL OF CLANRICARDE [I.], by Margaret, da. of Richard (FITZ-ALAN), EARL OF ARUNDEL, was, by pat. dat. 20 April (1629) 5 Car, *cr.* VISCOUNT BOURKE OF CLANMORIES, co. Mayo [I.] with rem. to the heirs male of his body, whom failing "to the heirs males of the body of Ulick Bourke, late Earle of Clanrickard, father of the said John, lawfully begotten." ^(b) He *m.* Catharine, da. of Anthony BRABAZON, of Ballynasloe in Connaught, by Ursula, da. of Sir Thomas MALBY of Roscommon. He *d.* s.p. ^(c) 16 Nov. 1635.

II. 1635.

2. ULICK (BOURKE), EARL OF CLANRICARDE, VISCOUNT BOURKE OF CLANMORIES and BARON DUNKELIN [I.] ; also Earl of ST. Albans, &c., nephew and h. being s. and h. of Richard, 4th Earl of Clanricarde [I.] the eldest br. of the late Viscount who *d.* but 4 days before his said br. See "CLANRICARDE," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1543, in which title this Viscounty continues merged.

(a) As to his descendants see *ante*, page 396, note "c."

(b) The preamble is given in "Lodge" vol. 1. p. 131. The limitation in the patent has been compared with the orig. by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms.

(c) In "Lodge" (as above) it is stated that he "was suc. by his s. Thomas, the 2nd Viscount, who, after the rebellion broke out, commanded a troop of Horse under the Marquess of Clanricarde." This alleged succession, however, appears to be an error.

BOURKE OF WHITTAS

Barony [L] 1618
 A. THOMAS BOURKE, 4th s. of Thomas B. (s. and h. of William, 1st Baron Bourke of Connell [L], who d. ca. 1575) by Mary, da. of Thomas (O'Brien), and h. of Thomas (L) (when a minor) the s. and h. of the said Thomas, 1st Baron of Connell, the next after he. The said Thomas, however, having eventually succeeded in establishing his rights (See "Bourke of Connell", ante) he and Thomas were co. as 11 Edw. VI. LORD BOURKE, BARON OF WHITTAS, or Whittas [L]. He an illegitimate son of Richard Bourke of Downpatrick, co. Down, da. of Richard (the Baron), and Kate or Catherine [L] by his 1st wife, Margaret, da. of Thomas O'Mahon, Merton Ave. He d. 1621.

II. 1634
 A. JOHN (BOURKE), LORD BOURKE, BARON OF WHITTAS [L], s. and h. He an illegitimate son of William Harrington of Downpatrick, who d. 15 June 1635, da. of Thomas (O'Brien), Lord K. Henry [L], by his 2nd wife, Gillian, da. of Richard (O'Brien), Lord K. Henry, co. of a [L]. He d. 1641. His widow m. (her 2nd husband) Charles Harrington, co. of a [L], who was killed at the battle of Aughrim, 12 July 1703. She is buried in the Harrington Mausoleum there.

III. 1658
 A. THOMAS (BOURKE), LORD BOURKE, BARON OF WHITTAS [L], nephew and h. male being s. and h. of John-Cole BOURKE [L], who was executed at Cork by Cromwell's army in 1652. He was Lieut.-Col. in the army of James II. He m. Harriet, da. of Mervyn (O'Brien), 1st Baron of Inchiquin [L], by Elizabeth, da. of Sir William St. Leger. He was executed together with John Bourke the s. and h. (sp.) in 1691, when the Bourkes became extinct.

BOURKE OF MAYO

See under "Mayo", Viscountcy [L] ca. 1587; ca. 1707.

BOURKE OF CLANNORIE

Viscountcy [L] 1638
 A. JOHN BOURKE of Downpatrick, co. Down, 4th s. of [L], 1st Baron of Downpatrick [L], (O'Brien), da. of Richard (O'Brien), 1st Baron of Downpatrick [L], (O'Brien), who d. ca. 1575. (The name of the family was changed to Bourke in 1575.)
 CO. VISCOUNT BOURKE OF CLANNORIE, or CLANNORIE [L], with whom the name was changed to Bourke in 1575. (The name of the family was changed to Bourke in 1575.)
 of Clannorie, father of the said John, having been [L]. He m. Catherine, da. of Anthony Bourke, of Ballyvaughan, co. Down, da. of Sir Thomas Maitland of Roscommon. He d. ca. 1638.

II. 1638
 A. ULSTER (BOURKE), EARL OF CLANNORIE, VISCOUNT BOURKE OF CLANNORIE, and Baron BOURKE [L], (also Earl of St. Albans, etc., nephew and h. being s. and h. of Richard, 4th Earl of Clannorie [L]). The title of the Viscountcy was not used before his said [L] was created Viscount. In which title the Viscountcy continued merged.

(a) As to his descendants see also page 395, note "a."
 (b) The name is given in "Lodge" vol. I. p. 131. The limitation to the present has been compared with the title of Sir Richard BOURKE, 1st Baron of St. Albans, etc., in above it is stated that he "was not the same Thomas, the 2nd (c) to "Lodge" (as above) it is stated that he "was not the same Thomas, the 2nd Viscount, who after the rebellion broke out recommended a troop of horse under the Marquis of Clannorie." This alleged succession, however, appears to be an error.

BOURKE OF BOPHIN.

[*This is one of the seven Irish Peers cr. by James II, after his exclusion from the throne of England (11 Dec. 1688) but when he was in full possession of all his Royal rights as King of Ireland, all which creations were duly inscribed on the Patent Rolls [I.] from which they have never been erased. See ante, page 59 note "b."*]

Barony. [I.] 1. JOHN BOURKE, 2nd s. of William, 7th EARL OF I. 1689. CLANRICARDE [I.], being Col. of a Reg. of Infantry in the Army of James II, was cr. by that King, on 2nd April 1689, BARON BOURKE OF BOPHIN^(a) CO. GALWAY [I.] He was taken prisoner at the battle of Aughrim 12 July 1691 and attainted. A bill for his restoration in 1698 was rejected, but by Act, 1 Anne (1702) he was acquitted of all treasons and attainders and restored in blood and estate. Soon after this he suc. his elder br. (Richard) as EARL OF CLANRICARDE [I.] See "CLANRICARDE" Earldom of [I.], cr. 1543, with which Earldom any Barony vested in him continues merged.

BOURKE.

In 1725 SIR TOBY BOURKE was cr. a Baron [BARON BOURKE?] by the titular James III. See ante, under "Jacobite Peerages" page 59 note "b."

BOWES OF CLONLYON.

Barony [I.] 1. JOHN BOWES, Lord Chancellor [I.], was, on 15 Aug. I. 1758, 1758, cr. BARON BOWES OF CLONLYON, co. Meath [I.]. He was s. of Thomas Bowes of Bishopsgate-street, London, a member of the Turners' Company, by (—), da. of (—) NORTH, and was b. about 1767. 1690, being sometimes said to have been a native of Surrey, and sometimes of Ware, Herts. Barrister (Inner Temple, London), 1718; (Dublin) 1725; Sergeant [I.], 1727; second Sergeant [I.], 1728; M.P. in several Irish Parls.; Sol. Gen. [I.], 1730; Attorney Gen. [I.], 1739; Ch. Baron of the Exchequer [I.], 1741, distinguishing himself as such in the celebrated trial of "Annesley v. Earl of Anglesey" in Michmas, 1743.^(b) LORD CHANCELLOR [I.], 22 March 1757, being, after 16 months tenure thereof, cr. a Peer as above. He was subsequently one of the LORDS JUSTICES [I.] 1765 and 1766. He d. unm. 22 July 1767, when the Peerage became extinct. He was bur. in Ch. Ch. Cathedral, Dublin. M.I. Will, &c., dat. 3 Oct. 1766 and 15 July 1767. pr. 25 Nov. 1768 by his br., Rumsey Bowes of Binfield, Berks.

BOWES OF STREATLAM CASTLE AND LUNEDALE.

Barony. 1. JOHN (BOWES), EARL OF STRATHMORE AND I. 1815, KINGHORNE [S.] was, on 7 Aug. 1815, cr. BARON BOWES OF STREATLAM CASTLE, co. Durham, AND OF LUNEDALE, co. York. He d. s.p. leg. 3 July 1820, when that peerage became extinct. 1820. See fuller account under "STRATHMORE," Earldom of [S.]

See "TRURO OF BOWES, co. Midx.," Barony cr. 1850.

BOWMONT.

i.e. "MARQUESS OF BOWMONT AND CESSFORD," [S.]; see "ROXBURGHE," Dukedom of [S.], cr. 1707.

(a) Bophin, or Boffin, is an island adjacent to the co. of Galway.

(b) See ante, p. 76, note "a" sub. "ALTHAM," (James Annesley, *de jure*) BARON [I.] 1727 to 1760.

BOYD, or BOYD OF KILMARNOCK.

Barony. [S.] 1. SIR ROBERT BOYD of Kilmarnock, s. and h. of Si
 I. 1454? Thomas B. of the same, *suc.* his Father 1439 and was *cr.* a Peer of
 to Parl. (LORD BOYD [S.]) by James II [S.] at some date after 1451 and
 1469? previous to 18 July 1454 ^(a) when he took his seat, as such, in Parl.
 In 1460 he was one of the REGENTS [S.] during the King's minority.
 In 1464 he was one of the Commissioners for a truce with Edward

IV. Having obtained possession of the person of the young King (for which, as here-
 after mentioned, he was eventually condemned for high treason) he was by Act of
 Parl. 25 Oct. 1466, made sole GOVERNOR OF THE REALM [S.]; GREAT CHAMBERLAIN
 [S.], 1467. In this year he procured the marriage of his eldest son, Thomas, (*cr.* Earl
 of Arran [S.] for that occasion) with Mary, elder sister of the King, which aroused the
 jealousy of the other nobles. He obtained the cession of Orkney to Scotland, 8 Sep.
 1468, from Christian, King of Norway, for whose da. Margaret, he negotiated a
 marriage with the King. While absent for that purpose he and his said son (the Earl
 of Arran) and his br. (and coadjutor) Sir Alexander Boyd were *attainted* for high
 treason as above-named, whereby his Peerage became *forfeited*. He *m.* Mariota (or
 Janet), da. of Sir Robert MAXWELL of Calderwood. He is said to have *d.* at Alnwick,
 where he had fled in 1469, in or about 1470.

II. 1549. 2. ROBERT BOYD OF KILMARNOCK, s. and h. of
 Alexander Boyd, Bailie of Kilmarnock for the Crown (1505), by (—) da.
 of Sir Robert COLVILL of Ochiltree, which Alexander was 2nd s. of Robert, LORD
 BOYD [S.] abovenamed and yr. br. of Thomas, EARL OF ARRAN [S.] (to whose only s.
 James Boyd, he, the said Robert, was served h. 11 March 1544, being thus acknow-
 ledged as the head of the family), was in 1549 confirmed by a *novodamus* in all the
 estates, honours and dignities that belonged to his grand-father, whereby he became
 LORD BOYD [S.] He *m.* before 1518 Helen da. of Sir John SOMERVILLE of Cambus-
 nethan. He *d.* about 1550.

III. 1550? 3. ROBERT (BOYD), LORD BOYD [S.], s. and h. He
 appears, in 1544, to have aided the Regent Arran in defeating the
 Earl of Glencairn [S.] at Glasgow, but in 1546 to have taken the part of the Lords of
 the Congregation against the Queen Regent. His political conduct was somewhat
 unstable, but he was a supporter of Queen Mary [S.], at the battle of Langside, 13
 May 1568, and appears to have stood high in her favour. He was an extraordinary
 Lord of Session [S.], 1573 to 1588; a Commissioner to treat with England, 1578 and
 1586, besides holding a variety of smaller offices. He *m.* before 6 Sep. 1545, Mariota,
 da. and h. of Sir John COLQUHOUN of Glins. He *d.* 3 Jan. 1589, in his 72nd year. ^(b)
 His widow *d.* Feb. 1601.

[ROBERT BOYD, *styled* MASTER OF BOYD, s. and h. ap.; living 14 Oct.
 1550, but *d.* s.p. and v.p. soon afterwards.]

IV. 1589. 4. THOMAS (BOYD), LORD BOYD [S.], 2nd but 1st surv. s.
 and h.. He, with his father, fought at the battle of Langside, 13 May,
 1568, on behalf of his Queen. He resigned his whole estate to the King, from whom, on
 12 Jan. 1591/2, he obtained a new charter thereof, "erecting the same into a free Lord-
 ship and Barony, to be called the *Lordship and Barony of Kilmarnock*" to himself for
 life, with rem. to his s. and h. ap. Robert, Master of Boyd, in tail male, rem. to

^(a) In the Exchequer account of that year he is spoken of as "Robert Boyd, of
 Kilmarnock." See Exch. Rolls p. 453. Supplement to Acts of Parl. [S.] in Index vol.
 p. 23. *Ec inform.* G. Burnett, Lyon.

^(b) See Stephen's "Nat. Biography," where a full account is given of him. In this
 (as in "Douglas,") he is, for some cause, called the 4th Lord, tho', if the attainder
 is not reckoned (whereby three persons, *viz.* [1] the Earl of Arran (living 1472),
 [2] James Boyd (*d.* 1484), s. and h. of the Earl Arran, and [3] Alexander Boyd (living
 1505), uncle and h. of the said James were excluded from the succession) he would
 apparently, have been the 6th Lord.

BOYD, & BOYD OF KILMARNOCK.

I. 1451. A. Sir Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, & and h. 51 81
 Thomas B. of the same was his father 1451 and was a Peer of
 Earl (JOHN BOYD [2]) in 1451 [2] he was created after 1451 and
 to
 1460 [2] in 1460 he was one of the barons [2] during the king's minority
 in 1461 he was one of the Commissioners for a treaty with Edward
 IV. Having obtained possession of the person of the young king for which he was
 after mentioned he was eventually condemned for high treason he was by Act of
 Parliament 1463 made into Governor or one [2] Great Chamberlain
 [2] 1467. In this year he procured the marriage of his eldest son Thomas for Earl
 of Arden [2] for that occasion with Mary, eldest sister of the King, which secured the
 loyalty of the nobles. He obtained the marriage of his second son to Scotland's 2nd
 1468, from Catherine, King of Norway, for whom the king had negotiated a
 marriage with the king. While absent for that purpose he and his wife (the Earl
 of Arden) and his son (and daughter) Sir Alexander Boyd were appointed for high
 treason as above-mentioned whereby his family became forfeited. He was married for
 James, dau. of Sir Robert Maxwell of Colinton. He is said to have d. at Ainslie,
 where he had lived in 1469, in or about 1470.

II. 1510. 2. Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, & and h. 51
 Alexander Boyd, father of Robert, dau. of Kilmarnock, was 2nd s. of Robert, Lord
 of the Hobart, Captain of Galloway, which Alexander was 2nd s. of Robert, Lord
 Boyd [2] above-mentioned and yr. br. of Thomas Boyd of Arden [2] whose only s.
 James Boyd, the said Robert, was created in 1510 March 14th, being then twenty-
 joined in the land of the family, was in 1510 continued by a new charter for high
 treason, however and finally that belonged to his grand-father whereby he became
 LORD BOYD [2]. He was before 1510 taken d. of the town of Kilmarnock of Camp-
 bellton. He d. about 1530.

III. 1550. 3. Robert (Boyd) Lord Boyd [2] & and h. 51
 appears in 1511 to have joined the English Army in defeating the
 Earl of Glencairn [2] at Clough, but in 1512 to have taken the part of the Lord of
 the Congregation against the Crown. His political conduct was somewhat
 unstable, but he was a supporter of Queen Mary [2] at the battle of Langside. In
 May 1568, and appears to have stood high in her favour. He was an extraordinary
 Lord of Session (s. 1573 to 1588). A Commission to tour with England, 1573 and
 1586, besides holding a variety of smaller offices. He was before 8 Sep. 1515, Marquis,
 dau. h. of Sir John Cunningham of Glen. He d. 3 Jan. 1589, in his 72nd year (s.
 His widow d. Feb. 1601.

[Robert Boyd, wife of MASTER of Boyd, & and h. 51; living 14 Oct.
 1589, but d. s. and v. soon afterwards.]

IV. 1589. 4. Thomas (Boyd) Lord Boyd [2] and his wife &
 and h. He with his father fought at the battle of Langside 13 May
 1568, on behalf of the Queen. He resigned his estates to the King, from whom on
 12 Jan. 1591, he obtained a new charter thereof, "extending the same into a free lord-
 ship and barony, to be called the Lordship and Barony of Kilmarnock," to himself for
 life with rem. to his s. and h. yr. Robert, Master of Boyd, in full male rem. to

(s.) In the Register account of that year he is spoken of as "Robert Boyd, of
 Kilmarnock." See Kech. Roll p. 403. Supplement to Acts of Parl. [2] in Index vol.
 p. 27. See also in Index, 1591.
 (s.) See Stephens' "Nat. Biography," where a full account is given of him. In this
 (as in "Biog. Scot.") he is the same name, called the Earl of Arden, tho' the situation
 is not precisely the same between the [1] the Earl of Arden (living 1492)
 [2] James Boyd (d. 1492) and h. of the Earl James and [3] Alexander Boyd (living
 1492) and h. of the said James were excluded from the succession he would
 apparently have been the 6th Earl.

"heirs male" thereby excluding the heirs gen. Under this grant he, not improbably, became LORD BOYD of *Kilmarnock* [S.]. He *m.* Margaret, 2nd da. of Sir Matthew CAMPBELL of Loudoun, by Isabel, da. of Sir John DRUMMOND of Innerpeffry. He *d.* June 1611.

[ROBERT BOYD, styled MASTER OF BOYD, s. and h. ap. He *m.* before 1595, Jean, da. of Mark (KERR), EARL OF LOTHIAN [S.] He *d.* v.p. May 1597. His widow *m.* David (LINDSAY), EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.], by whom she had no issue.]

V. 1611. 5. ROBERT (BOYD); LORD BOYD (OR BOYD OF KILMARNOCK), [S.] grandson and h. being s. and h. of Robert Boyd, styled Master of Boyd, and Jean his wife above-named. He was *b.* Nov. 1595, and was ed. at Saumur. He *m.* firstly in or after 1612, Margaret, Dow. COUNTESS OF EGLINTOUN [S.], da. and h. of the Hon. Robert MONTGOMERIE of Giffen, by Jean, 1st da. of Sir Matthew CAMPBELL of Loudoun. She was living as his wife 4 March 1615/6. He *m.* secondly Christian, Dow. LADY LINDSAY OF BYRES, [S.] da. of Thomas (HAMILTON) 1st EARL OF HADDINGTON [S.] by his 1st wife Margaret, da. of James BORTHWICK of Newbyres. He *d.* Aug. 1628 aged 33.

VI. 1628. 6. ROBERT (BOYD), LORD BOYD (OR BOYD OF KILMARNOCK), [S.] only s. and h. by 2nd wife, served h. 9 May 1628. He *m.* Anne, 2nd. d. of John (FLEMING), 2nd. EARL OF WIGTOUN [S.] by Margaret, d. of Alexander (Livingstone), EARL OF LINLITHGOW [S.] He *d.* of a fever 17 Nov. 1640 aged about 24 and s.p. His widow *m.* George (RAMSAY), 2nd EARL OF DALHOUSIE [S.] who *d.* 1675. She *d.* 20 April 1661.

VII. 1640. 7. JAMES (BOYD), LORD BOYD (OR BOYD OF KILMARNOCK) [S.] uncle and h. male, was served h. 10 April 1641. He was a Royalist, joining the association at Cumbernauld in Jan. 1641 and being fined £1,500 by Cromwell's Act of Grace, 1654. He *m.* Catharine, da. of John CREYKE of the City of York, the disinherited son of Ralph C. of Marton, co. York. He *d.* March 1654.

VIII. 1654. 8. WILLIAM (BOYD), LORD BOYD (OR BOYD OF KILMARNOCK) [S.] only s. and h. On 17 Aug. 1661 he was *cr.* EARL OF KILMARNOCK [S.] to him and his heirs male for ever. In this title the Barony of Boyd [S.] continued merged till both were forfeited (on the attainder of the 4th Earl) in 1746. See "*Kilmarnock*" Earldom of [S.], *cr.* 1661; *forfeited* 1746.

BOYLE OF YOUGHAL.

Barony [I.] 1. SIR RICHARD BOYLE, P.C. [I.], was on 6 Sep. I. 1616. 1616 *cr.* BARON BOYLE OF YOUGHAL, co. Cork. On 26 Oct. 1620 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN and EARL OF CORK [I.] See "*Cork*," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1620.

BOYLE OF KINALMEAKY.

Viscounty [I.] 1. The Hon. LEWIS BOYLE,^(a) 4th but 2nd surv. s. of Richard, 1st EARL OF CORK [I.], "the great Earl," by his 2nd wife Catharine, da. of Sir Geoffrey FENTON, was *b.* 28th May 1619, and was, v.p. *cr.* BARON OF BANDON BRIDGE and VISCOUNT BOYLE

(a) "The four eldest [surv.] sons of the Earl of Cork are said to have been popularly distinguished, as *Richard the Rich*, [afterwards 2nd Earl of Cork (I.), *cr.* in 1664, Earl of Burlington]; *Lewis the Valiant*, [*cr.* in 1628, Viscount Boyle of Kinalmeaky (I.)]; *Roger the Wise*, [*cr.* in 1628, Baron Boyle of Broghill (I.), and in 1660, Earl of Ormery (I.)]; and *Francis the Just*, [*cr.* in 1660, Viscount Shannon (I.)]. The fifth, his Father's favourite was the celebrated Robert Boyle, the Philosopher, whose undecorated name, it is usual to observe, was superior to any title. He [*d.* 30 Dec. 1691, but] left no descendants." See Craik's "*Romance of the Peerage*," vol. iv, p. 46. The only parallel case is that of the five sons of the 1st Earl of Mornington [I.], of whom the eldest was *cr.* in 1799, Marquess Wellesley [I.]; the third, in 1814, Duke of Wellington; the second, in 1821, Baron Maryborough, and the youngest, in 1828, Baron Cowley.

OF KINALMEAKY, co. Cork [I.], on 28 Feb. 1627/8 (being then but 8 years of age) with a *spec. rem.*, failing the heirs male of his body, to the heirs male of the body of Earl Richard, his Father, whom failing, to the heirs male of the said Earl for ever.^(a) He entered Gray's Inn, London, 17 March 1635/6. He was subsequently Gov. of Bandon, and did good service to the Royal cause in co. Cork. He *m.* 26 Dec 1638 [or 1639], at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall (the King giving her in marriage) Elizabeth, da. of William (FIELDING), 1st EARL OF DENBIGH, by Susan, da. of Sir George VILLIERS. He *d. s.p.*, being slain in command of a troop of Horse at the battle of Liscarroll, 2 Sep. 1642, and was *bur.* at Lismore. His widow, who became a Roman Catholic, and who was Principal Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen Dowager Henrietta Maria, was on 14 July 1660 *cr.* COUNTESS OF GUILDFORD,^(b) co. Surrey, for life. She *d.* Sep. 1667, at Colombe, near Paris, when her Peerage became *extinct*. Will dat. 2 Sep. 1667, pr. 20 Nov. following.

II. 1642, 2. RICHARD BOYLE, styled VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN, elder or br. of deceased, who as s. and h. *apparent*, of Richard, EARL OF CORK [I.] 1643. was *possibly*, in 1642, entitled to succeed, under the *spec. rem.*, to the titles of VISCOUNT BOYLE OF KINALMEAKY and BARON OF BANDON BRIDGE [I.] In Sep. 1643 he became *actual* h. to his father, and as such was *unquestionably* so entitled to these Peerages as well as to the Earldom of Cork, &c. [I.]. In this Earldom these dignities continue merged. See "CORK," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1620.

BOYLE OF BROGHILL.

Barony [I.] 1. The Hon. ROGER BOYLE,^(c) 5th but 3rd surv. s. of I. 1628. Richard, 1st EARL OF CORK [I.], "the great Earl" by his 2nd wife Catharine, da. of Sir Geoffrey FENTON, was, on 28 Feb. 1627/8, the same day on which Lewis Boyle, his next elder br. was ennobled, as above-mentioned, *cr.* (before he was 7 years old) LORD BOYLE, BARON OF BROGHILL [I.], with a like *spec. rem.* On 5 Sep. 1660, he was *cr.* EARL OF ORRERY, co. Cork [I.]. See fuller account under "ORRERY," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1660.

BOYLE, co. LIMERICK.

i.e. "BARON BOYLE AND VISCOUNT SHANNON, co. Limerick [I.]. See "SHANNON," Viscounty of [I.], *cr.* 1660^(c); *ex.* 1740.

BOYLE, co. WICKLOW.

i.e. "BARON BOYLE AND VISCOUNT BLESINGTON, co. Wicklow," [I.]. See "BLESINGTON," Viscounty of [I.], *cr.* 1673; *ex.* 1732.

(a) The Privy Seal, dat. at Westm. 30 Nov. 1627, (directing, also, the honour of Knighthood to be conferred on him), and the preamble of the patent itself are in "Lodge" Vol. I. p. 164. The patent is printed in Nicolas' "Earldom of Devon" as an argument that a patent worded to "heirs male" means heirs male *collateral*. The *express* limitations, however, here considered necessary to *extend* the grant to such collaterals afford in reality an *argument against* such extended meaning of the words "heirs male." It is well observed by the learned John Riddell, in his "Scotch Peerage Law" (1833) p. 3, *note*—that the grant of this Peerage "altho' proving [what it is to be presumed no one ever questioned] that there *could* be a collateral male limitation in honours, is *not*, however, an example of one *simply hereditus masculis*. The limitation is to Lewis Boyle and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to the heirs male of the body of Richard, Earl of Cork, his Father; whom failing, *rectis hereditibus masculis dicti Comitiss*;" the meaning, therefore, of HEIRS MALE under the last *rem.*, is peculiarly fixed by the context; and, besides, it is expressly declared in the preamble, that the King wished not only to give the title to Lewis *verum etiam omnibus hereditibus masculis tam de corpore, quam a LATERE, dicti Comitiss*."

(b) In this patent (*only*) the word "Guildford" is so spelt. The subsequent ones (1674, 1683 and 1752) have it "Guilford."

(c) See p. 400, note "a"

BOYLE OF KELBURN, &c.

BOYLE OF STEWARTOUN, &c.

- Barony [S.]** } 1. DAVID BOYLE of Kelburn, co. Ayr, was, on 31 Jan.
I. 1699. } 1698/9, *cr.* LORD BOYLE of KELBURN, STEWARTOUN,
 } CUMBRA., LARGS and DALRY [S.]. On 12 April 1703, he was *cr.*
I. 1703: } EARL OF GLASGOW, VISCOUNT OF KELBURN, and LORD
 } BOYLE OF STEWARTOUN, CUMBRAES, FINNICK, LARGS
 } AND DALRY [S.], with a spec. rem. (in both instances) to heirs
 male. See "GLASGOW," Earldom of [S.], *cr.* 1703.

BOYLE OF MARSTON.

- Barony.** 1. CHARLES (BOYLE), EARL OF ORRERY, LORD BOYLE,
I. 1711. BARON OF BROGHILL [I.], was on 5 Sep. 1711 *cr.* BARON BOYLE of
 Marston, co. Somerset. See "ORRERY," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1660.

BOYLE [Ireland]:

- i.e.* "VISCOUNT BOYLE AND EARL OF SHANNON [I.]. See
 "SHANNON," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1756.

BOYLE, co. ROSCOMMON.

- i.e.* "BARON ERRIS OF BOYLE,)
 co. Roscommon" [I.], *cr.* 1800.) See "LORTON," Viscounty [I.], *cr.*
i.e. "VISCOUNT LORTON OF) 1806.
 BOYLE, co. Roscommon" [I.], *cr.* 1806.)

BOYNE.

- Viscounty [I.]** 1. GUSTAVUS (HAMILTON), BARON HAMILTON OF STACK-
I. 1717. ALLAN [I.], was, on 20 Aug. 1717, *cr.* VISCOUNT BOYNE in
 the province of Leinster [I.]. He was 3rd and yst. s. of Sir
 FREDERICK HAMILTON of Manor Hamilton, (formerly Carrowrosse)
 in the Barony of Dromahere, co. Leitrim (sometime an officer under Gustavus
 Adolphus, King of Sweden and, subsequently, under James I and Charles I of England),
 by Sidney, da. and h. of Sir John VAUGHAN, Gov. of Londonderry, which Frederick
 was yr. s. of Claud (HAMILTON), 1st LORD PAISLEY [S.]. He was *b.* about 1540, and
 early joined the army. Being in attendance as Capt. on the Duke of Ormond,
 Chancellor of Oxford, he was *cr.* D.C.L. of that Univ. on 5 Aug. 1677. P.C. to James II,
 William III, Anne, and Geo. I. In 1689 he espoused the Protestant cause, defending
 Coleraine and Derry against the Irish, distinguishing himself at the battle of the
 BOYNE (where his horse was shot under him), and storming Athlone, of which he was
 made Gov., receiving a grant of forfeited lands. He was M.P. for co. Donegal 1692-
 1699 and 1703-1707. Being then a Major Gen. he was on 20 Oct. 1715 *cr.* BARON
 HAMILTON OF STACKALLAN [I.] and in less than two years afterwards was *cr.*
 VISCOUNT BOYNE [I.] as above.^(a) He *m.* Elizabeth, 2nd. d. of Sir Henry BROOKE of
 Brooke's Borough, co. Fermanagh by his 2nd. wife Anne, da. of Sir George ST. GEORGE,
 Bart. She *d.* at Stackallan, co. Meath, 28 Dec. 1721. He *d.* there 16 Sep. 1723 in his
 84th year.
- II. 1723.** 2. GUSTAVUS (HAMILTON), VISCOUNT BOYNE, &c. [I.]
 grandson and h. being s. and h. of the Hon. Frederick HAMILTON, by
 Sophia, sister of James, 1st. EARL OF CLANBRASSIL [I.] da. of James HAMILTON
 of Tollymore, which Frederick was s. and h. ap. of the 1st. Viscount and *d.* v.p. 10
 Dec. 1715. He was *b.* 1710; *ed.* at Westm. School; took his seat in the House of

(a) The preambles (very copious ones) to both these creations are in "Lodge" vol.
 V. p. 176, &c.

Peers [I.] 24 Dec. 1731 was M.P. for Newport, Isle of Wight 1736-41. P.C. [I.] 1736; Commissioner of the Revenue, 1737. He *d.* unm. 18 April 1746, and was *bur.* at Stackallan. Will dat. 5 April 1746, leaving his estates to his cousin, Richard Hamilton, afterwards the 4th Viscount, in tail male.

III. 1746. 3. FREDERICK (HAMILTON), VISCOUNT BOYNE, &c. [I.]
cousin and h. being s. and h. of the Hon. Gustavus Hamilton of Redwood, King's County, by Dorothea, da. of Richard (BELLEW), BARON BELLEW [I.], which Gustavus was 2nd s. of the 1st Viscount. He was *bap.* 9 Nov. 1718 and *suc.* his Father 26 Feb. 1733/4. *Took his seat 24 Oct. 1747. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of Benjamin HADLEY, of Tullamoor, in Kings County. He *d.* s.p. at Drumcondra, 2 Jan. 1772, and was *bur.* in St. Pauls Church, Dublin.

IV. 1772. 4. RICHARD (HAMILTON), VISCOUNT BOYNE, &c. [I.] br. and h. *b.* 24 March 1724. In 1761 he *suc.* to the Stackallan estates on the death of the 2nd Viscount. He was M.P. for Navan, 1755-60. He *m.* Georgiana, 2nd da. of William BURY of Shannon Grove, co. Limerick by Jane, sister of Charles, 1st EARL OF CHARLEVILLE [I.] da. of John (MOORE), BARON MOORE OF TULLAMORE [I.]. He *d.* 30 July 1789.

V. 1789. 5. GUSTAVUS (HAMILTON), VISCOUNT BOYNE, &c., [I.] s. and h. *b.* 20 Dec. 1749. He *m.* 1 April 1773, Martha Matilda, da. of Sir Quaille SOMERVILLE, 2nd Bart. [I.] by his 2nd wife Sarah, da. of Thomas TOWERS of Archerstown, co. Meath. He *d.* 29 Feb. 1816. His widow *m.* 11 July 1821 at the British Embassy, Paris, Sir Thomas WEBB, Bart., who *d.* 26 March 1823. She *d.* 16 Sep. 1826.

VI. 1816. 6. GUSTAVUS (HAMILTON), VISCOUNT BOYNE, &c., [I.] s. and h. *b.* 12 April 1777. He *m.* 4 Aug. 1796, Harriet, da. of Benjamin BAUGH of Burwarton House, Salop. She *d.* 1 Nov. 1854. He *d.* 30 March 1855.

VII. 1855. 7. GUSTAVUS FREDERICK JOHN JAMES (HAMILTON-RUSSELL), VISCOUNT BOYNE, &c., [I.], only surv. s. and h., *b.* 11 May 1797 at Downton Hall, near Ludlow, Salop. High Sheriff of that county 1841. Having *m.* 9th Sep. 1828, Emma Maria, sister and (in 1850) h. to William RUSSELL, of Brancepeth Castle, co. Durham, da. of Matthew Russell of the same, he took by Royal lic. 26 Feb. 1850, the surname of *Russell* after that of Hamilton. On 31 Aug. 1866, he, being a leading conservative, was raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom and *cr.* BARON BRANCEPETH of Brancepeth, co. Durham. His wife *d.* 29 April 1870, at No. 22, Belgrave Sq., Midx. He *d.* 27 Oct. 1872, aged 74, at Brancepeth Castle.

VIII. 1872. 8. GUSTAVUS RUSSELL (HAMILTON-RUSSELL), VISCOUNT BOYNE (1717), and BARON HAMILTON OF STACKALLAN (1715) [I.]; also BARON BRANCEPETH (1866), only s. and h. He was *b.* 28 May, 1830; *ed.* at Eton. He *m.* 2 Sep. 1858, Katharine Frances, 3rd da. of John (SCOTT), 2nd EARL OF ELDON, by Louisa, da. of Charles (DUNCOMBE), 1st BARON FEVERSHAM. She was *b.* 15 Dec. 1837.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 18,023 acres in co. Durham (valued at above £76,000 a year), 8,424 in Salop, 580 in co. Radnor, and 439 in the North Riding of York, besides 2,739 in co. Meath. Total 30,205 acres, valued at £88,364 a year. *Principal Residences.*—Brancepeth Castle, co. Durham; Burwarton Hall, Salop, and Stackallan, co. Meath.

CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.

- p i [Preface], line 27. After "grandfathers," insert "and, in the case of Scotland, the heir apparent to *every* Peerage : such heir (when not designated by a courtesy Peerage) being, in that kingdom, always styled 'MASTER of' and even being, (according to some authorities) himself an actual Peer."
- p i. *Dele* lines 31 to 35 down to line 2 on page ii, and *insert* in lieu thereof "they are not included in this Peerage; excepting, only, when, as in the case of ABERGAVENNY and of BERKELEY, such Baronies are, (by some) supposed to have 'crystallised' into actual *Peccages*. Baronies by Tenure are a class of Dignities best treated of by themselves, and the account of them, given by *Nicolas* and reproduced by *Courthope*, is, when tested by the light of the researches made during the last threescore years, very inaccurate; besides that a vast number of such Baronies are altogether omitted by them."
- [*Note. These Baronies, as far as any account is given of them in Courthope's "Historic Peerage," have (without, mostly, any correction or addition thereto) to the end of letter "A," been inserted herein. The Reader is requested to erase such insertions accordingly.*]
- p ii, line 9. After "SCOTLAND" *dele* "the Editor, &c." to the end of line 11; *insert*, in lieu thereof "an accurate distinction between 'Peers' and other 'Lords,' (i.e. between the Greater and the Lesser Barons) is, at an early period hardly attainable. In this work, an account will be given of such Scotch Baronies only, as were Peerage Baronies or which (tho', perhaps, almost imperceptibly) developed into such. The learned John Riddell (in his 'Scotch Peerage Law,' 1833; page 89, note 2) remarks 'that we had no Hereditary Lordships of Parliament till about [1437 to 1463] the reign of James II.'"
- p ii, last line. *dele* "as also of" to "successor," line 5 of page iii.
- p iv, line 21. After "acknowledged," *insert* "The account of the *Family estates* is taken from Bateman's "Great Landowners of Great Britain and Ireland," 1883. An earlier edition was pub. in 1878. A still earlier one, which related to England *alone* (being called "The Acre-ocracy of England") was pub. in 1876. It should also be mentioned that, early in 1886 (about two years after this publication had commenced) a *most important* work, as far as the higher grades (Dukes to Viscounts) of the *English* Peerage is concerned, has appeared. It is entitled (somewhat strangely, inasmuch as it is *not* by an "official," nor under "official" sanction, and [alas!] does *not* (excepting in some few *special* instances) contain the "Barons.") "*The official Baronage of England*, by James E. Doyle." [3 vols. 4to.]. The great value of this work consists in the long list of the various appointments held by the Peers therein mentioned, the dates whereof (of which a free use has been made in this work), having been sought out, with wonderful and most commendable industry, from the original authorities by the indefatigable Editor.
- p v. *Dele* lines 5 to 14; and, in subsequent lines, *alter* "3" to "10," to "2" to "9" respectively.
- p vii, line 15. For "Hewlett, jur.," read "Hewlett's Jur."
- p viii, lines 24 and 25. For "*succ.*" read "*suc.*," and for "*summ.*," read "*sum.*"
- p x, line 13. For "Badenock," read "Badenoch."
- p xi, line 20. For "4275," read "1275."
- p xii, line 22. *Dele* the word "as."
- p 1, lines 1 and 2. For "Abbeyliex," read "Abbeyleix;" and, at the end of line 3, *insert* "Baron [U.K.], cr. 1884."
- p 2, note "a," line 8; for "Muskry" read "Muskery."
- p 4, line 19. For "da.," read "illegit. da."
- p 5. *Cancel*; and *insert* in place thereof, the page 5 (commencing with "Marquessate" in lieu of "Marquesses") given with the "Corrigenda."
- p 7. [In some copies only]. for "1834" and "1851" (the date of death of two of the Earls of Derby), read "1851" and "1869."
- p 8. The DUKE OF ABERCORN "d. 31 Oct. 1885, aged 74, at Baronscourt and was *bur.* there. Will &c. dat. 13 March 1869 to 2 Feb. 1877, pr. 27 Feb. 1886 above

- £144,000." *Alter the succession accordingly*; line 23, for "William," read "James;" line 29, *dele* "Where he was living" down to "Edzell," *insert*, "whence he returned in 1658. He *m.* (contract Aug. 1643) Jeane,^(c) da. of Patrick LEIGHTON of Duniland, co. Forfar. See Fraser's "*Carnegies*;" last line, *after* "s. and h," *dele* "He d." and *insert* "b. 1645, but, owing to his Father's misconduct, not *bap.* till 30 April 1650 at Abercrombie. He d. in obscurity at Kinneff, co. Fife."
- p. 9, line 4. For "Menzie," read "Monzie;" line 11, for "Peebles," read "Perth;" line 14, for "1796-78," read "1796-98;" line 23, for "1806-7," read "1896-07 and 1812-15;" line 51, LORD ABERDARE was "*cr.* G.C.B. (Civil) 7 Jan. 1885."
- p. 10, line 5. *After* "1668," *insert* "M.P. for co. Aberdeen, 1669-74; *Convention* 1678, and 1681-82;" line 20, *dele* "and 1727," *insert* "but not in 1727;" line 25, *after* "Susan," *insert* "or Anne (which last she is called in the Fun. entries at the Lyon office);" line 26, *dele* "Query if she did not," *insert* "She."
- p. 12, line 21. For "Hen. II," read "Hen. III."
- p. 24, note "d" at end of last line, *after* "1717;" *insert* "[This note continued at page 26]."
- p. 27, line 7. The "MARQUESS OF ABERGAVENNY was *el.* K.G. and *iny.* at Windsor, 22 Feb. 1886; line 18, *dele* "ABERNETHY," down to line 6 on page 28; *dele* also notes "c" and "d."
- p. 33, line 2. LORD NORREYS "*m.* 25 July 1885, at the Roman Catholic chapel, Kingston on Thames, Rose Riversdale, 1st da. of Vice Admiral the Hon Henry Carr GLYN, C.B., by Rose, da. of the Rev. Dennis MAHONY of Dromore Castle, co. Kerry."
- p. 34, line 4. The Dow. Lady ABINGER "*d.* 13 Oct. 1886 aged 84 at West Cliff House, Brighton. Will *pr.* at Lewes, 9 Nov., above £40,000."
- p. 39, line 30. THE COUNTESS OF AILESBUURY "*was bur.* 1 May 1697 at St. Anne's Soho."
- p. 40, line 6. For "31 Dec." read "29 Dec.;" Note "a," line 1. For "that month (Dec. 1711), read "five days."
- p. 42, line 16. The MARQUESS OF AILESBUURY "*d.* at Savernake 18 Oct. 1886, aged 75, and was *bur.* at Great Bedwyn." *Alter the succession accordingly.* His grandson and h. under the designation of "G. W. T. BRUDENELL-BRUCE, aged 21, Bachelor, Cab Proprietor; Kendall's Mews, George street, Marylebone," *m.* 6 May 1884, at the Registry Office, St. Geo. Han. sq., "Julia HASELEY, aged 23, Spinster; 72 Vincent sq. Westm.," da. of "Thomas Haseley, deceased, no occupation." Witnesses "Arthur Thompson," and "Mary Jane Haseley." Each of the four Marquesses having left a widow, *all* of whom are now (1886) alive, this Lady is the junior of no less than 4 living Marchionesses of Ailesbury and (having been generally known as *Doll Tester*) is spoken of in "The World" (Oct. 1886) as "The Marchioness Dorothy, *née* TESTER, late of the refreshment department of the Theatre Royal, Brighton, and more recently, of the chorus at *The Empire* and elsewhere." As (besides these Ladies) the *mother* of the present Marquess is also alive, "the Marchioness Dorothy," in the *ordinary* course of nature would (in 1886) have been the *fifth* (living) Marchioness.
- p. 47, line 14. THE EARL OF AIRLIE was "*el.* REP. PEER [S.] 10 Dec. 1885. He *m.* 19 Jan. 1886 at St. Geo. Han. sq., Frances Elizabeth, 1st da. of Arthur Saunders William Charles Fox (GORE, 5th EARL OF ARRAN [I.], by Edith Elizabeth Henrietta, da. of Robert JOCELYN, styled VISCOUNT JOCELYN."
- p. 53, line 7. *Dele* "s.p.m. (*)" and also note "a;" *insert* after line 9 "IL 1882. 2. H.R.H. LEOPOLD CHARLES EDWARD GEORGE ALBERT, DUKE OF ALBANY, EARL OF CLARENCE AND BARON ARLOW, also DUKE OF SAXONY, &c., posthumous s. and h., b. 19 July 1884 at Claremont, in Esher, co. Surrey and *priv. bap.* there 4 Aug. following."
- p. 60, line 23. For "GOSNORTH," read "GOSWORTH."
- p. 71, line 28. For "1701," read "1675."
- p. 74. *After* line 26, *insert* "ALSOP-EN-LE-DALE. See "HINDLIP OF HINDLIP, co. Worcester AND OF ALSOP-EN-LE-DALE, co. Derby," Barony; *cr.* 1886.
- p. 73, line 42. *After* "Aston Hall afsd.," *insert* "She d. s.p.m. 29 Nov. 1812 aged 59 and was *bur.* at Kintbury, Berks, M.I.;" line 45, for "Fowie," read "Towie."
- p. 80, line 22. EARL AMHERST "*d.* at Montreal, 26 March 1886, aged 80, and was *bur.* at Riverhead. Will *pr.* 23 July following over £109,000." *Alter the successions accordingly.*

- p. 87, line 20. For "1801," read "1781."
- p. 95, line 16. After "coheir" insert "His admon. as Sir Gilbert Umfraville, Knt. is at Lambeth, dat. 19 Feb. 1421."
- p. 96, line 7. For "da." read "generally considered to have been da.," line 8; after "ORKNEY [S.]" insert "but who more probably was a sister of the said Sir William."
- p. 114. After line 15, insert "ARANE" i.e. "LORD OF ARANE AND HAMILTON" [S.] See "ARRAN" Earldom of, [S.], cr. 1581; attained 1585."
- p. 118. After line 7, insert "ARDENERIE." "JOHN OF DE BURGO, alias Mac William Ewghter BOURKE, Knt. was in May (between the 10th and 20th) 1580 cr. BARON OF ARDENERIE [L.] with limitation to the heirs male of his body. Pat. Roll. no. 1176, 21 Eliz.; p. 2, m. 2 (41)." See "Appendix."
- p. 126, line 21. For "1764," read "1767."
- p. 128, line 5. For "Aug. 1822," read "Aug. 1862."
- p. 133, line 41. For "AVANE," read "ARANE."
- p. 144, line 30. For "RHYS DE VERDON," read "RICHESIA DE VERDON (heiress of Croxden and Foundress of Grace Dieu Monastery, co. Leicester) whose children bore her name of Verdon, their Father (to whom she was second wife) being Theobald BUTLER [*Pincerna*] the second Baron [L.] of that name."
- p. 151. At the end of last line insert "His widow was bar. 10 Jan. 1580/1, at Gosfield as Ann, Lady Mautravers, ux. William Deane, Esquire. Her will dat. 26 March 1573 in which she styles herself the Lady Ann Mautravers late wife of the Right Hon. Henry, Earl of Arundel, bequeaths her residue to "my servant" William Deane whom she makes executor. It was pr. 15 Feb. 1580, 1, at the Consistory Court of London by the said William Deane."
- p. 157, line 42. After "s. and h.," insert "bap. 23 Feb. 1607/8 at St. Andrew's Holborn."
- p. 158, line 9. For "Dorothy his wife," read "Dorothy, da. of John STACY of London and Ellenor, da. of Thomas BLAKE of Easton. Hants."
- p. 159, line 41. After "secondly," insert "14 Feb. 1692/3, at Allhallows Staining, London."
- p. 160. After line 22, insert "ASHBOURNE." The Rt. Hon. EDWARD GIBSON [Lord] Chancellor of Ireland, was, on 4 July 1885, cr. BARON ASHBORNE of Ashbourne, co. Meath. See "Appendix."
- p. 161. After line 4. Emily Theophila, Dow. VISCOUNTESS ASHBROOK "d. 9 April 1885 at Queen's Gate Terrace (No. 26), Midx. in her 95th year. Will pr. 9 May following, above £73,000;" line 11. Mary Anne, Dow. VISCOUNTESS ASHBROOK, "d. 15 June 1886, in her 84th year, at Knockatrina, near Durrow."
- p. 167, line 14, &c. Dele "Maud," down to "Creek," insert "Sibilla."
- p. 172, lines 9 and 10; Dele "1244," insert "1254." Line 27, &c., Dele "or possibly," down to "d. v.p."
- p. 178. After line 10, insert "ATHERDEE, see ARDEE."
- p. 181, lines 27 to 29. Dele "He d. 1284," down to "s. and h." The EARLS OF ATHOLE [S.] here given as "IX" and "X" respectively were one and the same person, viz. the 9th Earl who d. in 1306. After the succeeding numbers accordingly. See "*The Genealogist*" [N.S.] Vol. ii, p. 314, Vol. iii, p. 64 and p. 124 where also it is mentioned that he m. Marjory, da. of Donald, EARL OF MAR [S.], by Helen, (widow of Malcolm, EARL OF FIFE [S.]) da. of Llewellyn, Prince of North Wales. This alliance accounts for his joining the party of Bruce, whose first wife was sister to the said Marjory.
- p. 192. Insert to "AUBIGNY" this note. "For a reliable account of these Lords see a tabular pedigree in the proceedings of the "*Archæologia Cantiana*," vol. xii, p. 105, very carefully compiled by the Lady Elizabeth Cust. Note, also, that the vol. marked 21949, of the Addit. MSS. in the British Museum contains the accounts of Aubigny."
- p. 193, line 25. Dele "Longueville," insert "LA QUEUILLE, da. and coheir of François, SEIGNEUR DE LA QUEUILLE." Line 32, insert "He m. Anne DE LA QUEUILLE, yr. sister of Jacqueline abovenamed. He d. 1567. His widow's will is dat. 4 Dec. 1579." Line 33; For "1570?" read "1567."
- p. 195, line 11. Dele "I." Lines 12 and 13; dele "or X," also "or 1656." Lines 14 to 16; dele "suc. to the same" down to "abovenamed;" insert "assumed the same to the detriment of the issue of his said br. George." Line 5; dele

- "IX? 1642, 2," insert "X, 1665" and transfer the whole of this entry of "Charles Stuart" after that of "XI, 1642, Lord Ludovick Stuart." Line 6; *del* "It is," down to "Aubigny," and insert "of George, Lord of Aubigny, abovenamed. He was not recognised till after 1665 as the owner of the *Lordskip of Aubigny*, for which he did homage by proxy in May 1670." In note "f" for "1660," read "1666."
- p. 225. After line 46; insert "BALNEIL, *i.e.* LORD LINDSAY AND BALNEIL" [S.]; See BALCARRES, Earldom of [S.], *cr.* 1651."
- p. 227, line 3. *Del* "Will, 1751."
- p. 238, line 12. For "John," read "James."
- p. 240, line 27. THE EARL OF BANTRY "*m.* 18 Feb. 1886, at Rome, Rosamond, da. of the Hon. Edmund George PETRE (5th s. of the 11th Lord Petre) by Mary Anne Jane, da. of Loraine M. KERR. She was *b.* 25 Aug. 1857."
- p. 247, after line 16. Insert "BARNES, *i.e.* LORD RAMSAY OF BARNES, co. Haddington, [S.]. See HADDINGTON, Viscounty [S.], *cr.* 1606."
- p. 249, line 45. VISCOUNT BARRINGTON "*d.* s.p.m. 6 Nov. 1886, after a few hours' illness at Grimsthorpe Castle co. Lincoln, aged 62, and was *bur.* at Shrivensham, Berks. He was *suc.* in all his honours [U.K. as well as I.] by his br. and h. male, Percy Barrington; see "Addenda."
- p. 253, line 1. For "161," read "1617."
- p. 293, note "b," after line 25 thereof. Insert "1450. WARWICK, Earldom, confirmed 23 July 1449 on Richard Nevill, who *resigned* the same, receiving a regnant thereof 2 March 1450, to himself and Ann, his wife." Insert also "1469. NORTHUMBERLAND, Earldom, *cr.* 27 May 1465. The letters patent were brought into Chancery and cancelled (1468-9), 8 Ed. IV, the resigner thereof, John Nevill, being, on 25 March 1470, *cr.* Marquess of Montagu."
- p. 321, line 53. For "Barkley," read "Barkly."
- p. 330. For "1488 to 1492," read "1489 to 1492."
- p. 331, note "b," line 1. For "1488," read "1489;" and for "Marquess," read "Marques."

REMARKS ON THE DUKEDOM OF CHATELLERAULT.

By the REV. JOHN WOODWARD, F.S.A.

[See *ante* page 5, note "a."]

"It has been doubted of late whether the title of *Duc de Châtellerault* ever existed as a *peerage dignity*, and it has even been argued by the late^(*) R. R. Stodart (in his paper on the Dukedom of Châtellerault in *Her. Gen.* iv, pp. 97-107) that no creation of a Duchy took place, and that the object of the grant made by Henry II (5 Feb. 1548/2) to James, Earl of Arran, and his heirs was merely to secure a yearly revenue of 12,000 livres to the grantee. This opinion was fortified by the fact that the letters patent of Châtellerault differ from those by which, three years later, the Constable de Montmorency was created Duke: Mr. Stodart concluded therefore that the title of Duke was never regularly conferred at all, and was only a title of courtesy given to Arran as Lord of the Duchy. But, (though in a later part of his paper he seems to be aware of

(*) Robert Riddle Stodart (*b.* 16 Nov. 1827) Lyon Clerk Depute, 1863, to whose uniform and unflinching kindness the Editor is deeply indebted for many an able revision of the earlier notices of the Scotch Peerages contained in this vol., died (before its completion) 19 April 1886. An appreciative notice of him, by one who knew him well, is in "*The Genealogist*," vol. iii (new series), pp. 129-135.

ⁱ) Mr. Stodart has overlooked the fact that in France, *Dukes* were not necessarily *Peers*. It is quite clear that in the sense of being a *ducé-pairie* the duchy created by Henry II for Arran was not "a peerage dignity;" but that did not at all affect the fact that the Duchy was nevertheless a *hereditary* dignity. The difference in the letters patent on which Mr. Stodart lays stress, is fully accounted for by the fact that Montmorency *was* created (while Arran was *not*) "*Duc et pair*;" and it must be added that no further argument can be based upon the difference in the letters-patent if it be remembered that Montmorency was the first French subject created "*Duc et pair*" by letters patent;¹ of this fact Mr. Stodart seems to be unaware.

It must be noted that by the treaty signed at Châtillon, Jan. 27, 1547, Hen. II expressly engaged "à conférer au Comte d'Arran le titre de duc, avec duché en ce royaume de France de douze mille livres de rente, pour lui, ses hoirs et ayants cause, à perpétuité." The after proceedings show clearly that this engagement was carried out to the letter by Henry. On Feb. 15, 1548 the act of cession of the duchy of Châtellerault received the sign manual. In the same month letters patent of investiture were delivered by the King at St. Germain's. In the month of July letters de *grand naturalité* were granted to the "Comte d'Arran, duc de Châtellerault, pour lui et ses héritiers;" and moreover the King divested himself and his successors of the "*droit d'aubeyne*" with regard to the duchy, in favour of the Duke, his heirs and successors. In 1550, the Bishop of Ross, as procurator for Arran, did homage for the Duchy, and the needful proceedings in fulfilment of the provisions of the treaty were thus completed. There is really no doubt whatever that a hereditary duchy was fully and legally created, and that it was not merely a rental of 12,000 livres which was secured to Arran and his heirs. The King thoroughly carried out the stipulations of the treaty, and we may be sure that no other arrangement would have satisfied the Earl. No doubt could have arisen on the subject had it been remembered of how very few persons the "*pairs de France*" consisted at this time, and that the two dignities of the *ducé* and *pairie* were, and continued to be, distinct. Arran as a foreigner would care nothing for the special privileges of the *pairie*; the Duchy of Châtellerault, with its hereditary title and its guaranteed revenue of 12,000 livres, would be all that he could value. The seizure of the Duchy in 1559, after Henry's death, by the "*parlement de Poitiers*" did not destroy Arran's rights; and, in 1560, in the treaty between England, France, and Scotland, it was particularly stipulated that the Scottish *seigneurs*, *particulièrement le duc de Châtellerault rentreraient en possession et jouissance de toutes les terres, possessions, héritages, estats, et offices dont ils jouissaient en France avant le sixième Mars 1558, non obstant toutes saisies, dont par ce traité, Sa Majesté consentit par ses Ambassadeurs une pleine et entière mainlevée*. As a matter of fact the full restitution of the Duchy was hindered by various causes; though money payments were made in partial satisfaction of the claim; but the hereditary rights granted to Arran and his heirs in the Duchy, and therefore to the title of Duke of Châtellerault, were never legally annulled. It must be added that no argument can be drawn from the fact that the Earl of Arran was not always styled in documents "*Duc de Châtellerault*" by the French King, in the face of many others in which his full title was accorded to him."

[December, 1886.]

¹ Artus de Gouffier had been created in 1519 *Duc et pair* de Roanne, but died before investiture.

Complete Peerage
OF
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND,
GREAT BRITAIN

AND
THE UNITED KINGDOM
EXTANT, EXTINCT, OR DORMANT;

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED AND

EDITED BY

G. E. C.

—
VOLUME I.
—

A to Bo.

LONDON :
GEORGE BELL & SONS, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.
1887.

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BRABAZON.

Barony [I.] 1. EDWARD BRABAZON, s. and h. of Sir William B.,

I. 1616. many years Vice-Treasurer and sometime Lord Justice [I.], by Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Nicholas CLIFFORD of Holme, *suc.* his Father 9 July 1552^(a), being then in his 4th year; P.C. [I.], 1584; M.P. for co. Wicklow, 1585; Knighted by the Lord Dep. [I.] 1595; High Sheriff of co. Stafford, 1606^(b); M.P. for Bangor, 1613; one of the Council for Munster, 1615; was, on 19 July 1616, *cr.* LORD BRABAZON, BARON OF ARDEE^(c), co. Louth [I.]. He *m.* Mary, da. of Thomas SMITH, of Mitcham, Surrey. He *d.* 7 Aug. 1625, and was *bur.* at S. Katharine's, Dublin. Will, in which he styles himself "Sir Edward Brabazon, Knight, Lord Baron of Ardee" dat. 16 Feb. 1624/5 to 27 March 1625, pr. 23 April 1638. His widow *d.* 13 of the same month of Aug. 1625, and was *bur.* with him.

II. 1625. 2. WILLIAM (BRABAZON), LORD BRABAZON, BARON OF ARDEE [I.] s. and h.^(d) On 16 April 1627, he was *cr.* EARL OF MEATH [I.]. See "MEATH" Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1627.

BRABOURNE.

Barony, 1. Rt. Hon. EDWARD HUGESSEN KNATCHBULL-HUGES-

I. 1880. SEN.^(e) was, on 26 May 1880, *cr.* BARON BRABOURNE OF BRABOURNE, co. Kent. He was 6th s. of the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward KNATCHBULL, Bart., being the 1st s. of his 2nd wife, Fanny Catharine, da. of Edward KNIGHT of Godmersham Park, Kent. He was *b.* 29 April 1829, at Mersham Hatch, Kent; *ed.* at Eton, and at Mag. Coll. Oxford; B.A. and M.A., 1850; on the death of his Father, 24 May 1849, took the additional surname of *Huggessen*. M.P. for Sandwich, 1857-80; a Lord of the Treasury, 1859-66; Under Sec. of State for Home Depart., May to July 1866, and again 1868-71, and for the Colonies 1871-74, P.C., 1873; and was *raised to the Peerage*, 1880, as above. He *m.* 19 Oct. 1852, Anna Maria Elizabeth, *yst. da.* of Rev. Marcus Richard SOUTHWELL, M.A., Vicar of St. Stephens, Herts, by Cecilia Jane, da. of Alfred Schomberg JOHNSON, of Tamerton Foliot, Devon.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 4173 acres in Kent, valued at £5,646 a year. *Principal Residence.* Smeeth Paddocks, near Ashford, Kent.

BRACKLEY.

Viscounty. 1. THOMAS (EGERTON), "BARON OF ELLESMERE," was, on

I. 1616. 7 Nov. 1616, *cr.* VISCOUNT BRACKLEY. He was illegit. s. of Sir Richard EGERTON of Ridley, co. Chester, by Alice SPARKE of Bickerton, Spinster; *b.* 1540; *ed.* at Brasenose Coll., Oxford; Barrister (Linc. Inn) 1572, and Treasurer (Linc. Inn) 1587; Solicitor Gen., 1581-92; M.P. for Cheshire, 1585-86; Attorney-Gen., 1592-94; Chamberlain of Chester, 1594-1603; Knighted, by the Queen, 18 May 1594; Master of the Rolls 1594 to 1603, being, during part of that period, 6 May 1596 to 24 July 1603, LORD KEEPER, having been continued in that office (March to July 1603) by James I.; P.C. 1596. On 18 Dec. 1598, by the devise of Richard Brereton, of Tatton, co. Chester (who had *m.* Dorothy, the legit. da. and

(a) See "Lodge" Vol. i, p. 266 *note*. The M.I. states (erroneously) his death to have been in 1548.

(b) He resided, when in England, at Nether Whitacre, co. Warwick, which he had purchased in 1598, and which was sold by his s. and h. in 1630.

(c) See the long preamble to the patent in "Lodge," Vol. i, p. 272.

(d) See *ante*, Vol. i, p. 116, *note* "e" as to a claim of the Barony of Ardee [I.] by the heir *gen.* as against the heir male.

(e) Mary, da. (whose issue became sole heir) of William Western HUGESSEN, of Provender, Kent, *m.* 1780 Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., and was *suc.* in the Huggessen estates by her s. and h. (the father of Lord Brabourne), who devised them to his widow (his 2nd wife) and her issue, of which Lord Brabourne was the eldest son.

h. of his Father), he inherited that and other estates of the Brereton family. On 21 July 1603, he was *cr.* BARON OF ELLESMERE^(a). co. Salop, and on the 24 inst. LORD CHANCELLOR, which high office he retained till twelve days before his death having been LORD KEEPER or LORD CHANCELLOR nearly 21 years. He was, also, twice (9 Nov. 1603 and 24 May 1616) LORD HIGH STEWARD for the trial of Peers; was Lord Lieut. of Bucks, 1607-16; and Chancellor of Oxford, 1610-17. On 7 Nov. 1616 he was *cr.* Viscount *Brackley*, as above,^(b) and, some four months afterwards when on his death bed, is said to have been promised an EARLDOM.^(c) His reputation as a Lawyer was great among his contemporaries, and the freedom of the Court of Chancery from the jurisdiction of the Common Law (as claimed by Chief Justice Coke) was greatly his work. He *m.* firstly, before 1576, Elizabeth, da. of Thomas RAVENSCROFT of Bretton, co. Flint, by Catharine, da. of Richard GROSVENOR of Eaton, co. Chester. She *d.* 1588, and was *bur.* at Doddleston, co. Chester, M.I. He *m.* secondly, in or after 1596, Elizabeth, widow of Sir John WOLLEY (relict of Richard POLSTED) da. of Sir William MORE, of Loseley, Surrey, by Margaret, da. of Ralph DANIELL, of Swaffham, Norfolk. She was *bur.* at St. Paul's 21 Jan'y. 1599. Burial regd. at St. Gregory's, London. He *m.* thirdly, 20 Oct. 1600, Alice, Dow. COUNTESS OF DERBY, da. of Sir John SPENCER of Althorpe, co. Northampton, by Katharine, da. of Sir Thomas KITSON of Hengrave, Suffolk. He *d.* at York House, Whitehall, 15 March 1616/7, in his 77th year, and was *bur.* 10 April, at Doddleston afd.; M.I. Will pr. 1617. Fun. certif. in Coll. of Arms. His widow *d.* 26 and was *bur.* 28 Jan'y. 1636/7 at Harefield,^(d) Midx. Her will pr. 1637.

II. 1617. 2. JOHN (EGERTON) VISCOUNT BRACKLEY AND BARON ELLESMERE, 2d. but only surv. s. and h.^(e) by first wife, *b.* 1579. He was on 27 May 1617 *cr.* EARL OF BRIDGEWATER. See "BRIDGEWATER" Earldom of, *cr.* 1617, *extinct*, 1829.

i.e. "MARQUESS OF BRACKLEY, co. Northampton," and Duke of Bridgewater; See "BRIDGEWATER" Dukedom of, *cr.* 1720; *ex.* 1803.

i.e. "VISCOUNT BRACKLEY of Brackley, co. Northampton," and Earl of Ellesmere; See "ELLESMERE" Earldom of, *cr.* 1846.

BRACO OF KILBRYDE.

Barony [I.] 1. WILLIAM DUFF of Braco, in Muthill, co. Perth, was, I. 1735. on 28 July 1735, *cr.* BARON BRACO OF KILBRYDE, co. Cavan [I.]. On 26 April 1759, he was *cr.* VISCOUNT MACDUFF AND EARL FIFE [I.] See "FIFE" Earldom [I.], *cr.* 1759.

BRADESTON.

Barony by writ. 1. THOMAS DE BRADESTON of Bradeston, in Berkeley, co. Glouc., s. and h. of Henry B. of the same and Isabel his wife, served in the Scottish wars, 10 and 13 Ed. II. In 15 Ed. II. (1321-22) I. 1342, he suffered forfeiture for taking part against the De Spencers, but was to 1360. pardoned next year; Gov. of Berkeley Castle, and Keeper of Kingswood chase. He took part with the Queen Consort: was made Gent. of the

^(a) The estate of Ellesmere and Knockin he had purchased from the feoffees of William, 6th Earl of Derby, who had inherited them from the family of Strange. See "Gent. Mag." Vol. 63, pt. I. p. 42.

^(b) He took this title from his son's property. The Manor of Brackley, co. Northampton, was part of the portion of Frances, da. and coheir of Ferdinando (Stanley) Earl of Derby, who *m.* (his said son) John Egerton, (afterwards) 2nd Viscount Brackley.

^(c) The fact of his s. and h. having been *cr.* an Earl within two months of his death confirms this supposition. The motive of choosing the title of "*Bridgewater*" is not apparent.

^(d) At Harefield the Lord Keeper had entertained Queen Elizabeth for three days within eight months of her death.

^(e) Sir Thomas Egerton, his elder br. was Knighted at Calais 1597, *d.* s.p.m. and v.p. in Ireland and was *bur.* 27 Sep. 1599 at Doddleston.

Privy Chamber at the Accession of Ed. III; Knight Banneret, 1330; served in the wars with France with great distinction, and was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD BRADESTON) by writs 25 Feby. (1341/2) 16 Ed. III. to 3 April (1360) 34 Ed. III. He *m.* Agnes. He *d.* Aug. 1360, since which time the Barony has been *dormant*. His widow *d.* 1369.

[THOMAS DE BRADESTON, grandson and h. (being only s. and h. of Sir Robert B., s. and h. ap. of the last Lord, who *d.* v.p.) was aged 8 years in 1360, but appears never to have been sum. to Parl. In 1369, when still a minor, he was in the French wars. He *m.* Adela DE BURGH. He *d.* s.p.m. 1374, leaving Elizabeth his da. and h. then aged 6 months on whom the Barony should, apparently, have devolved. She *m.* Sir Walter DE LA POLE by whom she had a da. and h., Margaret, who *m.* Thomas INGOLDSTHORPE, whose s. and h. Sir Edmund Ingoldsthorpe left an only da. and h. Isabel, *m.* John NEVILL, who was sum. by writ; 1460, as LORD NEVILL OF MONTAGU. With this Barony, therefore, the Barony of Bradeston (or the right thereto) became thus united and was *attainted* therewith in 1471. See "MONTAGU" Marquessate of, *cr.* 1470; *attainted* 1471.]

BRADFORD.

Earldom. 1. FRANCIS (NEWPORT), VISCOUNT NEWPORT OF BRAD-

I. 1694. *FORD*, was, on 11 May 1694, *cr.* EARL OF BRADFORD, co. Salop. He was s. and h. of Richard, (NEWPORT), BARON NEWPORT OF HIGH ERCALL (so *cr.* 1642) by Rachael, da. of John LEVESON of Haling, sister and h. of Sir Richard Leveson of Trentham, co. Stafford. He was *b.* 23 Feb. 1620; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 18 Nov. 1635; was M.P. for Shrewsbury 1640-44, being "disabled" 22 Jan. 1644. In that year he fought valiantly on the King's side, together with his Father, whom he *suc.* in the Peerage, 8 Feb. 1650; Lord-Lieut. of Salop 1660-1704; Comptroller of the Household, 1668; P.C., 1668-1689; Treasurer of the Household, 1672-87 and 1689-1708. On 11 March 1675 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT NEWPORT OF BRADFORD, co. Salop. He was Cofferer of the Household, 1691; and on the 11 May 1694, was by William III *cr.* *Earl of Bradford*, as above. He *m.* 28 April 1642, at St. Giles-in-the-fields, Diana 4th and yst. da. of Francis (RUSSELL) 4th EARL OF BEDFORD, by Catharine, da. and coheir of Giles (BRYDGES), LORD CHANDOS (mar. lic. from Bp. of London). She *d.* 30 Jan. and was *bur.* 4 Feb. 1695, aged 73, at Chenies, Bucks. He *d.* 19 Sep. 1708. Will pr. Oct. 1708.

II. 1708. 2. RICHARD (NEWPORT), EARL OF BRADFORD, &c., s. and h. *b.* 1645; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 28 June 1661, aged 16, and was *cr.* M.A. 12 Sep. following. M.P. for Salop 1679-90 and 1695-98; Lord Lieut. of Salop 1704-12 and 1714-23; P.C. 1714. He *m.* Mary, 3rd and yst. da. and coheir of Sir Thomas WILBRAHAM of Woodhay, Bart. by Elizabeth, da. and h. of Edward MITTON of Weston Park, co. Stafford. He *d.* 14 June 1723. Will pr. 1723. His widow, who inherited the estate of Weston, *d.* 3 Dec. 1737, aged 76, and was *bur.* at Weston. Will dat. 8 Oct. and pr. 31 Dec. 1737.

III. 1723. 3. HENRY (NEWPORT), EARL OF BRADFORD, &c., s. and h. *b.* 1684; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 4 May 1699, aged 15. M.P. for Bishop's Castle, 1706-8; for Salop, 1708-22; Lord Lieut. of co. Stafford 1724-34. He appears to have *d.* unm., but allusion is made to the remarriage, in 1737 (or thereabouts), of "the Countess" [Query, his Mistress ?] in family letters^(*)

(*) The date of these letters was certainly *after* April 1736. As the Dow. Countess of the 2nd Earl would then be about 75, it is hardly probable she can be the person indicated. See "Additions for a Royal descent" by Miss T. E. Sharpe, Part 2. (London, 1881) p. 17.

BRADFORD.

He *d. s.p. legit.* 25 Dec. 1734, in his 52nd year and was *bur.* at Westm. Abbey. Will &c., dat. 8 May 1730 to 17 April 1733, pr. 21 Jan. 1734/5.^(a)

IV. 1734

to 1762. 4. THOMAS (NEWPORT), EARL OF BRADFORD [1694] VISCOUNT NEWPORT OF BRADFORD [1675] and BARON NEWPORT OF HIGH ERCALL [1642] only surv. br. and h.^(b) He was a lunatic and *d. unm.* 18 April 1762, when *all his honours became extinct.* Admon. 4 May 1762, to his sister Diana, Dow. Countess of Mountrath [1.]

Barony.

I. 1794.

1. SIR HENRY BRIDGEMAN, Bart., of Weston Park, co. Stafford, abovenamed, s. and h. of Sir Orlando B., Bart., by Anne, 2nd da. of Richard (NEWPORT), 2nd EARL OF BRADFORD, (sister of, and whose issue became coheir to, the 3rd and 4th Earls) was *b.* 7 Sep. 1725, *suc.* his maternal uncle, the 4th Earl, in 1762, in the estate of Weston and *suc.* his Father, 25 July 1764, in the estate of Castle Bromwich, co. Warwick, &c.; was M.P. for Ludlow 1748-68; and for Wenlock 1768-94; was *cr.* LL.D. (Cambridge) 3 July 1769; and, on 13 Aug. 1794, was *cr.* BARON BRADFORD OF BRADFORD, Salop. He *m.* 12 July 1753, Elizabeth, da. and h. of the Rev. John SIMPSON of Stoke Hall, co. Derby. He *d.* 5 June 1800. His widow, who was *b.* 14 Nov. 1735, *d.* at Bath 6 March 1806, aged 70, and was *bur.* at Weston afd. M.I. at Solihull, co. Warwick.

II. 1800.

Earldom.

V. 1815.

1. ORLANDO (BRIDGEMAN), BARON BRADFORD, 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h. *b.* 19 March 1762; M.P. for Wigan, 1780-1800; Col. 1st Salop Militia, 1804. On 30 Nov. 1815, he was *cr.* VISCOUNT NEWPORT and EARL OF BRADFORD, both in co. Salop. He *m.* 29 May 1788, Lucy Elizabeth, 1st da. and coheir of George (BYNG), 4th VISCOUNT TORRINGTON, by Lucy, da. of John (BOYLE), 5th EARL OF CORK [1.] He *d.* 7 Sep. 1825. His widow, who was *b.* 17 Oct. 1766, *d.* 20 Sep. 1844. Will pr. May 1845.

Earldom,

VI.

Barony.

III.

} 1825.

2. GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK HENRY (BRIDGEMAN), EARL OF BRADFORD, &c., s. and h., *b.* 23 Oct. 1789. Ed. at Trin. Coll., Cambridge: M.A., 1840. He *m.* firstly, 5 March 1818, Georgina Elizabeth, da. of Sir Thomas MONCREIFFE, 5th Bart. [S.] by Elizabeth, da. of George (RAMSAY), 9th EARL OF DALHOUSIE [S.]. She *d.* 12 Oct. 1842. Admon. Feb. 1844. He *m.* secondly, 30 Oct. 1849, Helen, widow of (the br. of his 1st wife) Sir David MONCREIFFE, 6th Bart. [S.]. 2nd da. of Aeneas MACKAY of Scotstown, co. Peebles. He *d.* 22 March 1865, in 76th year, at Weston afd. His widow *d.* 25 April 1869.

Earldom.

VII.

Barony.

IV.

} 1865.

3. ORLANDO GEORGE CHARLES (BRIDGEMAN), EARL OF BRADFORD [1815], VISCOUNT NEWPORT [1815], and BARON BRADFORD [1794], also a Baronet, s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* 24 April 1819. Ed. at Harrow and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge; M.A., 1840. M.P. for South Salop 1842-65; P.C. 1852; Vice Chamberlain of the Household Feb. to Dec., 1852 and 1858-59; LORD CHAMBERLAIN of the Household 1866-68; MASTER OF THE HORSE Rifle Volunteers (1st Batt.) 1862-66. LORD LIEUT. of 1874-80; Lt.-Col. Salop

(a) In it he mentions no relative whatever; leaves £10,000 to Mrs. Ann Smyth "who has a country house near the Red Cow at Hammersmith," and all his estates to John Harrison, an infant at the age of 26, with rem. to (the child's mother) the said Ann Smyth. She *d.* 31 Oct. 1742, aged 49. The son, John Newport (formerly Harrison) *d.* a lunatic 29 April 1783 in his 63rd year. See notes to their burials in Chester's "Westm. Abbey Registers" and see Garbutt's "History of Wem.," p. 107.
(b) Richard Newport, the next eldest br. is generally stated to have *suc.* in 1734, but he *d. v.p.* and unm. His will is dat. 27 Aug. and pr. 7 Sep. 1716.

He d. s. p. Sept. 22 Dec. 1781, in his 32nd year and was bur. at Weston Abbey. Will
 Dec. dat. 8 May 1780 and 17 April 1780, per 21 July 1781 (2).

IV. 1734 A. THOMAS (Newport) Baron of Bradford [1734]
 Viscount Newport of Bradford [1734] and Baron Newport of
 Hildesheim [1734] only son of A. and B. He was knighted
 at Paris 18 April 1780, when he became Baron of
 Admon 4 May 1780, to his sister Anne, Countess of Montagu
 [1]

I. 1784 A. Sir Henry Brindley, Bart. of Weston Park, co.
 Stafford, second son of A. and B. of Sir Thomas Brindley, Bart. of
 del. of Hildesheim (Newport) and Baron of Bradford, (son of
 and whose issue became extinct in the 2nd and 3rd lines)
 was A. 7 Sep. 1734, and his mother died the 1st Feb. 1781 in the
 of Weston and was bur. Feb. 22 July 1781 in the church of St. John the Baptist, at
 Worsley, co. Lanc. He was M.P. for South Lancashire 1780-83; and for Worsley 1783-84; was
 M.P. (Cambridge) 3 July 1783; and on 13 Aug. 1784 was created BARON BRADFORD
 OF BRADFORD, Salop. He m. 12 July 1755, Elizabeth, da. and h. of the Rev.
 John Brindley of Stoke Hall, co. Derby. He d. 3 June 1800. His widow, who was
 A. 14 Nov. 1752, d. at Bath 6 March 1800, aged 70, and was bur. at Weston
 M.P. at Southall, co. Worsley.

II. 1800 A. Orlando (Brindley) Baron Bradford, 3rd
 Earl, but was A. and B. 19 March 1787; M.P. for Wigan 1780-
 1800; Co. of the North Riding 1801 to 30 Nov. 1810, he was
 V. 1810 VISCOUNT NEWPORT and EARL OF BRADFORD, both in co.
 Salop. He m. 22 May 1788, Mary Elizabeth, da. and co-heir of
 George (Bryon) 1st Viscount Torrington, by Mary, da. of John (Bryon) 5th Baron
 Cook [1]. He d. 7 Sep. 1823. His widow, who was A. 10 Sep. 1784,
 Will per May 1814.

VI. 1823 A. George Augustus Frederick Henry
 (Brindley) Earl of Bradford, 4th and 5th
 Oct. 1789, 1st of John Coll. Cambridge; M.A. 1810.
 He m. 2ndly 3 March 1814, Georgina Elizabeth, da. of Sir
 Thomas Mansel-Pleydell, 4th Bart. (3) by Elizabeth, da. of
 George (Hawley) 5th Baron of Darnley (2). She d. 12
 Oct. 1842. Admon. Feb. 1844. He m. secondly 30
 Oct. 1840, Helen, widow of (the 1st of his 1st wife) Sir
 David Mansel-Pleydell, 6th Bart. (4) and da. of Thomas Mansel-Pleydell, co.
 Tipshill. He d. 23 March 1862, in 73rd year, at Weston Hall. His widow d. 23
 April 1860.

IV. 1860 A. Orlando George Charles (Brindley)
 Earl of Bradford [1860] Viscount Newport [1860]
 and Baron Haverham [1860], also a Baronet, A. and B. 23
 Jan. A. 24 April 1818. EL at Haverham and at Wigan
 Coll. Cambridge; M.A. 1840. M.P. for South Lancashire
 1813-45; P.C. 1852; Vice-Chamberlain of the House
 held Feb. to Dec. 1852 and 1853-55; Lord Chamberlain
 1854-55; 1st Lord of the Household 1855-56; Master of the Horse
 1856-57; 1st Lord of the Household 1857-58. Lord Lint of

(*) In 18 the two houses in relation to the whole; hence 210,000 to Sir. Ann Smith
 "who has a country house near the 1st (now at Hildesheim)", and all his estates to
 John Harrison, as shown at the age of 30, with rest to (the 1st of his 1st wife) the said
 Ann Smith. She d. 31 Dec. 1742, aged 48. The son John Harrison (Hawley)
 Harrison d. a hunter 10 April 1755 in the 32nd year. See notes to each branch in
 Chapter "Weston Abbey" and see Chapter "History of Wigan", p. 101.
 (2) Richard Newport, the next eldest son, is generally stated to have been A. 1784,
 but he d. s. p. and none. His will is dat. 22 Aug. and per 7 Sep. 1781.

Salop 1875. He *m.* 30 April 1844, at Willey, Salop, Selina Louisa, da. of Cecil (WELD-FORESTER), 1st BARON FORESTER, by Katharine Mary, da. of Charles (MANNERS), 4th DUKE OF RUTLAND.

[George Cecil Orlando Bridgeman, *styled* Viscount Newport, 1st s. and h. ap., *b.* Feb. 1815, sometime, 1851-57, an officer in the Life Guards. M.P. for North Salop, 1867. He *m.* 7 Sep. 1869, Ida Annabella Frances, 2nd da. of Richard George (LUMLEY) 9th EARL OF SCARBROUGH by Frederica Mary Adeliza, 2nd da. of Andrew Robert DRUMMOND of Cadlands, Hants. She was *b.* 28 Nov. 1848.]

Note.—In 1883, the family estates, besides some 62 acres in Westmorland and some other small properties (less than 60 acres in all) in Denbighshire, Leicestershire, Montgomeryshire, and Worcestershire, consisted of 10,883 acres in Salop, worth £15,686 a year; 6,843 in co. Stafford, worth £10,795 a year; 1,906 in co. Warwick, worth £5,276 a year, and, 1,958 in co. Lancaster, worth no less than, £9,893 a year. Total 21,710 acres, worth £41,982 a year. *Principal Residences.*—Weston Park, in Weston-under-Lizard, co. Stafford, and Castle Bromwich, near Birmingham, co. Warwick.

See NEWPORT OF BRADFORD, Viscounty, *cr.* 1675. Full account given under "BRADFORD" Earldom of, *cr.* 1694; *ex.* 1762.

BRAE D'ALBANE, see BREADALBANE.

BRAMFIELD, *i.e.* BRANTFIELD.

See "BOTELER OF BRANTFIELD," Barony, *cr.* 1628; *ex.* 1647.

BRAMWELL OF HEVER.

Barony. 1. RT. HON. SIR GEORGE WILLIAM WILSHERE BRAMWELL, late a Lord Justice of Appeal, was, on 3 Feb. 1882, *cr.* BARON BRAMWELL OF HEVER, co. Kent. He was s. and h. of George Bramwell of London, Banker (who *d.* 15 Sep. 1858 aged 85) and was *b.* in London 12 June 1808; Barrister (Linc. Inn and Inner Temple) 1838, practising on the Home circuit; Q.C., 1851; Benchet (Inner Temple) 1851; Baron of the Exchequer, 1856-76; Knighted 30 Jany. 1856; P.C., 1876; one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, 1876 to 1881, being on his retirement therefrom *raised to the Peerage* as above.^(a) He *m.* firstly, 1839, Mary Jane, da. of Bruno SILVA. She *d.* s.p.m. 13 April 1836.^(b) He *m.* secondly in 1861 (—).

BRANCEPETH.

i.e. "BARON OF BRANCEPETH, co. Durham," and Earl of Somerset; See "SOMERSET" Earldom of, *cr.* 1613; *ex.* 1645.

i.e. "BARON BRANCEPETH OF BRANCEPETH, co. Durham," *cr.* 31 Aug. 1866. See "BOYNE" Viscounty [L.], *cr.* 1717, under the 7th Viscount.

BRANDON [co. Suffolk].

See "GERARD OF BRANDON, co. Suffolk," *cr.* 1645. *i.e.* "VISCOUNT BRANDON, co. Suffolk," and Earl of Macclesfield. { Full account given under "MACCLESFIELD" Earldom of, *cr.* 1679; *ex.* 1702.

i.e. "DUKE OF BRANDON, co. Suffolk," *cr.* 10 Sep. 1711; See "HAMILTON," Dukedom of [S.], *cr.* 1643, under the 4th Duke.

^(a) "Mr. Baron Bramwell, Mr. Justice Willes [James Shaw Willes, *b.* 1814; *d.* 1872], and Mr. Baron Martin [Samuel Martin, *b.* 1801; *d.* 1883] firm friends at the Bar and on the Bench have been classed together as three of the strongest judges of the century.—See the "*Times*" 10 Jan., 1883.

^(b) In the "*Times*," 13 June, 1885, *sub.* "Lauderdale Peerage" is a statement by himself that he was *m.* at New York without banns or licence.

Sept 1872. He on 30 April 1844 at Wilkes, Selby, British London, he of Carl (Went-
Forster), 1st Baron Forster, by Katherine Mary, he of (Harker), 1st
Duke of Rutland.

[George Cecil Orlando Bridgeman, styled Viscount Newport, 1st B.
and a son, 1 Feb 1815, succeeded, 1841-47, as owner in the title, the title of M.P.
for North Selby 1867. He on 7 Sep 1868, the Annesley family, and he of (Harker)
George (Harker) 2nd Earl of Harrington by Frederick Mary Adelaide, 2nd he of
Andrew Robert Devonport of Colindale, Hants. She was 22 Nov 1815.]

Note.—In 1855, the family estates, besides some 45 acres in Westmoreland and
some other small properties (less than 40 acres in all) in Thirlingbury, Leicestershire,
shire, Montgomeryshire, and Westmoreland, consisted of 10,883 acres in Selby, worth
£15,583 a year; £412 in co. Stafford, worth £10,755 a year; 1,908 in co. W. worth
worth £2,578 a year; and 1,055 in co. Lancaster, worth no less than £9,201 a year.
Total £27,710 a year, worth £41,052 a year. (Penny's Dictionary—Western Part, in
Western-Under-Listed, co. Stafford, and Castle Bromwich, near Birmingham, co. Warwick.)

See NEWPORT OF BRADFORD, Wiltshire, co. 1875. Full
account given under "BRADFORD," English of, co. 1881; co. 1782.

BRAD D'ALANCE, see BRADFORD.

BRAMFIELD, see BRADFORD.

See "BRADFORD OF BRADFORD," History, co. 1838; co. 1817.

BRAMWELL OF HILVER

Barony. A. H. Hox, Sir George William Whitman, Baron
I 1883. well, the last Justice of Appeal, was on 2 Feb 1882, co. BARON
BRAMWELL OF HILVER, co. Kent. He was a son of George
Bramwell of London, banker (who d. 15 May 1853 aged 52) and was
A in London 12 June 1802; married (1st) Jane (who d. 1873), residing at
the Home Office, 10 C. 1851; married (2nd) (1851); married (3rd) (1851); married (4th) (1851);
1850-78; Knighted 30 Jan. 1854; F.C. 1878; one of the Lords of
Appeal, 1878 to 1881, being on his retirement appointed to the office of
above. He on 2ndly, 1880, Mary Jane, he of (Harker) 2nd Earl of Harrington. She d. April 18
April 1884. He on secondly in 1881 (—).

BRANCIFORTH

See "BARON OF BRANCIFORTH, co. Durham," and Earl of Somerset;
See "Somerset," English of, co. 1813; co. 1845.

See "BARON BRANCIFORTH OF BRANCIFORTH, co. Durham,"
co. 31 Aug 1886. See "Baron," Viscount (1) on 11th, under the 1st Viscount.

BRANDON (see BRADFORD)

See "GERARD OF BRANDON, co. Suffolk," Full account given under "Mans-
Barony, co. 1815.
See "VICOUNT BRANDON, co. Suffolk," co. 1892.
and Earl of Manchester.

See "Duke of BRANDON, co. Suffolk," co. 10 Sep 1711; See
"Harrington," Division of (1) on 10th, under the 1st Duke.

(1) "The Baron Harrington, the Justice William Henry White & 1814; &
1817) and Mr. Baron Martin (James Martin & 1801; & 1803) and friends at the
Bar and on the Bench have been placed together as three of the strongest judges of
the country. See the "Times," 10 Jan. 1832.
(2) In the "Times," 10 Jan. 1832, and "Lancashire Courier," is a statement by
himself that he was at New York without having seen him.

BRANDON [co. Kilkenny].

- Earldom [I.]** 1. **ELLIS, DOW. BARONESS ATHENRY [I.]**, was, on 15 Sep. 1758, *cr.* **COUNTESS OF BRANDON**, co. Kilkenny *for life*.
 I. 1758, She was 1st da. of **JAMES AGAR** of Gowran Castle, co. Kilkenny, by
 to Mary, his 2nd wife, da. of **Sir Henry WIMYSS** of Danesfort, in that
 1789. co. She *m.* firstly, March 1726, **Theobald (POURKE)**, 7th **VISCOUNT MAYO [I.]**, who *d. s.p.s.* 7 Jany. 1741 in his 26th year. She *m.* secondly (as his 2nd wife) 17 Aug. 1745, **Francis (BIRMINGHAM)**, **LORD ATHENRY [I.]**, who *d.* 4 March 1749. Eight years after his death, she was herself *cr.* a Countess as above. She *d. s.p.* 11 March 1789 in her 81st year, when her *life Peerage* became, of course, *extinct*.

BRANDON [co. Kerry],

- Barony [I.]** 1. **SIR MAURICE CROSBIE** of Ardfert, co. Kerry, only s. and h. of **David C.** of the same, by **Jane**, *yst. da.* and coheir of **William HAMILTON**, was knighted 16 Feb. 1711/2; *M.P.* for co. Kerry, 1713-58; *suc.* his Father, 1717 and was, on 16 Sep. 1758^(a) *cr.* **BARON BRANDON**, co. Kerry [I.] He *m.* Dec. 1712, **Elizabeth Anne**, 1st da. of **Thomas (FITZMAURICE)**, 1st **EARL OF KERRY [I.]**, by **Anne**, da. of **Sir William PETTY**. She *d.* 17 Dec 1757. He *d.* 20 Jany. 1762.
- II. 1762. 2. **WILLIAM (CROSBIE)**, **BARON BRANDON [I.]**, s. and h. On 30 Nov. 1771 he was *cr.* **VISCOUNT CROSBIE OF ARDFERT** co. Kerry [I.], and, on the 22 July 1776, **EARL OF GLANDORE [I.]** He *d.* 11 April 1781.
- III. 1781, 3. **JOHN (CROSBIE)**, **EARL OF GLANDORE**, **VISCOUNT CROSBIE OF ARDFERT** and **BARON BRANDON [I.]**, 2nd, but 1st. *surv. s.* and h. He *d. s.p.* 23 Oct. 1815, when the *Earldom* and *Viscounty* became *extinct*.
- IV. 1815, 4. **WILLIAM (CROSBIE)**, **BARON BRANDON [I.]**, cousin to and h. male, being only s. and h. of **Maurice Crosbie**, *Dean of Limerick*, by his 2nd wife, **Pyne**, da. of **Sir Henry CAVENDISH**, *Bart.*, of *Doveridge*, co. Derby. He was *b.* 1 Nov. 1771; was *ed.* at *Trin. Coll. Dublin*; *B.A.*, 1796; *B.D.*, and *D.D.*, 1816. *Rector of Castle Island*, co. Kerry. He *m.* 3 May 1815, **Elizabeth**, 1st da. of **Col. David LA TOUCHE** of *Marlay*, co. Dublin, by **Cecilia**, da. of **Joseph (LEESON)**, 1st **EARL OF MILLTOWN [I.]**. He *d. s.p.m.* 3 May 1832 at *Nice* aged 60 when the *Barony of Brandon [I.]* became *extinct*.^(b) His widow survived him many years and *d.* 1 April 1862 at *Torquay*.

See fuller particulars under "GLANDORE" Earldom of [I.] *cr.* 1776; *ex.* 1815.

See "MONTEAGLE OF BRANDON, co. Kerry," *Barony*; *cr.* 1839.

^(a) It seems remarkable that the patent should bear date the very day after the creation of the Countess of Brandon [I.] The privy seal for the Baron is dat. 27 July 1758 and that for the Countess 25th of the same month. "Brandon, a mountain on the mutual boundary between the Barony of Gowran and that of *Ida co. Kilkenny, Leinster*" (see "Parl. Gazetteer" [I.], 1849) is not to be confounded with the well-known village and bay, in the Barony of *Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster*.

^(b) It was one of the three extinctions acted on, according to the Act of Union [I.] in the creation of the Barony of *Carew [I.]* 14 June 1834.

BRAOSE.

Barony by writ. 1. WILLIAM DE BRAOSE, feudal Lord of Gower in South Wales, and of Bramber, Sussex, s. and h. of William de B. of the same, by his 1st wife Alina, da. of Thomas DE MULTON of Gillesland^(a)

I. 1299,

to

1326.

served, v.p. in the Welsh wars and *suc.* his father in 1290. On 8 June (1294) 22 Ed. I. he, with about 60 others, was sum. to attend the King wheresoever he should be, &c.^(c) On 25 Jany. (1296/7) 25 Ed. I. he was also sum. to attend the King at Salisbury.^(b) Having distinguished himself in the Scottish wars, he was sum. to Parl. as a Baron^(c) (LORD DE BRAOSE) from 29 Dec. (1299) 28 Ed. I. to 13 Sep. (1322) 16 Ed. II. He was one of the Barons who signed the letter to the Pope in 1301. He appears, however, to have been "a gret wastoure of good" and to have "seld," or endeavoured to sell his Barony of Gower "to dyvers Lordis and took his money."^(b) He m. Elizabeth, da. and h. of Edmund DE SULLY.^(b) He d. s.p.m. (1325-26) 19 Ed. II, when the Barony fell into abeyance between his two daughters and coheirs, or their descendants.^(d)

BRAOSE.

Barony by writ. 1. THOMAS DE BRAOSE, s. and h. of Peter de B. who was yr. br. (of the half blood) to William, LORD DE BRAOSE above-

I. 1342.

named (the said Peter being s. of William de B. feudal Lord of Gower, &c. by his 3rd wife Mary DE ROOS) *suc.* his father (1311-12) 5 Ed. II. being then aged 10 and was found h. to his grandmother abovenamed (1325-26) 19 Ed. II. Having distinguished himself in the wars with France, he was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD DE BRAOSE) by writs dat. 25 Feb. (1341/2) 16 Ed. III. to 15 July (1353) 27 Ed. III. He m. before 1337, Beatrix, widow of Edward DE BROTHERTON *alias* PLANTAGENET (s. and h. ap. of Thomas, Earl of Norfolk), da. of Roger (MORTIMER), EARL OF MARCH, by Joan, da. of Peter DE GENEVILLE. He d. 1361, but none of his descendants appear to have been sum. as Barons. His widow d. (1382-4) 7 Ric. II.

II. 1361. 2. SIR JOHN DE BRAOSE, s. and h. He m. Elizabeth, da. of Edward MONTAGUE and d. s.p. 3 Feb. 1367.

III. 1367. 3. THOMAS DE BRAOSE only br. and h., aged 15 in 1367. Found h. to his mother (and aged 24 ?) in 1384. He m. Margaret, and d. 1395.

(^a) See Vol. vi, p. 242 of Marshall's "Genealogist," in which work is a series of papers relating to the family of de Braose, ending with one in Vol. vii, pp. 56-60, signed with the well-known initials "D.G.C.E."

(^b) See *ante*, Vol. i, p. 259, note "c." and p. 111, note "b" for observations as to neither of these writs (1294 or 1297) constituting a regular writ of summons to Parl.

(^c) His name occurs in the Roll of Parl. before the record of Writs of Summons commence.

(^d) These were (1) Alina who m. firstly, John (Mowbray), Lord Mowbray (by whom she was ancestress of the Dukes of Norfolk) and secondly Sir Richard Peshall, by whom she also had issue. (2) John de Bohun (afterwards, 1363, Lord Bohun de Midhurst) s. and h. of Joan, yst. sister of Alina, by James de Bohun. The representation, in 1886, appears to be, as to one moiety, among the heirs *gen.* of Humphrey de Bohun (grandson of the said John) who d. s.p.m. 1499 (see "Genealogist" Vol. vii, pp. 53-60), while, as to the other moiety, one half thereof ($\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole) is represented by Louisa Mary, *de jure* (apparently) Baroness Berkeley (as representing that one of the two coheirs of Mowbray, who m. James, Lord Berkeley) while the other half is represented by Lord Mowbray and Lord Petre (each having $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole) as representing the other Mowbray coheir who m. Sir Robert Howard. The style of "Lord Braose" was (wrongfully) assumed by the Dukes (Mowbray) of Norfolk, being but coheirs of that dignity, as also, (still more wrongfully) by the Lords Berkeley, and by the Dukes (Howard) of Norfolk, each of whom was but a coheir of the Mowbray family, itself but a coheir of Braose.

- IV. 1395. 4. THOMAS DE BRAOSE, only s. and h., who, with his only sister Joane, *d.* young and in ward the same year as their Father.
- V. 1395 5. ELIZABETH, *suo jure*, BARONESS SAYE, cousin and h., being da. and only surv. issue of William (DE SAYE), LORD SAY, by Beatrice, the only da. that had issue of Thomas, LORD DE BRAOSE (1342) abovenamed. She *d.* s.p. 8 July 1399, when the Barony of Braose, all the issue of the first Lord having failed, became *extinct*.
- to
1399.

BRASSEY OF BULKELEY.

- Barony. 1. SIR THOMAS BRASSEY, K.C.B., was, on 16th Aug. I. 1886. 1886, *cr.* BARON BRASSEY, OF BULKELEY, co. Chester. He was 1st s. of Thomas B.^(a) of Bulkeley afsd. and of Buer-ton in Aldford, co. Chester (well known as one of the greatest of Railway-Contractors) by Maria Farrington, 2nd da. of Thomas HARRISON of Liverpool. He was *b.* and *bap.* 11 Feb. 1836 at St. Mary's, Stafford; was ed. at Rugby School and at Univ. Coll., Oxford; B.A. 1859; M.A. 1862; Barrister (Linc. Inn) 1864; M.P. for Devonport 1865; for Hastings 1866-86; one of the Lords of the Admiralty 1880-84; K.C.B. (civil) 1881; Secretary to the Admiralty, 1884-85; advanced to the Peerage, as above, in 1886. He *m.* 9 Oct. 1860, Anna,^(b) da. of John ALLNUTT of Clapham, Surrey, by his 1st wife, Elizabeth Harriet, da. of John Fassett BURNETT of May Place, Crayford, Kent.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 3,544 acres in Sussex, and 73 acres in Cheshire; the first valued at about £1 and the other about £10 per acre. Total 3,617 acres, valued at £4,417 a year. *Chief Residence.*—Normanhurst Court, near Battle, Sussex.

BRAYBROOKE, and BRAYBROOKE CASTLE.

See "GRIFFIN OF BRAYBROOKE CASTLE, co. Northampton," Barony, *cr.* 1688; *ex.* 1742.

- Barony. 1. JOHN GRIFFIN (GRIFFIN), LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN,^(c) was, on 5 Sep. 1788, *cr.* LORD BRAYBROOKE, BARON OF BRAYBROOKE, co. Northampton with a *spec. rem.*, failing heirs male of his body, to "Richard Aldworth Neville, Esq." and the heirs male of his body. He *d.* s.p. 25 May 1797. For fuller particulars see "Howard de Walden," Barony, *cr.* 1597, under the 4th Lord.
- II. 1797. 2. RICHARD (ALDORTH-NEVILLE, afterwards GRIFFIN) LORD BRAYBROOKE, BARON OF BRAYBROOKE, 3rd cousin (*ex parte materna*) and h. according to the *spec. limitation*.^(c) He was only s. and h. of

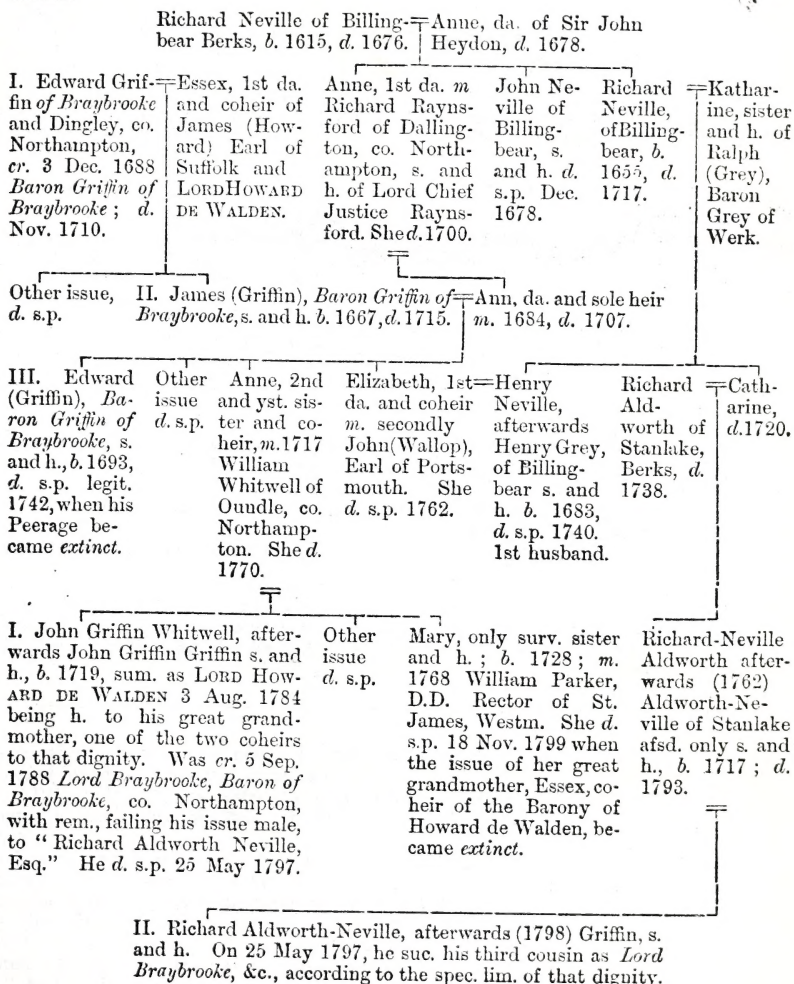
^(a) This Thomas Brassey (*b.* 7 Nov. 1805, *d.* 8 Dec. 1870) was a descendant of Richard Brassey of Bulkeley, who was living in 1663, being then aged 68, whose ancestor had acquired lands at Bulkeley by marriage with one of the Bulkeley family. See Her. Visit. of Cheshire, 1613 and 1663. The small property of Bulkeley, possessed by Lord Brassey, did not, however, come to his Father (who was of a cadet line) by inheritance but by purchase. Ormerod, under "Bulkeley" in his "Cheshire" (First edit. 1819, Vol. ii, p. 363) says "The Brassies continued resident there in great respectability for two-and-a-half centuries. The family have retained their property but have sunk to the rank of Yeomanry."

^(b) Lady Brassey is well known as an Authoress.

^(c) For the descent of the 1st Lord Braybrooke, thro' his mother, from the Lords Griffin and the Lords Howard de Walden, and for the very distant connection of the second Lord Braybrooke with the first Lord, see tabular pedigree on next page, note "a."

Richard ALDWORTH, afterwards (1762) ALDWORTH-NEVILLE, of Stanlake and Billingbear, Berks, by Magdalen, da. of Francis CALLANDRINI, first Syndic of Genoa.^(a) He was *b.* in Duke street, Westm., 3 July 1750; matric. at Oxford (Merton Coll.) 20 June 1768; was *cr.* M.A. 4 July 1771; D.C.L. 10 July 1810; LL.D. (Cambridge) 1819. He was M.P. for Grampound 1774-80; for Buckingham, 1780-82; and for Reading 1782-97. On 17 July 1793 he *suc.* his Father in the family estates, and on 25 May 1797 he *suc.* to the Peerage (as abovesaid) and to the estates of the family of

(^a) TABULAR PEDIGREE shewing the connection of the 1st Lord Braybrooke with his successor, the second Lord, who had *no* descent from the family of Griffin of Braybrooke.



Griffin at Audley End,^(a) in Essex, and elsewhere, which were devised to him by the late Lord with the proviso that the owner thereof should bear the name of "Griffin" only. Accordingly he, by Royal Lic. 27 July 1797, took the name of *Griffin* for himself and his successors in the Griffin estates. He was Lord-Lieut. and Vice Admiral of Essex, 1797; Provost Marshal of Jamaica; High Stewart of Wokingham; Recorder of Saffron Walden, &c. He m. 19 June 1780, at Stowe, Bucks, Catharine, sister of George, 1st MARQUESS OF BUCKINGHAM, 4th and yst. da. of the Rt. Hon. George GRENVILLE, by Elizabeth, da. of Sir William WYNDHAM, Bart. She, who was b. 1761, d. 6 Nov. 1796, and was bur. at Laurence Waltham, Berks. He d. at Billingbear, 28 Feb. 1825, and was bur. with her. Will pr. June 1825.

III. 1825. 3. RICHARD (GRIFFIN), LORD BRAYBROOKE, &c. (formerly Richard Aldworth-Neville), s. and h., b. 26 Sep. 1783 at Stanlake and bap. at Ruscombe; ed. at Eton and at Ch. Ch. Oxford; cr. D.C.L. 30 July 1810. M.P. for Thirsk, 1805-6; for Saltash, 1807; for Buckingham, 1807-12; and for Berks, 1812-10. He was well known as an author and Editor,^(b) F.S.A., High Steward for Wokingham, &c. He m. 13 May 1819, at St. James', Westm., Jane, 1st da. and coheir of Charles (CORNWALLIS), 2nd MARQUESS CORNWALLIS, by Louisa, 4th da. of Alexander (GORDON), 4th DUKE OF GORDON [S.] She, who was b. 5 Oct. 1798 at Culford, Suffolk, d. 23 Sep. 1856. He d. 13 March 1858, at Audley End.^(c) Both were bur. at Littlebury, Essex.

IV. 1858. 4. RICHARD CORNWALLIS (NEVILLE), LORD BRAYBROOKE, &c.,^(d) 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h., b. 17 March 1820 in Charles street, St. Geo. Han. sq.; ed. at Eton; sometime an officer in the Army. He, also, was an author,^(e) chiefly of antiquarian works; F.S.A. He m. 27 Jany. 1852 at St. Peter's, Eaton sq., Charlotte Sarah, da. of Hector John Graham (GRAHAM-TOLER), 2nd EARL OF NORBURY [I.] by Elizabeth, da. and h. of William BRABAZON of New Park, co. Mayo. He d. s.p.m. 21 Feb. 1861 at Audley End, and was bur. at Littlebury afsd. His widow, who was b. 26 Dec. 1826, m. 6 Nov. 1862 at All Saints, Upper Norwood, Surrey, Frederic HEXLEY of Upper Norwood, M.D. and F.R.C.S. She d. 4 Feb. 1867 and was bur. at Norwood.

V. 1861. 5. CHARLES CORNWALLIS (NEVILLE), LORD BRAYBROOKE, BARON OF BRAYBROOKE, br. and h. male, b. 29 Aug. 1823, at Billingbear; ed. at Mag. Col. Cambridge; M.A. 1845; Capt. 17th Essex Rifle Volunteers, 1860. He m. 9 Oct. 1849, at St. James', Westm., Florence Priscilla Alicia, 3rd da. of Cornwallis (MAUDE), 3rd VISCOUNT HAWARDEN [I.] by Jane Crawford, da. of Patrick Crawford BRUCE, of Taplow Lodge, Bucks.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 9,820 acres in Essex (derived from the Lords Griffin of Braybrooke) and 3,691 acres in Berks. Total 13,511 acres, valued at £18,173 a year. *Principal Residences.*—Audley End (in Saffron Walden) Essex, and Billingbeare, near Wokingham, Berks.

^(a) In right of this ownership, he and his successors therein are Hereditary Visitors of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

^(b) "Pepys' diary" was edited by him with great care in 1825; "The history of Audley End and Saffron Walden" in 1835; "The life of Jane, Lady Cornwallis" in 1842, &c.

^(c) During the last four years of his life he lost no less than 14 of his nearest relations, viz., his wife, two of his sons (each slain in the Crimean war in Nov. 1854), his br. the Dean of Windsor, his sister Lady Glynn, &c., &c.

^(d) The name of Griffin was disused by him and his successors and that of "Neville" (not Aldworth, which was their *patronymic*), somewhat arbitrarily re-adopted. Considering that about three-fourths of their estates (including "Audley End," &c.) is derived by the will of the 1st Lord, who directed the retention of the name of Griffin, this seems a somewhat ungrateful proceeding.

^(e) A list of his works is in the "Annual Reg." 1861, p. 406.

BRAYE.

[*Note*.—This is one of a series of Baronies, which, having been unheard of for centuries, were claimed, in the earlier years of Queen Victoria's reign, by any coheir who possessed sufficient interest to make success probable. The Claimants of such Peerages were *legion*, and, in the short space of 4 years, (1833-41) the abeyance of no less than five such Baronies, (Vaux, Camoys, Braye, Beaumont, and Hastings), of which the average time of their *disappearance* was above 300 years, was terminated in favour of some distant descendant who seldom possessed even a *particle* of the ancient *Baronial* estate. See remarks on these Baronies, *ante*, Vol. i, p. 238, note "b"; as also on "*Baronies called out of Abeyance*," p. 289, note "c." The effect of this method was to give the newly established Peer (whose ancestors for some three centuries or more had been but Commoners) precedence over nearly all of his own rank, many of whom had inherited ancestral Peerages, enjoyed continuously, for generations].

Barony by writ. 1. SIR EDMUND BRAYE of Eaton Braye, Beds, s. and h. of John B. of the same, and nephew and h. of Sir Reginald Braye, K.G.

II. 1529. (Prime Minister to Henry VII.) was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD BRAYE) from 3 Nov. (1529) 21 Hen. VIII.^(a) to 8 June (1533) 28 Hen. VIII. He m. Jane, da. and h. of Sir Richard HALIGHWELL of Holwell. He d. 18 Oct. 1539, and was bur. (with his Father and Uncle abovenamed) at Chelsea, Midx. Will dat. 18 Oct. 1539, pr. 12 March 1540. His widow d. 24 Oct. 1558. *Inq. post mortem*, 5 Oct. 1559.

II. 1539 2. JOHN (BRAYE), LORD BRAYE, only s. and h., sum. to to Parl. as a Baron, from 3 Nov. (1545) 37 Hen. VIII. to the 21 Oct. (1555) 2 Mary. He was in the French expedition, 1546; was in command against the Norfolk rebels, 1548; was attached to the Garter mission to France, 1551, and assisted at the siege of St. Quintin, 1556. He m. Anne, da. of Francis (TALBOT), 5th EARL OF SHREWSBURY by his 1st wife Mary, da. of Thomas (DACRE), LORD DACRE OF GILLESLAND. He d. at Blackfriars s.p. 19 Nov. 1557. Fun. certif. at Coll. of Arms^(b). Nunc. will pr. next day by his mother. Admon. 14 Jan. 1571/2, renounced 22 Nov. 1572. At his death the *Barony fell into abeyance* between his six sisters or their representatives.^(c) His widow m. (as his 2nd wife) Thomas (WHARTON), LORD WHARTON, who d. 1568.

III. 1839, 3. SARAH OTWAY-CAVE, of Stanford Hall, co. Leicester, to widow, being on 27 Aug. 1839, found *coheir* of this Barony (as descendant and representative of Dame Elizabeth Verney; one of the six sisters^(c) and coheirs of the last Lord) the abeyance thereof was terminated in her favour, by letters patent 3 Oct. 1862.

(^a) The reasoning in support of such summons was deemed conclusive, in 1839, by the House of Lords tho' neither the original writ nor the enrolment thereof could be found.

(^b) This is printed in Lysons' "Environs of London," vol. ii, page 93 (Edit. 1795), *sub*. "Chelsea."

(^c) The respective representatives of five out of these six sisters in 1839, when the abeyance of the Barony of Bray, was terminated were as under—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ann, m. George (Brooke) Lord Cob- ham. Both d. 1558.	Elizabeth, aged 46 in 1559, m. Sir Ralph Ver- ney and d. widow 1573.	Frideswide, aged 43 in 1559, m. Sir Percival Hart of Lul- lingston, Kent, who d. 1580.	Mary aged 41, in 1559 m. Sir Ro- bert Peckham, and d. 1569. Will dat. 11 and pr. 17 Sep. 1569. Her issue was presumed (in 1839) to be ex- tinct.	Dorothy aged 29, in 1559, m. Edmund (Brydges), Lord Chandos, who d. 1573.	Frances aged 24 in 1559, m. Tho- mas Ly- field and d. 1592.
A	B	C		D	E

Stanford afsd. By royal lic. 12 March 1818 she took the name of CAVE after that of OTWAY. In 1839 she was declared Baroness Braye as above stated. She *d.* s.p.m.s. 21 Feb. 1862, when the *Barony* again fell into *abeyance* between her four daughters and coheirs.^(a)

IV. 1879. 4. HENRIETTA, *suo jure*, BARONESS BRAYE, only surv. da. became, by the death of her only surv. sister, 13 May 1879, sole h. to her Mother, and, as such, inherited her Peerage. She, who was b. 3 Nov. 1809, *m.* 24 Sep. 1844 at the Chapel of St. Mark's Coll. Chelsea, Rev. Edgell WYATT-EDGELL, B.A., Rector of North Cray, Kent, 1834-51. She *d.* six months after her sister, 14 Nov. 1879, at Stanford Hall afsd.

V. 1879. 5. ALFRED THOMAS TOWNSHEND (WYATT-EDGELL, afterwards VERNEY-CAVE), LORD BRAYE, 3rd and yst, but only surv. s. and h.^(b) He was b. 23 July 1849 in Great Stanhope street, Mayfair, Midx.; *ed.* at Eton and at Ch. Ch. Oxford. By royal lic. 5 Feb. 1880, he took the name *Verney-Cave* in lieu of that of *Wyatt-Edgell*. He *m.* 9 Sep. 1873, Cecilia Harriet, da. of William Gerard WALMESLEY of Westwood Hall, co. Lancaster.

Family Estates. These, in 1883, consisted of 2,896 acres in co. Leic.; 1965 in co. Northampton; 650 in Herts. and 47 in Midx. Total 4,658 acres valued at £8,317 a year. *Principal Residence.* Stanford Hall, (near Rugby), co. Northampton.

BREADALBANE;

BREADALBANE AND HOLLAND; BREADALBANE OF TAY-
MOUTH CASTLE, and BREADALBANE OF KENMORE.

Viscounty [S.] 1. SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, Bart. [S.] of Glenurquhy *alias*
I. 1677, Glenorchy, co. Argyll, only s. and h. of Sir John C. Bart. [S.]
to of the same (a Baronetcy *cr.* 30 May 1625) by his wife Mary, da. of
1681. William (GRAHAM), EARL OF MENTEITH &c. [S.] was b. about 1635;
and, having suc. his Father sometime after 1657, was M.P. for
Argyllshire, after the Restoration, of which he had been a great sup-
porter; was principal creditor of George (Sinclair), Earl of Caithness
[S.], whose debts amounted to above a million of marks, from whom
he obtained a reversion of his Earldom &c., and after whose death
(May 1672) he was accordingly *cr.* 28 June 1677, EARL OF
CAITHNESS, VISCOUNT OF BREADALBANE, LORD ST.
CLAIR [*"de Sancto Clavo"*] OF BERRIEDALE AND GLEN-
URCHY [S.], and directed to assume the name and arms of Sinclair [*"cognomen de Sinclair"*] which name and all of which *titles* he *resigned* in 1681, it having been held
that George Sinclair, h. male of the last Earl of Caithness [S.] was entitled to that
Earldom. On 13 Aug. 1681 (under the name of "John Campbell of Glenurchie")
he, accordingly, obtained a new patent, *with the former precedence* (28 June 1677),
whereby he was *cr.* EARL OF BRAE d'ALBANE [*sic.*] AND HOLLAND,^(c)
VISCOUNT OF TAY AND PAINTLAND, LORD GLENURCHY, BENE-
DERALOGH, ORMELIE AND WEICK [S.], with a *spec. proviso* (similar to one

(a) These were (1) Maria, b. 24 Dec. 1792; *d.* unm. 13 May 1879, (2) Anne, wife of Rev. Henry Kemp Richardson, *d.* s.p. 22 May 1871, (3) Catherine, Dow. Countess Beauchamp, *d.* s.p. 4 Nov. 1875, and (4) Henrietta, the survivor, who inherited the title. Robert Otway-Cave, br. of these Ladies, sometime M.P. for co. Tipperary, *d.* s.p. and v.m. 29 Nov. 1844.

(b) His elder br. Edmund Verney Wyatt-Edgell, Capt. 17th Lancers *d.* unm. a few months before his mother, being slain at Ulundi in Zululand, 4 July 1879, aged 33.

(c) The choice of the title of "Holland" being that of the Earldom enjoyed by his late wife's family, which Earldom (tho' in 1673 it had become *merged* in that of "Warwick") did not become *extinct* till 1759, seems somewhat unaccountable.

contained in the first patent) viz. a power for him to nominate as successor^(a) any younger son, by his (then decd.) first wife and the heirs male of the body of such son, with a rem. to the heirs male of his own body, rem. to his heirs male, rem. to his heirs *whatsoever*.^(b) P.C. [S.] 1685. Being implicated in the massacre of Glencoe, 10 June 1695, he was imprisoned for high treason but discharged without a trial. He refrained from voting during the time of the Union [S.], but was (at the age of 78) chosen a Rep. Peer [S.] 1713-15. In the rising of 1715 he sent 500 men to join the "Chevalier," but escaped punishment. He *m.* firstly 17 Dec. 1657 at St. Andrew's Wardrobe, London, Mary, da. of Henry (Rich), 1st EARL OF HOLLAND, by Isabel, da. and h. of Sir Walter COPE of Kensington, Midx. She *d.* 8 Feb. 1666. He *m.* secondly, 7 April 1678, Mary, Dow. COUNTESS OF CAITHNESS [S.], 3rd and yst da. of Archibald (CAMPBELL), MARQUESS OF ARGYLL [S.] by Margaret, da. of William (DOUGLAS), EARL OF MORTON [S.] He *m.* thirdly, Mildred LITTLER. He *d.* 19 and was *bur.* 28 March 1717 aged 81, having nominated, 14 July 1685, his second s. John, as his successor in the Peerage.^(c) His widow *d.* 1746.

[DUNCAN CAMPBELL, styled LORD ORMELIE, being 1st s. by 1st wife, was, on account of his incapacity passed over in his Father's nomination of a successor. He *d.* s.p.^(d) 1727 aged 67.]

**Earldom [S.] 2. JOHN (CAMPBELL), EARL OF BREADALBANE AND HOL-
II. 1717.** LAND &c. [S.], 2nd s. by 1st wife and h. under his Father's nomination dat. 14 July 1685. He was *b.* 19 Nov. 1662. He was sum. to surrender after the rising of 1715, but escaped punishment. His right to the Peerage was impugned in 1721 "his elder br. Lord Ormony being then alive &c."^(e) After his brother's

(a) This is one of the class of Peerages [S.] in which the Grantees were authorised to nominate their Successors in the dignities granted. Chronologically arranged they appear to be comprised in the following list.

- 1604, June 7. HUME OF BERWICK, Barony. *No nomination made.*
- 1610, June 10. CARDEROSS, Barony. *Nomination made* 30 Jan. 1617-8.
- 1646, July 31. ROXBURGH, Earldom. *Nomination made* 23 Feb. 1648. To this dignity that of a DUKEDOM was attached, 25 April 1707.
- 1661, Jan. 19. RUTHERFORD, Barony. *Nomination made* 23 Dec. 1663. *Dormant* 1724.
- 1663, Nov. 3. ERROLL, Earldom, new destination of. *Nomination made* 13 Feb. 1675, which (tho' it did not receive any subsequent sanction from the Crown) was, on 19 May 1797, held to be valid by the House of Lords.
- 1670, Dec. 5. DYSART, Earldom, regrant of. *No nomination made.*
- 1672, May 30. KINGHORNE, Earldom. *No nomination made.* By charter, 1 July 1677 this Earldom was designated as "Strathmore and Kinghorne."
- 1681, Aug. 18. BREADALBANE, Earldom. *Nomination made* 14 July 1685.
- 1688, May 16. SEMPILL, Barony, regrant of. *No nomination made.*
- 1706, June 17. QUEENSBERRY, Dukedom. *Nomination made.*
- 1706/7, Feb. 27. STAIR, Earldom, regrant of; but, in this case, the nomination dated 31 March 1747, was (as being made *after* the Union with Scotland) declared, on 4 May 1748, by the House of Lords, "*not valid in law.*"

Along with these should, perhaps, be classed the Barony of Dingwall. Adam (Keith), Lord Dingwall, had 24 Nov. 1591, on his resignation, a charter of his lands and titles "*suis hæredibus masculis et assignatis quibuscumque,*" under which he assigns them both to Sir William Keith of Delney, who had, accordingly a charter of the same, 22 Jan. 1592/3.

(b) There is a curious proviso that, in the event of the nonpossession of the family estate of Glenurchie, half of these honours (*viz.* Breadalbane, Tay, Glenurchie and Benederaloch) should cease and the other half (*viz.* Holland, Paintland, Ormelie and Weick) remain.

(c) In Macky's "Memoirs" it is said of him "It is odds, if he lives long enough, but he is a Duke. He is of a fair complexion and has the gravity of a Spaniard, is as cunning as a Fox, wise as a Serpent and as slippery as an Eel."

(d) John Campbell of Portwilliam co. Inverness claimed the title in 1863 on the grounds of his descent from this Duncan, which, if proved, would have constituted him h. male of the grantee to which class of heirs, falling the issue male of the 2nd Earl, the succession had then opened.

(e) "Robertson," p. 88.

death he was found heir to his Father 26 Dec. 1733. Rep. Peer [S.] 1736-52 Lord Lieut. of Perthshire. He *m.* firstly Frances, da. of Henry (CAVENDISH), 2nd and last DUKE of NEWCASTLE, by Frances, da. of the Hon. William PIERREPONT. She who was *b.* 25 June 1660, *d.* s.p. and v.p. 4 Feb. 1690 in her 30th year. He *m.* secondly, 23 May 1695, Henrietta, sister of Edward, 1st EARL of JERSEY, da. of Sir Edward VILLIERS, Knight-Marshal, by Frances, da. of Theophilus (HOWARD), Earl of Suffolk. She *d.* 1 Feb. 1719/20. He *d.* at the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, 23 Feb. 1752, in his 90th year. Will pr. Feb. 1753.

III. 1752. 3. JOHN (CAMPBELL), EARL OF BREADALBANE AND HOLLAND, &c. [S.] only s. and h. by 2nd wife *bap.* 10 March 1695/6 at the Chapel Royal; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 13 Oct. 1711 and then aged 15, Master of the Horse to the Princess of Wales, 1713; Minister to Copenhagen, 1720. K.B. (under the style of *Lord Glenorchy*) at the revival of that order, 1725; M.P. for Saltash, 1727-11; for Orford, 1741-46; Minister to St. Petersburg, Dec. 1731; one of the Lords of the Admiralty 1741-42; Master of the Jewel Office, 1746; REP. PEER [S.] 1752-68 and 1774-80; Ch. Justice in Eyre south of Trent, 1761-65; Keeper of the Privy Seal [S.], May to Oct. 1765; Vice-Admiral [S.] 1766-82. In politics he was a warm supporter of Walpole. On 5 May 1775 he executed an entail of his vast estates to the inheritor of the title *viz.* the h. male (in the first instance) of the 1st Earl. He *m.* firstly, 20 Feb. 1717/8 (Lic. Fac.) at St. James' Westm., Amabel, 1st da. and coheir of Henry (GREY), DUKE OF KENT, by his 1st wife, Jemima, da. of Thomas (CREWE), BARON CREWE OF STEYNE. She *d.* at Copenhagen 2 March 1727.^(a) He *m.* secondly 23 Jan. 1730, Arabella, 3rd da. and coheir of John PERSHALL, (s. and h. ap. of Sir Thomas Pershall, Bart.), by Charlotte, da. of Thomas (COLEPEPER), LORD COLEPEPER. She *d.* at Bath 1 Sep. 1762 in her 60th year. He *d.* 26 Jan. 1782 in his 86th year, at the Abbey of Holyroodhouse. On his death the succession opened to the heirs male (general) of the grantee.

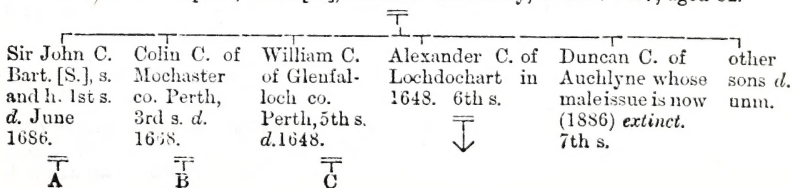
[JOHN CAMPBELL, styled LORD GLENORCHY, 2nd but 1st (in 1744) surv. s. and h. ap. *b.* 20 and *bap.* 30 Sep. 1738 at St. Marylebone, Midx. He *m.* in London, 26 Sep. 1761, Wilhelmina, 2nd and posthumous da. and coheir of William MAXWELL of Preston. He *d.* v.p. and s.p.s. 14 Nov. 1771 in his 34th year at Barn-ton, co. Edinburgh, and was *bur.* at Finlarig. His widow, well known for her charity and piety, being foundress of a sect of Protestant dissenters, *d.* in St. Georges sq. Edinburgh, 17 July 1786, in her 44th year and was *bur.* in a chapel there which she herself had founded].

IV. 1782. 1. JOHN (CAMPBELL), EARL OF BREADALBANE and HOLLAND, &c. [S.], third cousin and h. male, being 1st. s. and h. of Colin Campbell of Carwhin, by Elizabeth, da. of Archibald CAMPBELL of Stonefield, which Colin C. was only s. of Robert C. of Borland, the only s. who had issue of Colin C. of Mochaster, who was 3rd s. of Sir Robert Campbell, Bart. [S.], Laird of Glenurchy, whereby he was yr. br. of Sir John C. Bart. [S.], who was father of John, *cr.* Earl of Breadalbane, &c. as *afsd.*^(b) He was *b.* 30 March 1762; *suc.* his Father in the estate of Carwhin 30 March 1772 and his cousin in the Peerage and vast family estates, in 1782, as *afsd.* REP. PEER [S.] 1784 to 1832. Having joined the army in 1795, he raised a Reg. of

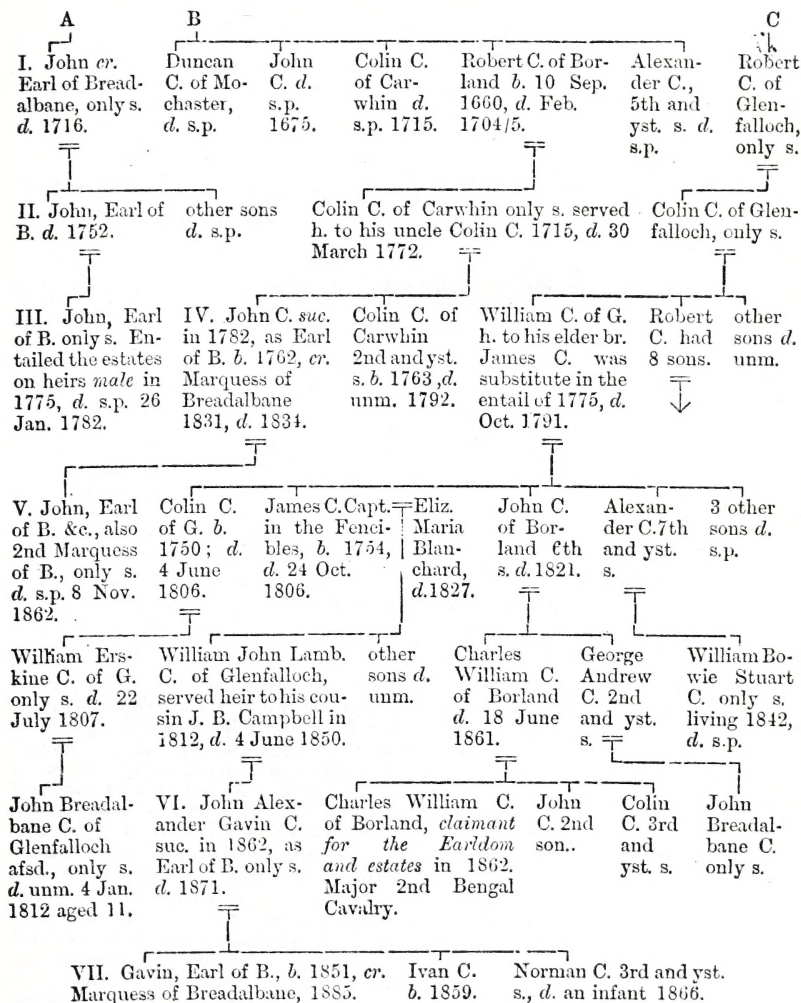
(a) Jemima, their only child who survived infancy, *b.* 9 Oct. 1723 *suc.* her maternal grandfather (the Duke of Kent) as MARCHIONESS DE GREY and BARONESS LUCAS. See those titles.

(b) The following pedigree shews the descent of the Earldom, which, after the death of the 3rd Earl, is, in the first instance, to the heirs male of the grantee.

Sir Robert Campbell, Bart. [S.], Laird of Glenurchy, *d.* Nov. 1657, aged 82.



Fencibles, 1793, of which he was Lieut. Col. 1795; Col. in the Army, 1802; Major-Gen., 1809 and Lieut.-Gen. 1814. Councillor of State [S.] to the Prince of Wales, April 1806. On 13 Nov. 1806 he was *cr.* BARON BREADALBANE OF TAYMOUTH CASTLE, co. Perth, and on 12 Sep. 1831 he was *cr.* EARL OF ORMELIE and MARQUESS OF BREADALBANE.^(*) F.R.S., &c. He *m.* 3 Sep. 1793 at St. Marylebone, Midx., Mary Turner, 1st da. and coheir of David GAVIN of Langton House, co. Berwick, by Elizabeth, da. of James (MAITLAND), EARL OF LAUDERDALE [S.] He *d.* 29 March 1834 at Taymouth Castle co. Perth. Will pr. July 1834. His widow *d.* 25 Sep. 1845 at Langton House afsd. Will pr. Oct. 1845.



(*) This was one of the creations at the coronation of William IV. The Earl of Cassilis [S.] was *cr.* Marquess of Ailsa and the Earl Grosvenor was *cr.* Marquess of Westminster at the same time.

Marquessate
and Barony.

II.

Earldom [S.]

V.

1884.

2. JOHN (CAMPBELL), MARQUESS OF BREADALBANE, EARL OF ORMELIE AND BARON BREADALBANE OF TAYMOUTH CASTLE: also EARL OF BREADALBANE AND HOLLAND, &c., [S.] only s. and h. *b.* 26 Oct. 1796 at Dundee. He was M.P. for Okehampton (under the style of LORD GLENORCHY) 1820-26, and for Perthshire (under the style of EARL OF ORMELIE) 1832-34. **K.T.** 21 March 1838; Lord Lieut. of co. Argyll, 1839; Vice-Admiral thereof, 1840. Lord Rector of the Univ. of

Glasgow, 1841; P.C., 1848; Lord Chamberlain of the Household Sep. 1848 to Feb. 1852, and, again, Jan. 1853 to Feb. 1858. Hon. Col. of Argyll and Bute Militia, 1854. ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY to Prussia for the investiture (at Berlin, 6 March 1861) of King William (afterwards Emperor of Germany) with the order of the Garter.^(a) Knight of the Black Eagle of Prussia. President of the Soc. of Antiquaries [S.], F.R.S. &c. He *m.* 23 Nov. 1821, Eliza, sister of George, 10th EARL OF HADDINGTON [S.], 1st da. of George BAILLIE of Jerviswood, by Mary, da. of Sir James PRINGLE, Bart. [S.]. She who was *b.* 29 June 1803, *d.* 28 Aug. 1861 in Park Lane, Midx. He *d.* s.p. 8 Nov. 1862 at Lausanne, in Switzerland when all his Peerage honours [U.K.] became *extinct*, while the Scotch dignities devolved to the heir male (general) of the Grantee as under.

Earldom [S.] VI. 1862. 6. JOHN ALEXANDER GAVIN (CAMPBELL), EARL OF BREADALBANE AND HOLLAND &c. [S.], cousin and h. male, being only s. and h. William John Lamb Campbell, of Glenfalloch co. Perth, by Rosanna, da. of John DOUGHTY of Salop, which William J. L. C. was s. and h. of James C., Capt. in the Fencibles [by Elizabeth Maria BLANCHARD] the said James C., being s. of William C., s. of Colin C., only s. of Robert C., only s. of William C. all of Glenfalloch afsd., the last named William, being a s. of Sir Robert Campbell, Bart. [S.], Laird of Glenurchy whereby he was yr. br. of Sir John C., Bart. [S.], and of Colin C. of Mochaster, the respective ancestors of the preceeding Earls.^(b) He was *b.* 30 March 1824, *suc.* his Father in the estate of Glenfalloch, 4 June 1850, and *suc.* his distant cousin (4th cousin twice removed) in the Peerage and vast family estates in 1862 as afsd.^(c) He was sometime Capt. in the 1st Royals. He *m.* 20 April 1853, Mary Theresa, da. of John EDWARDS of Dublin. She *d.* at Nice 27 Feb. 1870. He *d.* 20 March 1871, aged 47, at the Albany, Piccadilly.

(a) See list of these Garter missions under "Cathcart" Earldom, *cr.* 1814.

(b) See tabular pedigree p. 15, note "b."

(c) His succession thereto was disputed by his cousin Charles William Campbell of Borland (the next h. male) on the grounds of the illegitimacy of his Father. He had however been allowed possession of the Breadalbane estates by the Court of Session, which decision, on appeal therefrom, was confirmed 27 May 1864 by the House of Lords; Lord Chancellor Westbury and Lord Chelmsford being for, and Lord Wensleydale being against. Their Lordships gave their reasons, which were the recognition of Mr. W. J. L. Campbell's legitimacy, by the family of the appellant and other members of his family, and his inheritance in 1812 of the estate of Glenfalloch as heir to his deceased cousin. The arguments *per contra* are however considerable. The Lady whose marriage was in question (formerly Eliz. Maria Blanchard) states in a letter to the War office that she was *m.* to James Campbell at Edinburgh in Sept. 1782. Now it is certain that on 5 June 1776 Eliz. Maria Blanchard (probably the same person) *m.* at Chipping Sodbury co. Glouc. Christopher Ludlow by whom she had a child, *b.* and *d.* the next year. Soon after its birth she is said to have eloped from him. Christopher Ludlow (there is little doubt of his identity) did not die till Jan. 1784. The date of the birth of William J. L. Campbell has never been ascertained. The favourable view would be that it was (not till seven years after her elopement, and, consequently), after Ludlow's death, when, by Scotch law, the child might, even if not born in marriage, be, by a subsequent one, rendered legitimate. But, *per contra* (granting, what is almost certain, the identity of the persons named) the written statement of the Lady, whose marriage was questioned, that she was married in 1782 to Mr. Campbell (when Ludlow was alive) is awkward, as shewing that *she*, at least, relied upon the marriage of *that date* (at Edinburgh) and not on any subsequent *status of marriage* by repute.

- VII. 1871. 1. GAVIN (CAMPELL), EARL OF BREADALBANE AND HOLLAND &c. [S.], s. and h., b. 9 April 1851, at Fermoy, co. Cork, ed. at St. Andrew's College; sometime Lieut. Renfrew Militia, and, (1882) Salop Yeomanry Cavalry. Was one of the Lords in waiting, March 1873 to Feb. 1874; Treasurer of the Household, May 1880 to June 1885. On 25 March 1873 he was *cr.* BARON BREADALBANE OF KENMORE co. Perth, and on 11 July 1885 was *cr.* EARL OF ORMELIE, co. Caithness and MARQUESS OF BREADALBANE. He m. 27 July 1872 at Trin. Church, Cowes, Isle of Wight, Alma Imogen Leonora Charlotta, yst. da. of John (GRAHAM), 4th DUKE OF MONTROSE [S.], by Caroline Agnes, da. of John (BERESFORD), 2nd BARON DECIES [I.] She, who was b. 7 Sep. 1854, was an extra Lady-in-waiting to H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 234,166 acres in co. Perth, and 204,192 in co. Argyll. Total 438,358 acres,^(*) valued at £58,292 a year, with a note that the annual value is overstated by £2,600. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal Residences.* Taymouth Castle, co. Perth; Ardmaddy, near Oban, &c.

BRECHIN.

- i.e.* "LORD OF BRECHIN AND NAVAR" and } See under
EARL OF ROSS [S.], *cr.* 23 Jan. 1480/1. } "Ross" Duke-
dom of [S.],
i.e. "LORD OF BRECHIN AND NAVAR" and } *cr.* 1488; *ex.*
DUKE OF ROSS &c. [S.], *cr.* 29 Jan. 1487/8. } 1504.

- i.e.* "LORD MAULE OF BRECHIN AND NAVAR" and
EARL OF PANMURE [S.] See "Panmure" Earldom of [S.], *cr.* 1646; *forfeited* 1715.

See "PANMURE OF BRECHIN AND NAVAR, co. Forfar" Barony, *cr.* 1831; *ex.* 1874.

BRECKNOCK (county of).

- i.e.* "BARON BUTLER OF LANTHONY co. Monmouth and EARL OF BRECKNOCK in Wales," *cr.* 20 July 1660. *Forfeited*, together with the Dukedom of Ormonde [E.], 1715. See "ORMONDE," Marquessate of [I.], *cr.* 1642; under the first Marquess.

- i.e.* "EARL OF THE COUNTY OF BRECKNOCK," and
MARQUESS CAMDEN; See "CAMDEN," Marquessate, *cr.* 1812.

BRENTFORD.

- Earldom, 1. PATRICK (RUTHVEN), EARL OF FORTH [S.], was on
I. 1644, 27 May 1644, *cr.* EARL OF BRENTFORD, co. Midx. He was s. of
to William Ruthven of Ballindean (who was s. of another William R.
1651. of the same, a yr. s. of William, 1st LORD RUTHVEN [S.]) and was b.
about 1573. He entered the Swedish army being Capt. in 1615;
Col. 1630; Major Gen. 1632; Lieut.-Gen. and Col. of a Reg. of
Horse 1635. He was knighted by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, 23 Sep.
1627 who made him Gov. of Ulm on its surrender, 1632. He was *cr.* COUNT OF
KIRCHBERG in Germany, April 1632. In 1639 he was made Muster Master Gen. of
the army [S.] and Gov. of Edinburgh Castle, which he held for the King till

(*) He is one of the ten noblemen who possess above 100,000 acres in the U.K. and in point of *acreage* (tho' by no means *rental*) stands third, being only exceeded by the Dukes of Sutherland and Buccleuch. See *post*, for a list of these *sub.* "Buccleuch."

19 Sep. 1640 when forced, tho' on honourable conditions, to surrender. In 1639 he was *cr.* LORD RUTHVEN OF ETTRICK [S.], and, on 27 March 1642, EARL OF FORTH [S.] He joined the King at Shrewsbury in that year, and, on the death of the Earl of Lindsey, had the chief command at the battle of Edgehill in Oct. 1642, being then made FIELD MARSHAL and Gen. and Com. in chief of the Royal army; Col. of a Reg. of Foot, &c. Having defeated the Parl. forces at Brentford, 15 Nov. 1642, he was in commemoration thereof, *cr.* *Earl of Brentford*, as above, in 1644. In the same year he was made Councillor and Lord Chamberlain to the young Prince of Wales. P.C., 1645, ^(a) Envoy to Stockholm, 1649. He *m.* firstly Jane, sister of Col. John HENDERSON. He *m.* secondly, in 1633, Clara, da. of John BERNER of Saskendorff and Ventzin, in Mecklenburgh. He *d.* at Dundee, 2 Feb. 1651, s.p.m. when all his honours became extinct. ^(b) His widow *d.* Aug. 1679. Will pr. 26 Nov. 1679.

i.e. "EARL OF BRENTFORD, co. Midx." and DUKE OF SCHOMBERG, &c.; See "SCHOMBERG," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1689; presumed to be *ex.* 1719.

i.e. "BARONESS OF BRENTFORD, co. Midx." and COUNTESS OF DARLINGTON; See "DARLINGTON" Earldom of, *cr.* 1722; *ex.* 1730.

BRERETON OF LEIGHLIN.

Barony [I.] 1. SIR WILLIAM BRERETON of Brereton Hall co. Chester, I. 1624. s. and h. of Sir William B. of the same, by Jane, da. of Sir Peter WARBURTON, was *bap.* 6 Feb. 1550 at Brereton; *suc.* his Father 4 Sep. 1559; built "the Hall" at Brereton, about 1586; and was *cr.*

11 May 1624, BARON BRERETON OF LEIGHLIN, co. Carlow [I.] He *m.* Margaret, da. of Sir John SAVAGE of Rocksavage, co. Chester, by Elizabeth, da. of Thomas (MANNERS), 1st EARL OF RUTLAND. She, who was *b.* 1549, *d.* 7 April and was *bur.* 1597 at Brereton. He *d.* 1st Oct. 1631 and was *bur.* there. Will dat. 20 May 1630, pr. 16 Feb. 1631/2.

II. 1631. 2. WILLIAM (BRERETON), BARON BRERETON OF LEIGHLIN, [I.] grandson and h., being s. and h. of Sir John Brereton, by Anne, da. of Sir Edward FITTON, Bart. of Gawsworth, which Sir John was only surv. s. and h. ap. of the first Lord and *d.* v.p. 28 Dec. 1629 aged 38. He was *b.* 28 Feb. and *bap.* 8 March 1611 at Gawsworth afsd. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of George (GORING), 1st EARL OF NORWICH, by Mary, da. of Edward (NEVILL), LORD ABERGAVENNY. He was *bur.* 21 April 1664 at Brereton. His widow was *bur.* there 5 Dec. 1687.

III. 1664. 3. WILLIAM (BRERETON), BARON BRERETON OF LEIGHLIN [I.] s. and h. *bap.* 4 May 1631 at Brereton. He was a man of great literary attainments and was one of the Founders of the Royal Society. He *m.* Frances, da. and coheir of Francis (WILLOUGHBY), 5th BARON WILLOUGHBY OF PARHAM, by Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Edward (CECIL), VISCOUNT WIMBLEDON. He *d.* in London 17 and was *bur.* 19 March 1679/80 at St. Martin's in the fields. Admon. 11 Dec. 1686 and again 18 May 1697 to a creditor. His widow was *bur.* 12 Sep. 1680 at St. Martin's afsd. Her will dat. 6 Sep. 1680, pr. 16 Feb. 1682/3.

(a) On 26 March 1645 he had an honorable augmentation granted to his coat of arms.

(b) His gallantry in the field and his power of retaining, in winebibbing, his faculties while extracting secrets from others made him invaluable. See Harte's "Life of Gustavus Adolphus." Lord Clarendon says of him, "He had been without doubt a very good officer and had great experience [in another place, he says 'in the field he well knew what was to be done'] and was still a man of unquestionable courage and integrity; yet he was now (1644) much decayed in his parts and with the long continued custom of immoderate drinking, *dozed* in his understanding, which had been never quick and vigorous; he having been always illiterate to the greatest degree that can be imagined."

IV. 1680. 4. JOHN (BRERETON), BARON BRERETON OF LEIGHLIN [I.], s. and h. *b.* 2 and *bap.* 4 Dec. 1659 at St. Paul's, Covent Garden. He *m.* (lic. from Vic. Gen. 26 June 1686) Mary, da. of Sir Thomas TIPPING of Wheatfield, Oxon, by Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Sir White BECONSAY of Moyles Court, Hants, she being then aged 31 and a spinster. She *d.* before him. He *d.* s.p. at Brereton 1718. Admon. 24 Oct. 1718 and again 14 March 1723/4.

V. 1718, 5. FRANCIS (BRERETON), BARON BRERETON OF LEIGHLIN to [I.], only surv. br. and h.; *b.* 1 and *bap.* 2 May 1662 at St. Paul's, 1722. Covent Garden. He *d.* unm.^(*) at St. Andrew's Holborn and was *bur.* 11 April 1722 at Brereton afsd., when his Peerage became *extinct.*^(b) Admon. 24 May 1722 to his aunt Elizabeth Brereton, Spinster, and (after her death) 14 March 1723/4 to Sir Clobery Holte, Bart. and James Tyrrell, "Esq." cousins once removed and next of kin.

BRIAN, see BRYAN.

BRIDGEWATER or BRIDGWATER.

Earldom, 1. HENRY (DAUBENEY), BARON DAUBENEY, was (under I. 1538, the style of "*Henry Daubenev*, Knight, *Lord Daubenev*"), on 19 July, 1538, *cr.* EARL OF BRIDGEWATER. He was s. and h. of Giles, to BARON DAUBENEY, by Elizabeth, da. of Sir John ARUNDEL of 1548. Lanherne, was *b.* Dec. 1493; *suc.* his Father in the Peerage 22 May 1508; K.B. 23 June 1509; served in the English army in France, 1513; and was, in 1538, *cr.* Earl of Bridgewater, as above. He *m.* firstly, before 16 July 1517, Elizabeth, da. of George (NEVILL), LORD ABERGAVENNY, only child by his 1st wife, Joan, da. of Thomas (FITZ ALAN), EARL OF ARUNDEL. He *m.* secondly Katharine, widow of Sir Rees AP THOMAS, da. of Thomas (HOWARD), 2nd DUKE OF NORFOLK, by his 2nd wife Agnes, da. of Hugh TILNEY of Boston co. Lincoln. He *d.* s.p. 12 April 1548 when this Earldom (and the Barony of Daubenev *cr. by patent* 1486) became *extinct.* His widow was *bur.* 11 May 1554 in the Howard chapel at Lambeth, Surrey. Her will (unproved) is in the principal Court of Probate.

II. 1617. 1. JOHN (EGERTON), VISCOUNT BRACKLEY AND BARON ELLESMERE, was *cr.* EARL OF BRIDGEWATER, 27 May 1617, within two months of the death of his Father, to whom such dignity is supposed to have been promised. He was 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. *male* of Thomas (EGERTON), VISCOUNT BRACKLEY &c. (better known as LORD CHANCELLOR ELLESMERE) by his 1st wife Elizabeth, da. of Thomas RAVENSCROFT and inherited the greater part of his Father's estates.^(c) He (as also his elder^(d) br.) served under the Earl of Essex in Ireland and was there knighted (at Ch. Ch.) 8 April 1599; Baron of the Exchequer of Chester, 1599-1605; M.P. for Salop 1601; K.B. 24 July 1603; M.A. Oxford, 30 Aug. 1605; *suc.* his Father in the Peerage 15 March 1616/7, and, was shortly afterwards *cr.* *Earl of*

(*) On 14 Feb. 1687/8 he had lic. from the Vic.-Gen. office to marry Mary Frances, Dow. Viscountess Kilmorey [I.], about 23 and a widow. This marriage however never took place and the Lady *m.* 8 May 1690, Theophilus (Hastings), Earl of Huntingdon.

(b) On the death s.p. (1872) of Charles Holte Bracebridge of Atherstone Hall co. Warwick (*b.* 19 March, 1799) and of his only sister, both being children of Mary Elizabeth, only da. and h. of Sir Charles Holte, Bart. of Aston Hall in that co. (whose great grandmother Jane, wife of Sir Robert Holte, Bart., was sister of the 2nd Lord Brereton), the whole of the issue of Sir John Brereton, (the only s. of the 1st Baron), is presumed to have become *extinct*, and the representation of the family to have devolved on the daughters and coheirs of Mary, Countess of Thomond [I.], the only da. of the first Lord Brereton.

(c) He sold the estate of Dodleston, Cheshire (purchased by his Father in 1582), where his parents and elder br. were buried.

(d) See *ante*, p. 2, note "c."

Bridgewater, as above; Lord President of Wales,^(a) 1631; Lord Lieut. of co. Salop, Worcester, Hereford and Monmouth and of North and South Wales, 1631. He *m.* Frances (da. of his step mother, being) 3rd and yst. of the daughters and coheirs of Ferdinando (STANLEY), EARL OF DERBY, by Alice, da. of Sir John SPENCER, afterwards 3rd wife of Thomas, VISCOUNT BRACKLEY abovenamed. She *d.* 11 March 1635/6, aged 52, and was *bur.* at Little Gaddesden, Herts.^(b) M.I. He *d.* 4 Dec. 1649, aged 70, and was *bur.* there. M.I.^(c) Admon 30 April 1650.

[JAMES EGERTON, styled VISCOUNT BRACKLEY, 1st s. and h. ap. *d.* uum. and v.p. at the Barbican and was *bur.* 31 Dec. 1620 at St. Giles, Cripplegate.]

[CHARLES EGERTON, styled VISCOUNT BRACKLEY, 2nd, but 1st surv. s. and h. ap., *d.* uum. and v.p. at the Barbican and was *bur.* 19 April 1623 at St. Giles, Cripplegate.]

III. 1649. 2. JOHN (EGERTON), EARL OF BRIDGEWATER, &c., 3rd, but 1st surv. s. and h.; *b.* 1623; Lord Lieut. of Bucks, 1660; High Steward of the Univ. of Oxford, 1663; *cr.* M.A. 24 May 1663; P.C., 1666 and again 1679; Lord Lieut. of co. Chester and Lanc., 1670, and of Herts, 1679. He *m.* in his 19th year (mar. lic. from Bp. of London, 21 July 1641), Elizabeth, 2nd da. of William (CAVENDISH), 1st DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, by his 1st wife, Elizabeth, da. and h. of William BASSET of Blore, co. Stafford. She *d.* 14 June 1663, in her 37th year, at Westm. (where she had gone to visit her husband then in custody of "Black Rod") and was *bur.* at Little Gaddesden. M.I. Admon. 27 April 1677. Fun. certif. at Coll. of Arias. He *d.* 26 Oct. 1686 at his house in the Barbican, Midx., and was *bur.* 4 Nov. at Little Gaddesden, aged 63 years, 4 months and 28 days. M.I. Fun. certif. at Coll. of Arms, *viz.* Egerton with 24 quarterings, impaling Cavendish, with 15 quarterings. Will pr. May 1687.^(d)

IV. 1686. 3. JOHN (EGERTON), EARL OF BRIDGEWATER, &c. s. and h., *b.* 9 Nov. 1646; K.B. 18 April 1661; M.P. for Bucks 1685-86; Lord Lieut. of Bucks, 1686^(e) and again, 1689; P.C., 1691; First Commissioner of Trade, &c., 1695; Chairman of the House of Lords, 1697 and 1700; one of the Lords Justices of the Realm, 1699 and 1700; Gov. of Greenwich Hospital, 1699, &c. He *m.* firstly, in 1668, Elizabeth, da. and h. of James (CRANFIELD), 2nd EARL OF MIDDLESEX, by Anne, da. and coheir of Edward (BOURCHIER), EARL OF BATH. She *d.* 3 March 1669/70, aged 22, and was *bur.* at Little Gaddesden.^(f) He *m.* secondly, 2 April 1673, at Charter House Chapel, Midx., Jane, 1st da. of Charles (POWLETT), 1st. DUKE OF BOLTON, by his 2nd wife, Mary, illegit. da. of Emanuel (LE SCROPE), EARL OF SUNDERLAND. He *d.* 19 and was *bur.* 31 March 1701 at Little Gaddesden in his 55th year. M.I. Will dat. 10 May 1687 to 4 March 1700/1, pr. April 1701. His widow *d.* 23 and was *bur.* 31 May 1716 at Little Gaddesden in her 61st year. M.I. Will pr. June 1716.

(a) It was on the occasion of his proceeding to Ludlow Castle, his official residence, that his da., Lady Alice Egerton, was benighted in the forest, an incident which gave rise to Milton's "*Comus*."

(b) The old college of the *Bonhommes* (Augustine Monks), at Ashridge in Little Gaddesden, Herts (afterwards the chief residence of the family) was purchased, in 1604, by Lord Chancellor Ellesmere. It was pulled down in 1800 by the Duke of Bridgewater, the present mansion being erected by, the Earl, his successor.

(c) Whereon it is stated that "his deportment was graceful."

(d) Chauncy in his "History of Herts" says he was "of a sweet and pleasant countenance and comely presence" which corresponds with Milton's description of his and his family's beauty.

"Their port was more than human as they stood, &c."

See "Collins," iii, 197.

(e) From which he was dismissed by James II. See *ante* vol i, p. 28, note "a."

(f) Her only child John Egerton was *b.* 10 and *bap.* 12 Jan. 1668/9 at St. Giles, Cripplegate and *d.* an infant 31 March 1670.

[CHARLES EGERTON, styled VISCOUNT BRACKLEY, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. ap., being 1st s. by 2nd wife, *b.* at the Barbican 7 and *bap.* 9 May 1675 at St. Giles, Cripplegate. He *d.* unm. and *v.p.*^(a) and was *bur.* 14 April 1687 at Little Gaddesden].

V. 1701. 1. SCROOP (EGERTON), EARL OF BRIDGEWATER &c., 4th but 1st surv. s. and h., 3rd s. by 2nd wife, *b.* 11 and *bap.* 14 Aug. 1681 at St. Giles, Cripplegate; Lord Lieut. of Bucks, 1702 and again 1714-28; Gent. of the Bedchamber to George, Prince of Denmark 1703, and Master of the Horse to the same Prince 1705-8; Lord Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales, 1714-17; Lord of the Bedchamber to the King, 1719-27. On 18 June 1720 he was *cr.* MARQUESS OF BRACKLEY, co. Northampton and DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER co. Somerset. He *m.* firstly, 9 Feb. 1703, Elizabeth, 3rd da. of John (CHURCHILL), the celebrated DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH by Sarah, da. and coheir of Richard JENNINGS. She *d.* 22 and was *bur.* 29 March 1714, aged 26, at Little Gaddesden. M.I. He *m.* secondly, 4 Aug. 1722, Rachael, da. of Wriothlesley (RUSSELL), 2nd DUKE OF BEDFORD, by Elizabeth, da. and h. of John HOWLAND of Streatham. He *d.* 11 Jan. 1744/5. Will pr. 1745. His widow *m.* Dec. 1745 Sir Richard LYTTELTON, K.B. (who *d.* s.p. 1 Oct. 1770) and *d.* his widow 22 and was *bur.* 28 May 1777 at Little Gaddesden. Will pr. 1777.

[JOHN EGERTON, styled VISCOUNT BRACKLEY, 1st s. and h. ap. by 1st wife, *b.* 3 Feb. 1703/4, *d.* unm. and *v.p.* while at School at Eton, 30 Jan. and was *bur.* 5 Feb. 1718/9, aged 15, at Little Gaddesden. M.I.]

[CHARLES EGERTON, styled MARQUESS OF BRACKLEY, 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h. ap. being 1st son and h. ap., being 1st s. by 2nd wife, *b.* 27 July 1725. He *d.* young and *v.p.* 2 May 1731.]

Dukedom,	}	2. JOHN (EGERTON), DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER
II.		&c. 4th but 1st surv. s. and h., being 2nd s. by the 2nd wife,
Earldom,		<i>b.</i> 29 April 1727. He <i>d.</i> unm. and a minor 26 Feb. and was <i>bur.</i> 4 March 1747/8 at Little Gaddesden. Admon. March 1748 to his mother.
VI.	1745.	

Dukedom,	}	3. FRANCIS (EGERTON), DUKE OF BRIDGE-
III.		WATER &c. yst and only surv. br. and h. He was <i>b.</i> 21 July
Earldom,		1748, He is justly called the Founder of <i>Inland Navigation</i> in
VII.	1803. to this country, as thro' his enterprise, assisted by James Brind-	
		ley ^(b) as Engineer, the first Canal was opened in 1761, which
		was rapidly followed by many others. The profits therefrom
		were enormous, his return to the income tax being £110,000
		a year. He <i>d.</i> unm. at his house in Cleveland Row, St.

James, 8 March 1803, in his 67th year, and was *bur.* at Little Gaddesden. M.I.^(c) Will dat. 28 Jan. 1803, pr. 1803.^(d) At his death the *Dukedom of Bridgewater*, and the *Marquessate of Brackley* became extinct, the *Earldom* devolving as under.

(a) He was burnt to death with his next yr. br. Thomas (*b.* 15 Aug. 1670) in the fire which destroyed Bridgewater House, Barbican, the site of which, on the east side of Aldersgate Street was afterwards formed into "Bridgewater Square."

(b) Mr. Brindley *d.* at Turnhurst, co. Stafford, 27 Sep. 1772, aged 56.

(c) On his monument is this line, "Impulit ille rates ubi duxit aratra Colonus."

(d) He left the estate of *Brackley*, co. Northampton, that of Worsley, co. Lanc. (together with the canal property, worth some £75,000 a year). "Bridgewater House" in Cleveland Row, St. James's, his pictures (valued at £150,000, and afterwards called "The Stafford Gallery"), his plate, &c. &c. to his nephew, Lord Gower (a few months afterwards Marquess of Stafford and subsequently [1832] *cr.* Duke of Sutherland), with rem. to his said nephew's 2nd s., Francis Leveson Gower, *cr.*, in 1846, Viscount *Brackley* and Earl of Ellesmere. The rest of the family estates; viz. those in Herts and Bucks (including Ashridge Park), those in Salop (including Ellesmere), and in Yorkshire he devised to his cousin and h. male, viz. his successor in the *Earldom* of Bridgewater.

Earldom, 7. JOHN WILLIAM (EGERTON), EARL OF BRIDGEWATER,
VIII. 1803. &c. cousin and h. male, being 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. of John Egerton, BISHOP OF DURHAM, by his 1st wife, Anne Sophia, da. and co-heir of Henry (GREY), DUKE OF KENT, which John was 6th s. of John, 3rd Earl of Bridgewater and yst. br. of Scroop, the 1st Duke. He was *b.* 14 April 1753 and *bap.* 8 May at St Geo. Han. sq.; entered the military service 1771; Capt. 1776; Major, 1779; Lieut.-Col. 7th Light Dragoons, 1790; Col., 1793; Major-Gen., 1796; Col. of the 14th Light Dragoons 1797; Lieut.-Gen., 1802; Gen. in the Army, 1812. He was M.P. for Morpeth, 1777-80; and for Brackley, 1780-1803. F.R.S., &c. He *m.* by spec. lic. at her Fathers house (No. 58) Welbeck street, Marylebone, 14 Jan. 1783, Charlotte Catharine Anne, only da. and h. of Samuel HAYNES. He *d. s.p.* at Ashridge Park (the mansion whereof he had rebuilt), 21 Oct. 1823, and was *bur.* 30 at Little Gaddesden. M.I. Under his will, dat. 31 March 1823, his estates in Midx. Herts, Bucks, Beds, Northamptonshire, Oxon, Salop, Cheshire, Flintshire, Yorkshire, Durham and elsewhere devolved, after the death of his widow and his br., on his great nephew, John Hume Home-Cust, styled Viscount Alford, for life and his issue in tail male, subject however to certain conditions^(a) which were set aside as illegal. His widow, who was *b.* 20 Nov. 1763, *d.* at Ashridge Park 11 Feb. 1849, and was *bur.* 22nd as afsd., aged 85. Her will pr. May 1849.

IX. 1823, 8. FRANCIS HENRY (EGERTON), EARL OF BRIDGEWATER
to [1617], VISCOUNT BRACKLEY [1616] and BARON ELLESMERE [1603],
1829. only surv. br. and h., *b.* 11 Nov. 1756, *bap.* 14 Dec. at St. Geo. Han. Sq.; ed. at Eton; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 27 March 1773, aged 16; B.A. 1776; Fellow of All Souls and M.A., 1780; Preb. of Durham, 1780; Rector of Whitechurch, Salop, 1781; F.R.S., 1781; F.S.A., 1791. He, who was well known for his eccentricity,^(b) *d. unm.* at his residence, Hôtel de Noailles, Rue St. Honoré, Paris, 11 Feb. 1829, when *all his Peerage dignities became extinct.* *Bur.* 4 March at Little Gaddesden, aged 72. Will dat. 25 Feb. 1825, pr. April 1829.

^(a) These were that if "Lord Viscount Alford shall die without having acquired the title and dignity of Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater to him and the heirs male of his body" (unless such title had been obtained by Earl Brownlow [the Viscount's father] or by testator's brother with a *spec. rem.* to Earl Brownlow and the heirs male of that Earl's body by his first wife) then in such case the estate limited to the heirs male of the said Viscount's body shd. be void and the next rem. take effect. Lord Alford came into possession of the estates in 1849 as life tenant and *d.* 3 Jan. 1851, not having acquired either of the titles indicated. The question of the succession of his s. and h. to these vast estates (valued at £70,000 a year) under these circumstances was decided against him 20 Aug. 1851 by Vice Chancellor, Lord Cranworth, in the case of "Egerton v. Brownlow," subject to the possibility of his becoming so entitled, if Earl Brownlow (who still survived) should be *cr. Marquis* or *Duke* in the manner abovenamed. This opinion was shared by most of the Common Law Judges, viz. Justices Crompton, Creswell, Talfourd, Coleridge, Wightman, and Erle, by Barons Alderson and Park, and (save as to the possibility of the revival of the appellant's title) by Justice Williams. On the other hand, Ch. Baron Pollock and Baron Platt held that the conditions were void and that the appellant took an indefeasible estate in tail male. This decree of the Vice Chancellor's was (somewhat unexpectedly) reversed by the House of Lords, 19 August 1853, a vast majority of the Law Lords, viz. Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, Truro and St. Leonards, being for the appellant, while Lord Cranworth (then Lord Chancellor) alone supported (his own) the opposite view. The appellant consequently (who the next month suc. his grandfather as Earl Brownlow) became entitled to the Bridgewater estates. See account of these trials in "Annual Reg." 1851, pp. 388-392, and 1853, pp. 296-308.

^(b) His house was full of cats and dogs, who were dressed as ladies and gentlemen, and taken out in his carriage and fed at his table. See Record kept by the police in Paris. He was however a good scholar and a great lover and patron of literature. He bequeathed £8000 for the best work on the Goodness of God as manifested in the Creation. This was divided among eight different persons, authors of eight different treatises (*e.g.* Sir Charles Bell on the Hand, Dr. Buckland on Geology, &c.) called "the Bridgewater Treatises." His valuable MSS. he bequeathed to the British Museum, with a sum of £12,000, of which the interest was partly for the Custodian and partly for the augmentation, &c. thereof. These are called "The Egerton MSS." and relate chiefly to French and Italian literature.

BRIDPORT, BRIDPORT OF CRICKET ST. THOMAS,
AND BRIDPORT OF CRICKET ST. THOMAS
AND OF BRONTE.

- Barony [I.]** 1. ALEXANDER HOOD, yr. br. of Samuel, VISCOUNT
I. 1794. HOOD (the celebrated Admiral) being 2nd and yst. s. of the Rev. Samuel Hood, Vicar of Butleigh, co. Somerset, by Mary, da. of Richard HOSKINS of Beaminster, Dorset, was b. 2 Dec. 1726, and, entering the Royal Navy, became Lieut., 1746; Commander and Post Capt., 1756; Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, 1766; Rear Admiral of the White, 1780; Vice Adm. of the White, 1787; Rear Adm. of Grt. Britain, 1790; Vice Adm. of the Red, 1793; Admiral of the Blue, 1794; of the White, 1795; VICE ADMIRAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1796; Com. in chief of the Channel Fleet, 1797-1800; Gen. of Marines, 1800; and Admiral of the Red, 1805. He was M.P. for Bridgewater, 1784-90; and for Buckingham, 1790-96. In 1757 he captured two French ships of war in Hyeres Bay; in 1781 he recaptured, with great bravery, an English man of war, called "the Warwick;" in 1782 he distinguished himself, as Rear Admiral, at the relief of Gibraltar under Lord Howe. He was accordingly *cr. K.B.* 7 May 1788. He was second in command, on board "the Royal George," at the famous victory of Lord Howe, on 4 June 1794. On 14 Nov. 1794 he was, accordingly, *cr. BARON BRIDPORT [I.]* with a *spec. rem.*, failing heirs male of his body, to Samuel Hood, 2nd s. of [his nephew] Henry Hood of Catherington, Hants; rem. to the heirs male of the body of [his uncle] Alexander Hood, late of Mosterton, Dorset, decd.^(a) both in like manner. On 23 June 1795, he, with an inferior force, gained a memorable victory over the French fleet (twelve ships of the line and two frigates) off Port L'Orient. He was, accordingly, on 13 June 1796, *cr. BARON BRIDPORT OF CRICKET ST. THOMAS*, co. Somerset; and, on 16 June 1800, was *cr. VISCOUNT BRIDPORT OF CRICKET ST. THOMAS* abovenamed. He *m.* firstly, 1761, Mary, da. of Richard WEST, D.D., Prebendary of Winchester, by Mary, sister of Richard, VISCOUNT COBHAM, and da. of Sir Richard TEMPLE, Bart. She *d.* 12 Sep. 1786. He *m.* secondly, 26 June 1788, at St. Marylebone, Mary Sophia, only surv. da. and h. of Thomas BRAY of Edmonton, Midx., by his 3rd wife, Elizabeth, da. and coheir of John SADLER. He *d. s.p.* 3 May 1814, when his *Barony and Viscounty [G.B.]* became *extinct*, but the Irish Barony devolved as under. His widow *d.* at Cricket St. Thomas, 18 Feb. 1831, aged 85.
- Barony [I.]** 2. SAMUEL (HOOD), BARON BRIDPORT [I.], great nephew, and, under the *spec. rem.* in the creation of that Peerage, heir. He II. 1814.. was 2nd s. of Henry, 2nd VISCOUNT HOOD OF WHITLEY, by Jane, da. and h. of Francis WHEELER of Whitley afsd., which Henry was s. and h. of Samuel, the 1st Viscount Hood, who was elder br. to Alexander, Baron Bridport abovenamed. He was b. 7 Dec. 1788; was ed. at Trin. Coll. Cambridge; M.A. 1809; was M.P. for Heytesbury, 1812-18. He *m.* 3 July 1810, Charlotte Mary, *suo jure* DUCHESS OF BRONTE in Sicily,^(b) being only da. and h. of William (NELSON), 1st EARL NELSON (Duke of Bronté in Sicily), by his 1st wife Sarah, da. of Rev. Henry YONGE. He *d.* 6 Jan. 1868, in his 80th year, at Cricket St. Thomas. His widow, who was b. 20 Sep. 1787, *suc.* her father in his Sicilian title 28 Feb. 1835,^(c) and *d.* 29 Jan. 1873, in her 86th year, at Cricket St. Thomas afsd.

(^a) These were the two surv. sons of Samuel Hood of Kingsland, Dorset, the only s. that had issue of the said Alexander, *viz.*: (1) Alexander, Capt. R.N., who *d.* 21 April 1796, leaving an only son Alexander Hood, who, in 1815, *suc.* his uncle, Sir Samuel Hood, Bart., as second Baronet. (2) Samuel Hood, Vice Admiral, who in 1809 was *cr.* a Baronet, with a *spec. rem.* to his nephew Alexander Hood abovenamed.

(^b) For her succession as such da., according to the law of Sicily, see "Nelson r. Bridport" in *Beavan's Chancery Reports*, viii, 547.

(^c) The representation of the Nelson family and of the celebrated Lord Nelson vested in this lady and remains in her issue; tho' the limitation of the Barony of Nelson (as also of the Earldom, *cr.* subsequently, with, naturally enough, a like rem.) carried the Peerage dignity, in 1835, to Thomas Bolton, who did *not* represent the Grantee (being son of a sister), instead of to Lady Bridport (*nee* Nelson), who (as da. and h. of the *only brother* of the Grantee *who left issue*) was such representative.

- III. 1868. I. ALEXANDER NELSON (HOOD), BARON BRIDPORT
 [I.], 1st and only surv. s. and h., b. 23 Dec. 1814 at Marylebone. Joined the army, Scots Fusilier Foot Guards, 1831; Capt. 1836; Lieut.-Col. 1847; Col. in the Army, 1854; Major Gen., 1862; Lieut. Gen. 1871; General, 1877; one of the Grooms in waiting, 1841-58; Clerk Marshal to H.R.H. the Prince Consort, 1853; Equerry to the Queen, 1858. On 6 July 1868 (six months after his succession to the Irish Peerage he was *cr.* VISCOUNT BRIDPORT OF CRICKET ST. THOMAS, co. Somerset, AND OF BRONTE in the Kingdom of Italy. On 29 Jan. 1873 he *suc.* his mother as *Duke of Bronte in Sicily*. He *m.* 2 Aug. 1858, at St. Geo. Han. Sq., Mary Penelope, 2nd da. of Arthur Blundell Sandys Trumbull (HILL), 3rd MARQUESS OF DEVONSHIRE [I.] by Maria, da. of Other Hickman (WINDSOR), 5th EARL OF PLYMOUTH. She, who was *b.* 3 Sep. 1817, *d.* in Wimpole street (No. 12) 15 July 1884.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 3103 acres in Somerset, 2356 in Dorset, and 53 in Devon. Total, 5512 acres, worth £8098 a-year. *Principal Residence.*—Cricket St. Thomas, near Chard, Somerset, and Castello di Maniace, Bronté, Sicily.

N.B.—The property in Sicily is in addition to the above.

BRIEN (see, also, under "BRYAN")

i.e. "VISCOUNT BRIEN" and MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN, &c. [S.] ; See "LOTHIAN" Marquessate of [S.], *cr.* 1701,

BRIDLINGTON, see BURLINGTON.

BRISTOL (City and County).

[This title was in early times, used indiscriminately for that of GLOUCESTER; thus, William, Earl of *Bristol* [better known as Earl of Gloucester], is a witness to a charter to Shrewsbury Abbey, 29 Sep. 1155. See Salop Cartulary, No. 43, quoted in "Itinerary of Henry II," p. 12; so also "*Comes Brycestowensis*" occurs in the Continuator of "Florence of Worcester." *Ex inform.* J. Horace Round.]

- Earldom, I. JOHN (DIGBY), BARON DIGBY OF SHERBORNE, was on
 I. 1622. 15 Sep. 1622, *cr.* EARL OF BRISTOL.^(a) He was 4th and yst. s. of Sir George Digby of Colshill, co. Warwick, by Abigail, da. of Sir Arthur HEVENINGHAM, of Ketteringham, Norfolk, and was *b.* Feb. 1586, is said to have been ed. at Mag. Coll., Oxford, of which Univ. he was *cr.* M.A., 30 Aug. 1605. In 1605 he was Gent. of the Privy Chamber, and soon afterwards Carver to the King. Knighted at Whitehall 14 May 1606. M.P. for Hedon, 1610. In April 1610 and again from Sep. 1614 to March 1616 he was Ambassador, and from April 1617 to April 1618 he was Ambassador Extraordinary to Spain. Gent. of the Bedchamber to Charles, Prince of Wales; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, 1616-25; P.C. 1616-25. On 25 Nov. 1618 he was *cr.* BARON DIGBY OF SHERBORNE, co. Dorset (an estate which had been granted to him by the King), on his return from Spain, where he had been treating as to an alliance between the Prince of Wales and the *Infanta* Maria. In Jan. 1619 he was on an embassy to Holland; in Jan. 1621 to Brussels and, in Nov. 1621 to Vienna. From March 1622 to May 1624 he was, for the 4th time, Ambassador to Spain, with instructions to conclude the treaty for the said marriage. In Sep. 1622 he was *cr.* *Earl of Bristol* as above. On 6 Feb. 1626 he was committed to the Tower, having impeached the Duke of Buckingham, (then high in Court favour), and, tho' soon released, continued many years in retirement. In 1640 was one of the Commission to treat with the Scots; on 19 Feb. 1641 was P.C., and in 1642 Gent. of the Bedchamber. In the civil war he first sided with the Parl. and afterwards with the King, whom he attended at Edgehill and at Oxford. He *m.* before 1610, Beatrice, widow of Sir John Dive of Bromham, Beds.,

^(a) He is styled, in this patent of creation, "*John Digby, Knight, Baron Digby of Sherborne.*"

da. of Charles WALCOTT of Walcott, Salop. He *d.* at Paris 21 Jan. 1652^(*), and was *bur.* "in a cabbage garden" there. Will dat. 3 Dec. 1651 at St. Germain-en-laye, pr. 30 July 1660.^(*) His widow *d.* 1658 and was *bur.* at Sherborne. M.I.

II. 1653. 2. GEORGE (DIGBY), EARL OF BRISTOL, &c., s. and h. *b.* Oct. 1612, at Madrid. He is said to have been ed. at Mag. Coll. Oxford, of which Univ. he was *cr.* M.A. 31 Aug. 1636. Was M.P. for Dorset, 1640. In Nov. 1640 he was one of the Managers for the impeachment of the Earl of Strafford, but, having discovered the injustice of charges made against him, voted (21 April 1641) against his attainder. On 9 June 1641 he was *sum.* to Parl. in his Father's Barony, as LORD DIGBY OF SHERBORNE, and, ever after, adhered to the Royal cause, being Col. of a Reg. of Horse, and Gov. of Nottingham, 1642; Sec. of State, 1643-49; High Steward of the Univ. of Oxford, 1643-46, and, again, 1660-63. Lieut.-Gen. (north of Trent) 1645. Excepted from pardon, 24 Oct. 1648 by the Parl. when he retired abroad and became Lieut.-Gen. in the French army, 1651. Was *nom.* and *inv.* K.G. at Paris, Jan. 1652/3; *inst.* 15 April 1661. Sec. of State, P.C., and Lieut.-Gen. for England, 1657, till incapacitated by having become a Roman Catholic. He *m.* Anne, 2nd da. of Francis (RUSSELL), 4th EARL OF BEDFORD, by Catharine, da. and coheir of Giles (BRIDGES), LORD CHANDOS. He *d.* at Chelsea, 20 March 1676/7, and was *bur.* the 24th at Chenies, Bucks. Will dat. 5 Oct. 1675, pr. 10 April 1677.^(b) His widow *d.* 26 Jan. 1696/7 and was *bur.* 1 Feb. at Chenies afsd. Will dat. 10 April 1696, pr. 3 Feb. 1696/7.

III. 1677, 3. JOHN (DIGBY), EARL OF BRISTOL [1622] and BARON to DIGBY OF SHERBORNE [1618], 1st and only surv. s. and h., *b.* about 1635. 1698. M.P. for Dorset, 1675-77. Lord Lieut. of Dorset 1679-85 and 1689, Vice Admiral of Poole. He *m.* firstly, 26 March 1656, at Bobbingworth, Essex, Alice, da. and h. of Robert BOURNE of Blake Hall in that parish. She *d.* s.p. and was *bur.* 28 May 1658 at Bobbingworth. He *m.* secondly Aug. 1663, Rachael, da. and coheir of Sir Hugh WYNDHAM of Stilton, Dorset, Justice of the Common Pleas, by his first wife Jane, da. of Sir Thomas WODEHOUSE, Bart. He *d.* s.p. 18 Sep. 1698 when all his honours became *extinct*. He was *bur.* at Sherborne, where his monument is said to have cost £1500. His widow *d.* 16 Feb. 1708. Will pr. June 1709.

IV. 1714. 1. JOHN (HERVEY), BARON HERVEY OF ICKWORTH, was, on 19 Oct. 1714, *cr.* EARL OF BRISTOL. He was 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. of Sir Thomas HERVEY^(c) of Ickworth, Suffolk by Isabella, da. of Sir Humphrey MAY, Vice Chamberlain to Charles I. He was *b.* 27 Aug. 1666, and is said to have been ed. at Cambridge. On 27 May 1694 he *suc.* his Father (who *d.* in his 69th year)

(*) In his character by "Clarendon" he is described as "of a grave aspect, a presence that drew respect, [and] a very handsome man [who] by the extraordinary favour of King James to his person [was] Ambassador to Spain, before he was 30. Tho' he was a man of great parts and a wise man in Council he was passionate and supercilious and was too voluminous in discourse, so that he was not considered there with much respect."

(b) According to "Clarendon" he was "a man of very extraordinary parts by nature and art, a graceful and beautiful person, equal to a very good part in the greatest affairs, but the unfittest man alive to conduct them, having an ambition and vanity superior to all his other parts, and a confidence in himself which sometimes intoxicated, transported, and exposed him." Horace Walpole says of him "He was a singular person whose life was one contradiction. He wrote against Popery and embraced it; he was a zealous opposer of the Court and a sacrifice for it; was conscientiously converted in the midst of his prosecution of Lord Strafford and was most unconscientiously a prosecutor of Lord Clarendon. With great parts he always hurt himself and his friends; with romantic bravery he was always an unsuccessful commander."

(c) An account of the Hervey family, by Lord Arthur Hervey (afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells) with a history of the parish of Ickworth, is printed in the proceedings of the Archaeol. Inst. of Suffolk for 1856.

of Charles Walcott of Walcott, Essex. He is at Park St Jan. 1835, and was
born in a village garden, Essex. Will dat 3 Jan 1835 at St. Clements-
par. 30 July 1835. His widow d. 1835 and was bur at St. Clements. M.I.

II. 1833. S. Groomer (Dignity) Earl of Haverhill, &c. a and b.
A Oct 1812 at Madrid. He is said to have been at St. John Coll.
Oxford of which Univ. he was an M.A. 30 Aug 1833. Was M.P. for Tower, 1810.
In Nov. 1840 he was one of the Managers for the impeachment of the Earl of
Stairford, but having discovered the injustice of charges made against him, voted
(21 April 1841) against the resolution. On 5 June 1841 he was sent to Paris in his
Father's Embassy, as LORD BISHOP OF BISHOPSTON, and was after, elected as
the Royal Society being Col of a Regt of Horse and Genl of Nottingham, 1813; Sec
of State, 1813-18; High Sheriff of the Univ. of Oxford, 1813-18, and again
1820-22. Lord-Gem (north of Trent) 1825. Respected from 1810 to 1812
by the fact when he retired abroad and became Lord-Gem in the French army,
1811. Was soon and the Regt. of Paris, Jan 1812, but 12 April 1812. Sec of
State, P.C., and Lord-Gem for England, 1817. His distinguished for having become a
Roman Catholic. He was Amb. and at St. Francis (Brazil), and Earl of Haverhill,
by Catherine de and coher of Gides (Brazil), Lord Chamberlain. He d. at Chelsea,
30 March 1817, and was bur the Earl at Chelsea Church. Will dat 3 Oct 1817.
His widow d. 30 Jan 1820 and was bur 1 Feb at Chelsea
and Will dat 10 April 1820, par 3 Feb 1820.

III. 1817. S. John (Dignity) Earl of Haverhill, &c. a and b.
Dignity of Haverhill (1817) is and only one a and b. about 1835.
1838. M.P. for Tower, 1810-17, Lord-Lieut of Tower 1819-25 and 1835-37.
Admiral of the Fleet. He was Genl, 30 March 1835 at Haverhill,
Essex. After d. and b. of Robert Haverhill of Haverhill Hall in that
parish. She d. a p. and was bur 28 May 1835 at Haverhill Church. He was
Genl, 1838, Haverhill, d. and coher of Sir Hugh W. Haverhill of Haverhill, Haverhill, Haverhill.
of the Common Law, by his first wife Jane, d. of Sir Thomas Waverhill, Haverhill.
He d. a p. 13 Sep 1838 when all his property became extinct. He was bur at Haverhill,
Haverhill, where his monument is said to have cost £1000. His widow d. 12 Feb 1838.
Will par 1 Jan 1838.

IV. 1714. A. John (Haverhill) Baron Haverhill of Haverhill, was
on 19 Oct 1714 at Haverhill. He was bur at Haverhill, Haverhill, Haverhill,
and d. of Sir Thomas Haverhill (of Haverhill, Haverhill, Haverhill, Haverhill, Haverhill,
Essex, Vice-Chamberlain to Charles I. He was a M.P. 1686, and is said to have
been at Cambridge. On 27 May 1684 he was the Father (and d. in the 80th year).

(*) In his character by "Clarendon," he is described as "a grave, serious,
presence that drew respect (and) a very handsome man (who) by the extraordinary
favor of King James to his person (was) Ambassador to Spain before he was 30.
That he was a man of great parts and a wise man in Council he was passionate and
superb and was too voluminous in discourse, so that he was not considered then
with much respect."

(*) According to "Clarendon" he was "a man of very extraordinary parts by
nature and art, a graceful and beautiful person, equal to a very good part in the
greatest affairs, but the greatest man alive to conduct them, having an insatiable
curiosity in all his other parts, and a confidence in himself which sometimes
interested, transported, and exposed him." Having Waverhill says of him: "He was
a singular person whose life was a contradiction. He was against liberty and
embraced it; he was a zealous supporter of the Court and a member for it; was con-
stantly converted in the midst of his presentation of Lord Shaftesbury and was most
reconcilably a persecutor of Lord Shaftesbury. With great parts he always
put himself and his friends with romantic bravery he was always an unsuccessful
commander."

(*) An account of the Haverhill family by Lord Arthur Haverhill (formerly Bishop of
Leith and Wells) with a history of the family of Haverhill, is printed in the
Proceedings of the Antiquary Club of Bristol for 1836.

in the family estates, and as Hereditary High Steward of Bury St. Edmunds. He was M.P. for Bury, 1690 and 1694-1703, when, somewhat unexpectedly,^(a) on 23 March 1702/3 he was *cr.* BARON HERVEY OF ICKWORTH, co. Suffolk. He was *cr.* LL.D. (Cambridge), 16 April 1705, and, having been a zealous supporter of the succession of the House of Hanover, was, in 1714, *cr.* *Earl of Bristol* as above. He *m.* firstly, 1 Nov. 1688, Isabella, sister and h. of Sir Edward Carr, Bart., being da. of Sir Robert Carr, Bart., of Sleaford, co. Lincoln, by Elizabeth, da. of Sir John BENNET. She *d.* 7 March 1692/3 and was *bur.* on the 16th at Ickworth. He *m.* secondly, 25 July 1695, at Boxted Hall, Suffolk, Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Sir Thomas FELTON, Bart., of Blayford, Suffolk, by Elizabeth, 3rd da. and coheir of James (HOWARD), 3rd EARL OF SUFFOLK, LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN. She was one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to Caroline, the Queen Consort, both as Queen and when Princess of Wales. After having given birth to 11 sons and 6 daughters she *d.* 2 May 1741 and was *bur.* the 9th at Ickworth. Will pr. 1741. He *d.* 20 Jan. 1750/1, and was *bur.* 27 at Ickworth aged 86. Will dat. Dec. 1750, pr. 23 Feb. 1750/1.

[CARR HERVEY, styled LORD HERVEY, s. and h. ap., being only s. by 1st wife, *b.* 17 Sep. 1691; *ed.* at Clare Hall, Cambridge; M.A., 1710. He was M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds, 1713-22. Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. He *d.* unm. and v.p. at Bath, Somerset, 15 Nov. 1723 and was *bur.* the 24 at Ickworth. Admon. 29 Nov. 1723.]

[JOHN HERVEY, styled LORD HERVEY, 2nd, but 1st surv. s. and h. ap., being 1st son by 2nd wife, *b.* 13 Oct. 1696; *ed.* at Clare Hall, Cambridge; M.A., 1715. He was M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds, 1727. Vice Chamberlain of the Household and P.C., 1730. By writ, 11 June 1733, he was *sum.* to Parl. v.p., in his Father's Barony, as LORD HERVEY OF ICKWORTH and took his seat next day. LORD PRIVY SEAL, 1 May 1740 to 1742. One of the LORDS JUSTICES OF THE REALM, May 1741. His career as a Politician (a warm supporter of Walpole) is a matter of historical note.^(b) He *m.* 29 Oct. 1720, Mary (then maid of Honour to the Princess of Wales), da. of Brig. Gen. Nicholas LEPELL,^(c) Groom of the Bedchamber to George, Prince of Denmark. Lord Hervey *d.* v.p. 5 Aug. 1743 in his 47th year, and was *bur.* the 12th at Ickworth. Will pr. 1743. His widow *d.* 2 Sep. 1768, and was *bur.* at Ickworth. Will pr. that month.]

V. 1751. 2. GEORGE WILLIAM (HERVEY), EARL OF BRISTOL, &c. grandson and h., being s. and h. of John, LORD HERVEY, by Mary his wife above named. He was *b.* 31 Aug. 1721; was an officer in the army 1739-42. On 5 Aug. 1743 he *suc.* his father as BARON HERVEY OF ICKWORTH and took his

(^a) The famous Duchess of Marlborough in her "Conduct" writes "I never was concerned in making any Peer but one, and that was my *Lord Hervey*, I had made a promise to Sir Thomas Felton that if her Majesty should ever make any new Lords I would certainly use my influence that Mr. Hervey should be one. When the Queen had resolved to create four Peers, Granville, Guernsey, Gower, and Conway, I wrote to Lord Marlborough and Lord Godolphin that if they did not endeavour to get Mr. Hervey made a Peer I neither would, nor could, shew my face anymore. The thing was done *purely at my request* and at a time when affairs at Court ran so violently against the whole party of Whigs that Mr. Hervey had laid aside all hopes of the Peerage." See Gage's "Thingoe Hundred," p. 296.

(^b) He is the "*Sporus*" so bitterly satirised by Pope, whose—

"Eternal smiles his emptiness betray
As shallow streams run dimpling all the way."

A very different estimation of him was, however, held by most of his contemporaries. To Caroline, the Queen Consort, "he was particularly agreeable, as he helped to enliven the uniformity of a Court with sprightly repartees and lively sallies of wit."—*Opinions of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.*

(^c)

"For Venus, sure, never saw bedded
So comely a Beau and a Belle,
As when Hervey, the Handsome, was wedded
To the beautiful Molly Lepell."

seat 1 Dec. following. Eight years afterwards he *suc.* his grandfather in the Earldom, Envoy to Turin, 1755-58; Ambassador to Madrid, 1758 to Dec. 1761, when war was declared with Spain, in consequence of the compact of the House of Bourbon; LORD LIEUT. OF IRELAND, 1766-67; P.C. 1766; LORD PRIVY SEAL, 1768-70; Groom of the Stole and first Lord of the Bedchamber, 1770-75. He *d.* unm. 18 March 1775 at Bath, Somerset, and was *bur.* at Ickworth. Will pr. 1775.

VI. 1775. 3. AUGUSTUS JOHN (HERVEY), EARL OF BRISTOL, &c., br. and h., *b.* 18 May 1724. In 1746 he joined the naval service; was Commander, 1740; Post Capt., 1746; Col. of Marines, 1762-75; Com. in Chief in the Mediterranean, 1763; Rear Adm., 1775, and, finally, Vice Adm., of the Blue, 1778. He was M.P. for Bury 1757 and 1761-63; for Saltash, 1763-68; and again for Bury, 1768 and 1774-75. Groom of the Bedchamber 1763-65. Ch. Sec. to the Lord Lieut. [L.] 1766-67; P.C. [L.] 1766. He *m.* (privately) 4 Aug. 1744 in the parish church of Lainston, Hants, Elizabeth, da. of Col. Thomas CHUDLEIGH, Governor of Chelsea College, Midx., by Henrietta his wife.^(a) She, who in 1743 was Maid of Honour to the Princess of Wales, continued as such till her second (but unlawful) marriage (in her husband's lifetime) 8 March 1769 with Evelyn (PIERREFONT), DUKE OF KINGSTON, who *d.* s.p. 23 Sep. 1773. The *Duchess of Kingston* (as she was usually called) was *tried for bigamy* before the House of Lords, 15, 16, 19, 20 and 22 April 1776, on which last day she was unanimously found *guilty*. After this she left England, residing at St. Petersburg and the foreign courts. The Earl of Bristol *d.* s.p.s. legit. 23 Dec. 1779 in St. James's Sq. Midx., aged 55, and was *bur.* at Ickworth. Will pr. 24 Dec. 1779. His widow (from whom he had obtained a divorce *a mensâ et thoro* in the Eccles. Court) *d.* at Paris, 16 Aug. 1788, aged 68, being four years older than her lawful husband. Her will (as *Duchess of Kingston*) pr. 1789.

VII. 1779. 4. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS (HERVEY), EARL OF BRISTOL, &c., br. and h., *b.* 1 Aug. 1730. Ed. at Westminster School and at Corpus Coll., Cambridge; M.A. 1754; admitted to Line. Inn, 24 Feb. 1747; Clerk of the Privy Seal, 1756; Principal Clerk, 1761-67. Having taken Holy Orders, he became Chaplain to the King, 1763. Bench of King's Inn, Dublin, 1767; P.C. [L.] 1767; BISHOP OF CLOYNE, 1767-68; BISHOP OF DERRY, 1768-1803; Chaplain Gen. to the Irish Volunteers, 1782; one of the Volunteer delegates from co. Derry (Irish Convention) 1783.^(b) On 18 Nov. 1799 he became LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN, having *suc.* to that Barony (by the death of the senior coheir) in right of his descent thro' his grandmother (wife of the 1st Earl of Bristol) Elizabeth Felton abovenamed. He *m.* 10 Aug. 1752, Elizabeth, sister and h. of Sir Charles Davers, Bart., being da. of Sir Jermyn DAVERS, Bart., of Rougham, Suffolk, by Margaretta, da. and coheir of the Rev. (—) GREEN. She *d.* at Ickworth 15 Dec. 1800, and was *bur.* the 27th at Ickworth. He *d.* at Albano near Rome 8 July 1803, aged 73, and was *bur.* at Ickworth.

[JOHN AUGUSTUS HERVEY, styled LORD HERVEY, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. ap.,^(c) *b.* 1 and *hap.* 27 Jan. 1757 at Horningsheath, Suffolk. Capt. R.N.;

(a) There was issue of this marriage a son, "Augustus Henry, s. of ye Hon. Augustus Hervey," *hap.* 2 Nov. 1747 at Chelsea and He *d.* an infant.

(b) The prominent and extraordinary part he took in opposing the Union with Ireland, from the moment he became an Irish Bishop, is set forth in Barrington's "Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation." It appears to have been caused more by Vanity than Conviction. Dressed in purple, with diamond knee and shoe buckles, in white gloves with gold fringe and large gold tassals, seated "in an open landau, drawn by six beautiful horses comparisoned with purple ribands," and "escorted by a troop of light cavalry splendidly dressed and accoutred and mounted on the finest chargers that the Bishop or their commander could procure," with "trumpets announcing his approach" and enthusiastic cries of "Long live the Bishop" he "never ceased making dignified obeisances to the multitude," as, (in 1783,) "he took his seat amongst the Irish delegates at the Rotunda" of Dublin. "His ambition for popularity obviously knew no bounds, and his efforts to gain that popularity found no limits."

(c) His elder br. George, *hap.* 25 Oct. 1755 at Horningsheath, *d.* a minor and unm. abroad, about 1764.

Ambassador at Florence, 1787-94. He *m.* 4 Oct. 1779, at Quebec, Elizabeth, da. of Colin DRUMMOND, of Megginch Castle, co. Perth, and of Quebec. He *d.* v.p. and s.p.m. 10 Jan. 1796,^(a) and was *bur.* at Ickworth. His widow *d.* 4 Sep. 1818.]

VIII. 1803. I. FREDERICK WILLIAM (HERVEY), EARL OF
Marquessate. BRISTOL and BARON HERVEY OF ICKWORTH, Hereditary High
L 1826. Steward of Bury St. Edmunds, 2nd and yst. but only surv. s.
and h. male (but *not* heir *gen.*), *b.* 2 June 1769. Ed. at St. John's Coll.,
Cambridge; M.A. 1788; *cr.* LL.D. 1 July 1811. Ensign, 1st Foot
Guards, 1788-92. M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds, 1796-1803. Under
Sec. of State (Foreign), 1801-03. F.R.S.; F.S.A. &c. On 30 June 1826 he was *cr.*
EARL JERMYN OF HORNINGSHEATH, co. Suffolk, and MARQUESS OF
BRISTOL. He *m.* 20 Feb. 1798, Elizabeth Charlotte Albinia, 2nd da. of Clotworthy
(UPTON), 1st BARON TEMPLETOWN [L.], by Elizabeth, da. of Shuckburgh BOUGHTON.
She, who was *b.* 16 Aug. 1775, *d.* 25 May 1844. He *d.* 15 Feb. 1859.

Marquessate. }
II. } 1859. 2. FREDERICK WILLIAM (HERVEY), MAR-
Earldom. } QUESS OF BRISTOL, EARL OF BRISTOL, &c., s. and h.,
IX. } *b.* 15 July 1800. Ed. at Trin. Coll. Cambridge; M.A.,
1822; *cr.* LL.D. 9 June 1862; M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds,
(being then *styled* EARL JERMYN) 1826-59, and for West
Suffolk 1859; Treasurer of the Household, 1841-46; P.C.,
1841; Col. West Suffolk Militia, 1859. He *m.* 9 Oct. 1830,
at St. James's, Westm., Katherine Isabella, 4th da. of
John Henry (MANNERS), 5th DUKE OF RUTLAND, by Elizabeth, da. of Frederick
(HOWARD), 5th EARL OF CARLISLE. She, who was *b.* 4 Feb. 1809, at Belvoir Castle,
and *bap.* 25 March at Bottesford, *d.* 20 April 1848, and was *bur.* 28 at Ickworth.
He *d.* 30 Oct. 1864, at Ickworth.

Marquessate. }
III. } 1864. 3. FREDERICK WILLIAM JOHN (HERVEY),
Earldom. } MARQUESS OF BRISTOL [1826], EARL OF BRISTOL [1714],
X. } EARL JERMYN OF HORNINGSHEATH [1826], and BARON
HERVEY OF ICKWORTH [1703]; also Hereditary High
Steward of Bury St. Edmunds, s. and h., *b.* 28 June 1834
at Bristol House, Putney Heath, Surrey, and *bap.* 21
July at St. Mary's, Putney. Ed. at Eton and at Trin.
Coll. Cambridge; M.A. 1856. Was M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds, 1859-64; Capt.
West Suffolk Militia, 1856; Hon. Col. 1865. He *m.* 4 March 1862, Geraldine
Georgiana Mary, 5th and yst. da. and coheir of Major Gen. the Hon. George ANSON,
by Isabella Elizabeth Annabella da. of Cecil Weld (FORESTER), 1st BARON FORESTER.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 16,981 acres in Suffolk; 13,745 in co.
Lincoln; 1131 in Essex; and 157 in Sussex. Total, 32,014 acres, of the estimated
value of £41,270 a year. *Note.*—In the "Annual Register" of 1775 the then Earl is
said to have *suc.* his br. in estates worth £20,000 a year, which is before the estates of
the family of Davers (at Rougham, &c., Suffolk) had been acquired by the Hervey
family. *Principal Residence.*—Ickworth Park, near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

BRISTOL (City and County of the City).

See "FITZ-HARDINGE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY
OF BRISTOL," Barony; *cr.* 1861.

(^a) Elizabeth Catherine Caroline, his only da. and h., *b.* 1 Aug. 1780, *m.* 2 Aug. 1793,
Charles Rose ELLIS (afterwards, 15 July 1826, *cr.* Baron Scaford), and *d.* 21 Jan. 1803,
leaving issue Charles Augustus Ellis, who, 9 July 1803, *suc.* his maternal great grand-
father (the 4th Earl of Bristol abovenamed) as LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN, a Barony
which was confirmed to him in 1806.

BRITANNY, or DE BRITANNIA.

- Barony by Writ.** 1. JOHN DE DREUX, 2nd and yst. s. of John, EARL OF RICHMOND (*Duke of Brittany in France*) having suc. his father in 1303 in his English estates, was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD DE BRITANNIA, or BRITANNY) by writs dat. 24 May and 13 July (1305), 33 Ed. I, directed "*Johanni de Britannia, Juniori*." (a) On 15 Oct. (1306), 34 Ed. I, he was declared "EARL OF RICHMOND," and sum. to Parl. by writ directed "*Johanni de Britannia, Comite de Richmond*." He d. unm. 1334, when any Barony *cr.* by the above writ became *extinct*. See fuller account under "RICHMOND," Earldom of, 1306 to 1334.

Note. JOHN DE DREUX, *Duke of Brittany in France*, having been acknowledged as "EARL OF RICHMOND," was sum. to Parl. by writs 1 April (1335), 9 Ed. III, and 22 Jan. (1335/6), 9 Ed. III, directed "*Johanni, Duci Britannie et Comiti Richmond*." He d. s.p. 1341, when any honours arising under that writ became *extinct*. See fuller account under "RICHMOND," Earldom of, 1335 to 1341.

BRITTAS.

i.e. "LORD BOURKE, BARON OF BRITTAS, co. Limerick" [L.] See "BOURKE OF BRITTAS," Barony [L], *cr.* 1618; *forfeited*, 1691.

BRODRICK OF PEPPER HARROW.

i.e. "BARON BRODRICK OF PEPPER HARROW, CO. SURREY," *cr.* 11 June 1796, with a *spec. rem.* See "MIDLETON," Viscounty [L], *cr.* 1717, under the 4th Viscount.

BROGHILL

i.e. "LORD BOYLE, BARON OF BROGHILL" [L]. See "BOYLE OF BROGHILL," Barony [L], *cr.* 1628.

BROKE, see "BROOKE."

BROME.

i.e. "VISCOUNT BROME, CO. SUFFOLK," and EARL CORNWALLIS; See "CORNWALLIS," Earldom, *cr.* 1753; *ex.* 1852.

BROMFLETE.

Henry de Bromflete was sum. to Parl. as a Baron, by writ, 24 Jan. (1448/9), 27 Hen. VI, directed "*Henrico de Bromflete, Militi, domino de Vessy*," with a *spec. lim.* of that honour to the heirs male of his body. He d. s.p.m. 1468, when the Barony became *extinct*. See fuller account under "Vessy." Barony *cr.* 1449; *ex.* 1468; such being, it is presumed, the proper designation of this title.

BROMHAM.

See "TREVOR OF BROMHAM," Barony, *cr.* 1712; *ex.* 1824

(a) There is proof of his sitting in the Rolls of Parl.

BROMLEY (co. Stafford).

See "GERARD OF GERARD'S BROMLEY, co. Stafford," Barony, *cr.* 1603 ; *ex.* 1707.

See "BAGOT OF BAGOT'S BROMLEY, co. Stafford," Barony, *cr.* 1780.

BROMLEY HILL PLACE.

See "FARNBOROUGH OF BROMLEY HILL PLACE, co. Kent," Barony, *cr.* 1826 ; *ex.* 1838.

BRONTE (Italy).

See "BRIDPORT OF CRICKET ST. THOMAS, co. SOMERSET, AND OF BRONTE IN THE KINGDOM OF ITALY," Viscounty, *cr.* 1368.

BROOKE, or BROKE, *alias* COBHAM.

Sir Edward Brooke, or Broke, of Cobham, co. Kent, who, in right of his mother, was the h. gen. of the Lords Cobham (*cr.* 1313) was sum. to Parl. as a Baron by writs 13 Jan. (1444/5) 23 Hen. VI, to 28 Feb. (1462/3) 2 Ed. IV. directed "*Edwardo Broke de Cobham, Ch'vr.*" See under "COBHAM," Barony, *cr.* 1313 ; (*attained* 1604), such being, it is presumed, the proper designation of this title.

BROOKE (Wilts).

Barony by Writ. 1. SIR ROBERT WILLOUGHBY of Brooke in Westbury, Wilts, s. and h. of Sir John W. by Ann, da. and coheir of Sir Edmund CHENEY of Brooke afsd., was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROOKE) by writ 12 Aug. 1492 directed "*Roberto Willoughby de Brooke, (*) Chev.*" although his. s. and successor (another Robert Willoughby) was, by writ 5 Feb. (1514/5) 6 Hen. VIII, sum. as LORD BROOKE. [*only.*] See under "WILLOUGHBY DE BROOKE," Barony, (*b*) *cr.* 1492, such being, it is presumed, the proper designation of this title.

BROOKE OF BEAUCHAMPS COURT and BROOKE OF WARWICK CASTLE.

Barony. 1. FULKE GREVILLE, only s. and h. of Sir Fulk Greville of Beauchamps Court in Alcester, co. Warwick, by Anne, da. of Ralph (NEVILL), 4th EARL OF WESTMORLAND, which Sir Fulke was s. and h. of another Sir Fulke Greville, by Elizabeth, da. and coheir (eventually sole h., being the *greatest* heiress of her time) of Edward WILLOUGHBY, (*b*) s. and h. ap. of

(*) "The title being taken from his place of residence, *Brooke*, near Westbury, Wilts, so called from the rivulet that runs there; which place had formerly been the seat of John Pavely, Lord of Westbury, from whom by marriage with the coheirress of Cheney it descended to Sir Robert Willoughby." See "Family of Greville," 1769, p. 69.

(b) The Barony of Willoughby de Brooke fell into abeyance on the death of the second Lord, s.p.m.s., 10 Nov. (1521) 13 Hen. VIII, between his three granddaughters and coheirs. Two of these were dead, without issue, before the death of their sister Dame Elizabeth Greville (who *d.* in 1560), who, according to *modern* usage, would have been entitled *suo jure* to the Barony. She would have been suc. therein by her son (1560-1606) and, subsequently, by her grandson, Fulke Greville, *cr.* in 1621, Baron Brooke. It was not, however, till 13 Feb. 1695/6 (when the representation had passed from the family of Greville) that this Barony was allowed to her descendant and representative, Richard Verney ; this being the first decision whereby a Barony by writ was allowed to the heir at law (thro' a female), after it had been in abeyance. The older and better doctrine was, that, as the effect of abeyance was to vest the dignity in the Crown, no right of succession, after such vesture, could subsequently ensue, other than by the *special favour* of the Crown.

Robert, 2nd LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROOKE (alluded to in the article next above) by Elizabeth,^(a) 1st da. and coheir of Richard (BEAUCHAMP), BARON BEAUCHAMP OF POWYK, was b. 1554; ed. at Shrewsbury School and at Trin. Coll.; was Gent. of the Privy Chamber, Clerk of the Signet to the Council of Wales, 1581; M.P. for co. Warwick, 1586-1601; *cr.* M.A. of Oxford 11 April 1588; Ranger of Wedgnoek Park, 1597, of which estate in 1601 he obtained the grant from the Queen, with whom he stood high in favour. Treasurer of the Navy, 1598-1604; Rear Admiral of the Fleet, 1599; *K.B.* at the Coronation, 24 July 1603; Sec. to the Council of Wales, 1603. In 1604 he received a grant of *Warwick Castle*,^(b) then in a ruinous state (on which he expended some £20,000), and in 1606 he suc. his father in the family estates, and (according to the modern theory) to his right to the *Barony of Willoughby de Brooke*.^(c) P.C., 1614; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1614-21; Joint Commissioner to treat with Holland, 1619. On 29 Jan. 1620/1 he was *cr.* BARON BROOKE OF BEAUCHAMPS COURT, co. Warwick, with a *spec. rem.*, failing the heirs male of his body, to Robert Greville and William Greville, in like manner, sons of Fulke Greville of Thorpe Latimer, co. Lincoln, "Esq.," who was only s. and h. of Robert G. of the same, next br. to Sir Fulk Greville, the father of the grantee. He was Gent. of the Bedchamber, Oct. 1621; Recorder of Warwick; Member of the Council of War; was well known for his literary attainments; for his friendship to Sir Philip Sydney; for his patronage of Camden, &c. He d. unm. at Brooke House, Holborn, 30 Sep. 1628, in his 75th year, of wounds received from one Hayward, who had long been in his service. He was *bur.* in great state in his vault at St. Mary's, Warwick. M.I. Will dat. 18 Feb. 1627/8, pr. 1628.^(d)

II. 1628. 2. ROBERT (GREVILLE), BARON BROOKE OF BEAUCHAMPS

COURT, cousin and h. male, being s. and h. of Fulk Greville of Thorpe Latimer, co. Lincoln, by Margaret, da. of Christopher Copley of Wadsworth, co. York, which Fulke was only s. and h. of Robert Greville, also of Thorpe Latimer, uncle to the last Lord. He was b. 1607; ed. at Cambridge; was M.P. for co. Warwick 1628, in which year he suc. his cousin (by whom he had been adopted when but four years of age) in the Peerage under the *spec. limitation* of the patent. Recorder of Warwick. He early imbibed republican notions, and with Viscount Say and Sele, was one of the two noblemen who refused to profess their loyalty to the King as required by the Council at York in 1639. Joint Commissioner to the Scots at Ripon and in London, Sep. and Nov. 1640. Lord Lieut. of co. Warwick (on nom. of Parl.) 1642. Col. of a Reg. of Foot, 1642; was present at the battle of Edgehill, 22 Oct. 1642, and was appointed Major Gen. (for the Parl.), for co. Warwick and co. Stafford, 1643. He m. about 1630 Catharine, 1st da. of Francis (RUSSELL), 4th Earl of Bedford, by Catharine, da. and coheir of Giles (BRIDGES), LORD CHANDOS. He d. at Lichfield 2 March 1642/3, in his 36th year, being struck with a musket ball while looking out of a window to direct the siege of St. Chad's Church.^(e) His wife survived him.

III. 1643. 3. FRANCIS (GREVILLE), BARON BROOKE OF BEAUCHAMPS COURT, s. and h. Recorder of Warwick. He d. unm. Nov. 1658.

^(a) See *ante*, vol. i, p. 279, note "a," and (for the Beauchamp descent), Vol. i, p. 278, note "d."

^(b) The manor of Warwick remained with the Crown till granted in 1629 by Charles I to the Corporation of London, who in 1631 sold it to William Bottom of London. In his family it continued till 1742, when it was purchased by Francis, Earl Brooke and Earl of Warwick, becoming thus again united with the Castle.

^(c) See *ante* p. 31, note "b."

^(d) On his death such representation of the families of Willoughby and Beauchamp as he had derived from his grandmother, Elizabeth Willoughby, and her mother, Elizabeth Beauchamp (a coheir of a junior branch of the family of Beauchamp *viz.* Beauchamp of Powyck) devolved on his sister and sole heir, Dame Margaret Verney, who (according to the modern theory) then became *suo jure* Baroness Willoughby de Brooke and to whose grandson and h. that Barony, in 1696, was allowed.

^(e) Just after he had prayed publicly that, if the cause he were in were not right and just, he might be presently cut off. "Those who were acquainted with him believed him to be well natured and just, and rather seduced and corrupted in his understanding than perverse and malicious. Whether his Passions, or Conscience swayed him, he was undoubtedly one of those who could have been with most difficulty reconciled to the government of Church or State. See "Clarendon,"

- IV. 1658. 4. ROBERT (GREVILLE), BARON BROOKE OF BEAUCHAMPS COURT, br. and h., *b.* about 1638. Recorder of Warwick. He was one of the six Peers sent to Holland to invite the return of Charles II, 3 May 1660. Lord Lieut. of co. Stafford, 1660; High Steward of Stafford, 1671. He *m.* Ann, da. and at length sole h. of John DORINGTON (s. and h. of Sir William D.) of Bremer, Hants. He *d.* s.p.m. 17 Feb. 1676/7, at Bath, Somerset. Will pr. 1677. His widow *m.* Thomas HOBY and *d.* Feb. 1690/1. Admon. 8 July 1691 to her said husband.
- V. 1677. 5. FULKE (GREVILLE), BARON BROOKE OF BEAUCHAMPS COURT, yst. br. and h., being posthumous s. of the 2nd Baron and (consequently) *b.* a few months after 2 March 1642/3. M.P. for Warwick, 1664-77; Recorder of Warwick and of Coventry. He *m.* 12 Jan. 1664/5, at St. Barth. the less, London (Lic. at Fac. Off. he aged 21 and she aged 19), Sarah, da. of Francis DASHWOOD, Alderman of London, by Alice, sister to (...) SLEIGH, also Alderman of London. He *d.* 22 Oct. 1710 at Twickenham, Midx. in his 68th year.^(a) Will dat. 3 Apr. and pr. 9 Nov. 1710.
- VI. 1710. 6. FULKE (GREVILLE), BARON BROOKE OF BEAUCHAMPS COURT, grandson and h., being s. and h. of Francis Greville, by Ann, widow of Henry BAYNTON, 1st da. of John (WILMOT), EARL OF ROCHESTER, and coheir to her br., the 3rd Earl, which Francis G. was s. and h. ap. of the last Lord, but *d.* v.p. (eleven days before his Father) 11 Oct. 1710. He matric. at Oxford (Univ. Coll.), 1 Dec. 1710 being then 17. He *d.* 22 at Univ. College afsd., Feb. 1710/1 and was *bur.* 3 March at Warwick. Admon. 25 May 1711.
- VII. 1711. 7. WILLIAM (GREVILLE), BARON BROOKE OF BEAUCHAMPS COURT, only br. and h. He matric. at Oxford (Wadham Coll.), 5 Jan. 1710/1, and was *cr.* M.A. 4 Nov. 1712. Recorder of Warwick. He *m.* 8 Nov. 1716, at Leweston chapel, Dorset, Mary, 2nd and yst. da. and coheir of the Hon. Henry THYNNE,^(b) by Grace, da. and h. of Sir George STRODE of Leweston, Dorset. She *d.* in her 19th year, 29 March 1720. Admon. 4 June 1720 and again 10 July 1728. He *d.* in his 33rd year, 28 July 1727. Will pr. 1728. Both *bur.* at St. Mary's, Warwick.
- VIII. 1727. 1. FRANCIS (GREVILLE), BARON BROOKE OF BEAUCHAMPS COURT, 3rd and yst. but only surv. s. and h. *b.* 10 Oct. 1719. Recorder of Warwick. On 7 July 1746 he was *cr.* EARL BROOKE OF WARWICK CASTLE.^(c) Lord Lieut. of co. Warwick, 1749-57. **I. 1746. K.T.** 29 March 1753. On 13 Nov. 1759^(d) he was *cr.* EARL OF WARWICK,^(e) and on 2 April 1760 had a grant of "the crest

(a) "Hath been always a man of pleasure, with a very good capacity; well bred; loves play; a fair complexion; towards 60 years of age." See *Macky*.

(b) He was only s. and h. ap. of Thomas, 1st Viscount Weymouth, and *d.* v.p. and s.p.m. 20 Dec. 1708 aged 33. His Father had obtained that peerage with a spec. rem., failing his issue male, to his (the Grantee's) brothers.

(c) In the writ of summons he is styled "Earl Brooke" [only] and on 11 July 1746 took his seat accordingly.

(d) It is not clear how the House of Lords had cognizance of this creation.

(e) On 7 Sep. 1759 the Earldom of Warwick, which had been conferred, 2 Aug. 1618, on the family of Rich, became *extinct*, so that little more than two months elapsed before it was regranted. It was natural enough that the owner of Warwick Castle (whose ancestors had possessed that Castle above 100 years) should desire to be made Earl of that county, but, tho' he was, as stated in "Nicolas" and "Courthope," unquestionably "*descended* from Walter Beauchamp, Baron of Alcester and Powyck, brother of William, Earl of Warwick," he was neither heir, nor coheir, of this *cadet* line of Beauchamp (*i.e.* that of *Powyck*), still less so of the *heads* of that house, the *Earls* (Beauchamp) of Warwick, of whom indeed (tho' the issue of that long and illustrious line of Earls was "*legion*") he was, apparently, not even a descendant.

anciently used by the Earls of Warwick,"^(e) for himself "and his lawful descendants, being Earls of Warwick." On 3 Feb. 1767 he presented a petition to the House of Lords that he and his heirs should be enabled to use the title of EARL OF WARWICK *only*, with the rank of the patent of 7 July 1746 *viz.* that which conferred the Earldom of Brooke of Warwick Castle.^(f) He *m.* 15 May 1742, at Park Place, in Remingham, Berks, (spec. lic. at Fac. Off.) Elizabeth, da. of Lord Archibald HAMILTON, by his 3rd wife, Jane, da. of James (HAMILTON), 6th Earl of Abercorn [S.] He *d.* at Warwick Castle, 6 July 1773. Will pr. July 1773. His widow *m.* Gen. Robert CLERK, whose will, dat. 24 Dec. 1796, was proved 26 May 1797. She *d.* 24 Feb. 1800 in her 80th year and was *bur.* 6 March, at Westm. Abbey. Will dat. 6 Feb. and pr. 6 March 1800.

Earldom, }

II.

Barony, }

IX.

} 1773.

2. GEORGE (GREVILLE), EARL BROOKE OF WARWICK CASTLE, EARL OF WARWICK, &c., s. and h., *b.* in Warwick Castle, 16 Sep. 1746, and *bap.* 10 Oct. at St. Mary's, Warwick, the King, *George* II, being (by proxy) one of his Sponsors. Matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 24 Sep. 1764, and, subsequently, at Edinburgh. P.R.S., 1767; F.S.A., 1768; M.P. for Warwick, 1768-73; one of the Lords of Trade, 1771; Recorder of Warwick; Lord Lieut. of co. Warwick, 1795; Lieut. Col. Com. of the Warwickshire Fencibles, 1794, Col. 1795. He *m.* firstly, 1 April 1771, at St. Geo. Han. sq. (being then *styled* LORD GREVILLE), Georgiana, da. of Sir James PEACHY, Bart. (afterwards *cr.* BARON SELSEY), by Georgiana Caroline, da. of Henry (SCOTT), 1st EARL OF DELORAIN. She who was *b.* 11 Aug., 1752 and *bap.* at St. George's afd., *d.* 1 April 1772 and was *bur.* at St. Mary's, Warwick. He *m.* secondly, at the house of Earl Gower Whitehall, St. Martins in the Fields, 14 July 1776, Henrietta, da. of Richard VERNON of Hilton, co. Stafford, by Evelyn, Dow. COUNTESS OF UPPER OSSORY [L], da. of John (LEVESON-GOWER), 1st EARL GOWER. He *d.* 2 May 1816 aged 70. His widow who was *b.* Aug. 1760, *d.* 22 April 1838 at Brighton aged 78. Admon. May 1838 and Aug. 1857.

[GEORGE GREVILLE, *styled* sometime LORD GREVILLE, but, afterwards, LORD BROOKE, s. and h. ap. by 1st wife, *b.* 25 March 1772 in St. James' square, and *bap.* 10 April at St. Geo. Han. sq. He *d.* unm. and a minor 2 May 1786 at Winkton, near Christchurch, aged 14.]

Earldom, }

III.

Barony, }

X.

} 1816.

3. HENRY RICHARD (GREVILLE), EARL BROOKE OF WARWICK CASTLE, EARL OF WARWICK, &c., 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., being 1st s. by 2nd wife, *b.* 29 March 1779; Col. of the Birmingham Volunteers, 1799; M.P. for co. Warwick, 1802-16; Col. Warwickshire Militia, 1803; Recorder of Warwick, 1816-32; Lord Lieut. of co. Warwick, 1822; *K.T.*, 10 May 1827; Lord of the Bedchamber, July to Nov. 1830; *cr.* D.C.L. of Oxford 10 June 1834; Lord in Waiting, 1841-46. He *m.* 21 Oct. 1816, at St. James' Westm., Sarah Elizabeth, Dow.

(^e) *Viz.* "A Bear erect, *arg.*, muzzled, *gules*, supporting a ragged staff, of the first." His motto (not inappropriate for one who by Royal *grant* and not by descent from the old Earls of Warwick enjoyed not only their lands but their *cognizance*), was "Vix ea nostra voco." Mr. J. Horace Round remarks that the grant is based on the precedent of a similar one to the Dudley Earls of Warwick by whom the well known Bear and Ragged Staff was borne as a crest; and calls attention to the fact that the "*Bear and Ragged Staff*" was *not* the *Crest* of the Beauchamp Earls of Warwick (which was an entirely different one) but their *Badge* and the *Supporter* of their coat of Arms." With respect, however, to Ambrose (Dudley), Earl of Warwick, the case seems very different, as he was not only a descendant, but the *senior representative* of Richard (Beauchamp), Earl of Warwick, and was *actually in rem.* to the *Earldom of Warwick*, granted, in 1450, to (Richard Nevill), the said Earl Richard's son in law. It is to be observed that the crest of Beauchamp (*viz.* the demi swan, issuing out of a crest coronet) was early adopted, in lieu of that of Greville, by the Lords Brooke.

(^f) See "Lords' Journals." No further proceedings appear to have been taken in the matter, which, inasmuch as the family *call* themselves "Earls of Warwick," (only) tho' they *take precedence* as "Earls Brooke," would, if granted, remedy that anomaly.

BARONESS MONSON, da. of John (SAVILE), 2nd EARL OF MEXBOROUGH [I.] by Elizabeth, da. and h. of John STEPHENSON. She, who was *b.* 4 Feb. 1786, *d.* 30 Jan. 1851 in Carlton Gardens, Midx. Will pr. April 1851. He *d.* 10 Aug. 1853 at Warwick Castle, aged 74. Will pr. Nov. 1853.

Earldom.	} 1853.	4. GEORGE GUY (GREVILLE), EARL BROOKE
IV.		OF WARWICK CASTLE [1746], EARL OF WARWICK [1759] and
Barony.		BARON BROOKE OF BEAUCHAMPS COURT [1621], only s. and
XI.		h., <i>b.</i> 28 March 1818 in Charles street and <i>bap.</i> at St. Geo. Han. sq. Matric. at Oxford (St. John's Coll.) 14 Sep. 1837; <i>cr.</i> M.A. 12 June 1839. M.P. for South Warwickshire, 1845-53; High Sheriff for co. Cambridge and Hunts., 1846; Lieut. Col. Com. Warwickshire Yeomanry, 1848; Hon. Col. 1880; Aide-de-camp to the Queen, 1878. He <i>m.</i> 18 Feb. 1852, at St. Geo. Han. sq. Anne, da. of Francis (WEMYSS-CHARTERIS-DOUGLAS), EARL OF WEMYSS, [S.] by Louisa, da. of Richard (BINGHAM), 2nd EARL OF LUCAN [I.] She was <i>b.</i> 29 July 1829.

[FRANCIS RICHARD CHARLES GUY GREVILLE, styled LORD BROOKE, s. and h. ap., *b.* 9 Feb. 1853 in Carlton Gardens. Ed. at Ch. Ch. Oxford. M.P. for East Somerset, 1879-85. He *m.* 30 April 1881, in Westm. Abbey, Frances Evelyn, 1st da. and coheir of Col. the Hon. Charles Henry MAYNARD (only s. and h. ap. of Henry, 3rd and last VISCOUNT MAYNARD) by his second wife, Blanche Adeliza, da. of Henry FITZ ROY. She, who was *b.* 10 Dec. 1861, *suc.* her grandfather, Viscount Maynard, 19 May 1865, in most of the estates of that family.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 8,262 acres in co. Warwick, and of 1,840 in Somerset. *Total*, 10,102 acres, valued at £18,336 a year. *Principal Residence.*—The Castle, Warwick.

The estates of the Maynard family, belonging to Lady Brooke, consisted, in 1883, of 8,617 acres in Essex; 4,411 in co. Leicester; 802 in co. Northampton, besides eight in Cambridgeshire, and six in Midx. *Total*, 13,844 acres, valued at £20,001 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Easton Lodge, near Dunmow, Essex.

BROOKFIELD.

See "BURDETT-COUTTS OF HIGHGATE AND BROOKFIELD, co. Midx.;" Barony; *cr.* 1871.

BROUGHAM AND VAUX OF BROUGHAM.

BROUGHAM AND VAUX OF BROUGHAM AND OF HIGH-HEAD CASTLE.

Barony.	I. THE RT. HON. HENRY BROUGHAM, Chancellor of
I. 1830,	England, was on 22 Nov. 1830, <i>cr.</i> BARON BROUGHAM AND
to	VAUX ^(a) OF BROUGHAM, co. Westmorland. He was eldest s. of
1868.	Henry Brougham of Brougham Hall, ^(b) by Eleanor, only child of Rev. James SYME, Minister of Alloa, co. Perth, by Mary, sister of William ROBERTSON, D.D., the well-known historian. He was <i>b.</i> 19 Sep. 1778
I. 1860.	at the Cowgate, Edinburgh. He was ed. at the High School, and at the Univ. of that city; Advocate (Edinburgh) 1800; Barrister (Linc. Inn), 1808. Having been since 1811, the adviser of Caroline,

(a) "He claimed to be descended from the *De Burghams* the ancient Lords of Brougham Castle and from the *Barons of Vaux*, [but] his pedigree cannot be traced with certainty beyond Henry Brougham, described in 1665 as *of Scales Hall, Cumberland, Gent.*, whose eldest son, John, in 1726, *purchased* a portion of the manor of Brougham, Westmoreland." See Stephen's "Nat. Biogr." Lord Brougham's grandfather, Henry, was a yr. br. of this John B. and *suc.* to his estate at his death, s.p., in 1756.

(b) Brougham Hall (not to be confounded with the historic and grand old ruin of Brougham Castle), was formerly called "The Bird's Nest" from having belonged to a family named "Bird," and was claimed by a member of that family, but the verdict at the Appleby Assizes, 12 Sep. 1843, was against him.

Princess of Wales, he was, on 22 April 1820 (when she had become Queen), appointed her Attorney Gen.^(a) He defended her in her trial before the House of Lords in the autumn of that year. King's Council, 1827. He had, previously, 13 Feb. 1810, *suc.* his Father in the small family property. For many years he took a prominent part as a "Reformer," being M.P. for Camelford, 1810-12; for Winchelsea 1815-30; for Knarborough and subsequently for the co. of York, 1830. In that same year, on the formation of Earl Grey's ministry, he was (almost *per saltum*) made (Nov. 1830), from his political rather than his forensic merits, LORD CHANCELLOR and *cr.* a Peer as above. He held office for 4 years, resigning it in Nov. 1834, on the change of Ministry, on the restoration of which (within 6 months) he was *not* re-instated,^(b) the Great Seal, which was for a short while in commission, being conferred on Pepys, Master of the Rolls. He was Lord Rector of the Univ. of Glasgow (1825); Chancellor of the Univ. of Edinburgh (1860); D.C.L., Oxford (1869); LL.D., Cambridge (1862); President of the Univ. Coll., London; F.R.S.; Member of the Nat. Institute of France, &c. From 1834 to 1860 he was probably the most active and best-known member of the House of Lords,^(c) both in "Appeal" cases and otherwise. Having no issue to inherit his title, he was "in consideration of eminent public services,^(d) especially in the diffusion of knowledge, the spread of education,^(e) and the abolition of the Slave-trade and Slavery," on 22 March 1860, *cr.* BARON BROUGHAM AND VAUX OF BROUGHAM, co. Westmorland, AND OF HIGHHEAD CASTLE, co. Cumberland, with spec. rem., failing heirs male of his body, to his br. "William

(a) "A few days before, he [had] received a proposal from Lord Liverpool offering the Queen £50,000 a year on the same conditions [that he himself had] named the year before [for a life annuity of only £35,000, *i.e.*], that she should reside permanently abroad, should consent to a separation and not use her husband's title. This proposal he did *not* make known to the Queen, nor did Lord Liverpool become aware that his proposal had been withheld from her until 10 June. Had Brougham delivered the message with which he was entrusted, the whole scandal of the Queen's trial would probably have been avoided. In that case, however, *he* would have lost the opportunity of playing the most conspicuous part in a famous scene. He never gave any satisfactory explanation of his conduct." See Stephen's "Nat. Biogr."

(b) They "were determined not to have Brougham among them again after the follies of which he had been guilty." See Stephen's "Nat. Biogr."

(c) In 1848, however, he desired to become a deputy in the National Assembly of the *French*, but understanding that if he became a French citizen he must give up his English rank, offices and emoluments, he wisely withdrew his request.—"Punch" had a good cartoon of him as "The Citizen of the World," depicting him in a vast variety of characters. The "Annual Register" of 1868 says truly of him that he was "A man so many sided in his aspects; so multifarious in his tastes and studies; so superhuman in his energy and industry, he was almost *everything* in turn—a Mathematician, an Historian, a Biographer, an Essayist and Reviewer, a Physical Philosopher, a Moral and Political Philosopher, an Educator of the People; a Lawyer [?], an Orator, a Statesman [and] a Philanthropist." This list, however, might be considerably extended. He was emphatically what Dryden wrote of the Duke of Buckingham—

"A man so various that he seem'd to be
Not one, but *all mankind's* epitome."

(d) These services were, however, more especially as to his law reforms, much marred by his haste and self reliance. "His mind ranged over so wide an area that he never acquired a *thorough* knowledge of any particular division of learning. It has been said of him that if he had known a *little law* he would have known a *little of everything*." See Stephen's "Nat. Biogr." Mr. William Carpenter, in his "Peerage for the People" (no unfriendly critic for a radical Peer), says of him, "Whenever the reforming lawyer tried his hand at any *practical* measure he miserably failed. Oh! my Lord, *you* must be satisfied with the empty honour of *talking* about what should be done, to *accomplish* what you have desiderated, and had the power of realising, must be reserved for others!" And, again, "What Lord Brougham lacked in *learning* he was desirous to make up for in *haste*."

(e) *i.e.* Both by his numerous writings, and as one of the earliest Promoters of "The Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge" (1827), and of "The London

Brougham, Esquire. He *m.* 1 April 1819, Mary Anne, widow of John SPALDING of the Holme, Wigtown, da. of Thomas EDEN of Wimbleton, Surrey (br. of William, 1st LORD AUCKLAND) by Mariana, da. of Arthur JONES. She, who was *b.* Oct. 1785, *d.* at Brighton 12 Jan. 1865. He *d.* at his Château, at Cannes, in the south of France, 7 May 1868, *s.p.s.* in his 90th year, and was *bur.* in the cemetery there, when the *peerage* conferred on him in 1830 became *extinct*, while that conferred in 1860 devolved as under.

II. 1868. 2. WILLIAM (BROUGHAM), BARON BROUGHAM AND VAUX OF BROUGHAM AND OF HIGHEAD CASTLE, br. and, according to the spec. rem. in the patent, heir^(h) to the title, *b.* 26 Sep. 1795. Ed. at Jesus Coll. Cambridge; B. A. (*Senior optime*) 1819; M.A. 1822 and sometime Fellow. Barrister, Lincoln's Inn, 1823; M.P. for Southwark, 1831-35. One of the Masters in Chancery, (March 1831) for upwards of 20 years. Sometime Lieut. Col. Cumb. Volunteers. He *m.* 12 Aug. 1834 at St. Geo. Han. sq. Emily Frances, only da. and h. of Sir Charles William TAYLOR, Bart (so *cr.* 1828) of Hollycombe, Sussex, by Charlotte da. of John Poulett THOMPSON of Roehampton, Surrey. She *d.* 8 April 1884 at (No. 21) Berkeley sq, Midx. He *d.* at Brougham Hall, 3 Jan. 1886 in his 91st year. Will pr. 15 Feb. 1886, above £116,000.

III. 1886. 3. HENRY CHARLES (BROUGHAM), BARON BROUGHAM AND VAUX OF BROUGHAM &c. s. and h. *b.* 2 Sep. 1836. Ed. at Eton and at Trin. Coll. Cambridge. Clerk in the House of Lords, 1857-86. He *m.* 18 April, 1882, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Adora Frances Olga, widow of Sir Richard Courtenay MUSGRAVE, Bart, da. of Peter WELLS of Forest Farm, Windsor, Berks, by his 2nd wife, Adora Julia, da. of Sir John Hesketh LETHBRIDGE, 3d Bart.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 1,369 acres in Cumberland, valued at £905 a year and of 985 acres in Westmorland, valued at £1,646 a year: *viz.* 2,354 acres valued at £2,551 a year. To this may now be added the inherited lands of the family of Taylor: *viz.* 2,716 acres in Somerset and 9 in Hants, together valued at £4,587 a year.—Total 5,076 acres valued at £7,138 a year. *Principal Residence.* Brougham Hall, near Penrith, Westmorland.

BROUGHTON.

See "BELLENDEN OF BROUGHTON in Midlothian," Barony [S], *cr.* 1661; *Extinct or dormant*, 1805.

BROUGHTON OF BROUGHTON-DE-GYFFORD.

Barony. 1. THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE, G.C.B.,

I. 1851, was, on 26 Feb. 1851, *cr.* BARON BROUGHTON OF BROUGHTON DE GYFFORD, co. Wilts. He was s. and h. of Sir Benjamin to HOBHOUSE, Bart (so *cr.* 1812) by his first wife Charlotte, da. and h. of 1869. Samuel CAM of Chantry House, in Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, and was *b.* 27 June 1786 at Redland, near Bristol and *bur.* at Westbury upon Trim. co. Glouc. Ed. at Westm. school and at Trin. Coll. Cambridge; B.A., 1808; M.A. 1811. Was a

University." In this last capacity he is (after the style of Rogero's song in "the Rovers" in the "Anti-Jacobin"), thus celebrated—

"See one approach with triple cue—
Another such there's not in town—
Twisting his restless nose askew,
Hurrah; Hurrah! for Harry Brough:
:am, LORD PROFESSOR at the U:
:niversity we've got in town,
:niversity we've got in town."

(^h) He was not however heir male of the grantee inasmuch as he was the yst. s. of his Father, and the issue male of one of his elder brothers (John Waugh Brougham, who *d.* 22 Sep. 1829) was still existing.

Barony, 1861. The Hon. Sir John Cam Brougham, G.C.B., was on 28 Feb. 1861, or EARL BROUGHAM OF BROUGHTON, DE GYFFORD, or WYKE. He was a son of Sir Thomas Brougham, Bart. (d. 1811) by his first wife Charlotte, and a son of the second, Anne, in 1811 by his second wife Anne, and was born on 27 June 1788 at Holland, near Bristol, and died at Westbury, Wilts. on 27 June 1861. M.A. 1811. Was

II. 1868. 2. WILLIAM (BROUGHAM) BARON BROUGHAM AND VAUX was on 28 Feb. 1861, or EARL BROUGHAM AND VAUX. He was a son of Sir Thomas Brougham, Bart. (d. 1811) by his second wife Anne, and was born on 27 June 1788 at Holland, near Bristol, and died at Westbury, Wilts. on 27 June 1861. M.A. 1811. Was

III. 1868. 3. HENRY CHARLES (BROUGHAM) BARON BROUGHAM AND VAUX was on 28 Feb. 1861, or EARL BROUGHAM AND VAUX. He was a son of Sir Thomas Brougham, Bart. (d. 1811) by his second wife Anne, and was born on 27 June 1788 at Holland, near Bristol, and died at Westbury, Wilts. on 27 June 1861. M.A. 1811. Was

Barony, 1861. The Hon. Sir John Cam Brougham, G.C.B., was on 28 Feb. 1861, or EARL BROUGHAM OF BROUGHTON, DE GYFFORD, or WYKE. He was a son of Sir Thomas Brougham, Bart. (d. 1811) by his first wife Charlotte, and a son of the second, Anne, in 1811 by his second wife Anne, and was born on 27 June 1788 at Holland, near Bristol, and died at Westbury, Wilts. on 27 June 1861. M.A. 1811. Was

BROUGHTON.

See "Barony of Brougham or Brougham in Middlesex," Barony [?] ex 1861; Edition of 1861.

BROUGHAM OF BROUGHAM-BROUGHAM.

Barony, 1861. The Hon. Sir John Cam Brougham, G.C.B., was on 28 Feb. 1861, or EARL BROUGHAM OF BROUGHAM-BROUGHAM, DE GYFFORD, or WYKE. He was a son of Sir Thomas Brougham, Bart. (d. 1811) by his first wife Charlotte, and a son of the second, Anne, in 1811 by his second wife Anne, and was born on 27 June 1788 at Holland, near Bristol, and died at Westbury, Wilts. on 27 June 1861. M.A. 1811. Was

Barony, 1861. The Hon. Sir John Cam Brougham, G.C.B., was on 28 Feb. 1861, or EARL BROUGHAM OF BROUGHAM-BROUGHAM, DE GYFFORD, or WYKE. He was a son of Sir Thomas Brougham, Bart. (d. 1811) by his first wife Charlotte, and a son of the second, Anne, in 1811 by his second wife Anne, and was born on 27 June 1788 at Holland, near Bristol, and died at Westbury, Wilts. on 27 June 1861. M.A. 1811. Was

partner in the House of "Whitbread and Co." Brewers, London. Having adopted advanced liberal views he was elected M.P. for Westm. 1820-33; for Nottingham, 1834-47, and for Harwich, 1848-51. On 15 Aug. 1831 he *suc.* his Father in the Baronetcy and the family estates. He was P.C., and Sec. of War, 1832-33; Ch. Sec. for Ireland in April and May, 1833; Ch. Com. of Woods and Forests July to Nov. 1834; President of the Board of Control, 1835-41 and again 1846-52. **G.C.B.** (civil), 1852. Hon. Col., Wilts Militia, 1859. **F.R.S.**, &c. He *m.* 28 July 1828, at her Father's house (by spec. lic.), Julia Tomlinson, da. of George (HAY), 7th MARQUESS OF TWEEDALE [S] by Hannah Charlotte, da. of James (MAITLAND) EARL OF LAUDERDALE [S]. She *d.* 3 April 1835. He *d.* s.p.m. at (No. 42) Berkeley square, Midx. 3 June 1869, in his 83d year when his *Pecrage* became extinct^(a) Personalty sworn under £250,000^(b).

BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS.

See "CROSS OF BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS, co. Lanc." Viscounty, *cr.* 1886.

BROUNCKER OF LYONS AND BROUNCKER OF
NEWCASTLE.

Viscounty 1. SIR WILLIAM BROUNCKER, s. and h. of Sir Henry and B., Lord President of Munster, by Ann,^(c) sometimes said to be Ann

Barony [I.] PARKER, da. of the LORD MORLEY, was *b.* 1585, *suc.* his Father 3 June 1607; was Gent. of the Privy Chamber to Charles I. and Vice

I. 1645. Chamberlain to the Prince of Wales, and, having been Commissary Gen. of the Musters against the Scots, 1639, was *cr.* D.C.L., of Oxford 1 Nov. 1642; received a grant of the monastery of Clonnis, co. Monaghan, and was, on 12 Sep. 1645 (by pat. dat. at Ragland), *cr.* BARON BROUNCKER OF NEWCASTLE and VISCOUNT BROUNCKER OF LYONS,^(d) both co. Dublin [I.] He joined the King's party at Oxford, that same year. He *m.* Winifred, da. of Sir William LEIGH, of Newnham, co. Warwick. He was *bur.* 20 Nov. 1645, from Wadham College, in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, M.I. Will dat. 13 Oct. 1645, in his "60th year," pr. 21 Sep. 1649. His widow *d.* July 1649, in London, *bur.* 10 Aug. by her husband, M.I. Her will dat. 23 July, pr. 13 Aug. 1649.

II. 1645 2. WILLIAM (BROUNCKER), VISCOUNT BROUNCKER OF LYONS &c. [I.] s. and h. *b.* 1620; was *cr.* M.D. of the Univ. of Oxford 23 Feb. 1646/7, having previously published many scientific works; was the first who was President of the Royal Society, London, (incorporated 15 July 1662), being annually re-elected till his resignation, 30 Nov. 1677. President of Gresham College, 1664-67; Chancellor to Katharine, the Queen Consort, 1662; Commissioner of the Admiralty, 1664, and Master of St. Katharine's Hospital, London, 1681. He *d.* unm. in St. James-street, Westm. 5 April 1684, and was *bur.* in the chapel of St. Katharine's afd. Will dat. 26 Dec. 1683, in his "64th year," pr. 5 April 1684.

(^a) He was an author and poet. His "Journey through Albania" is an account of his expedition there in 1809 with Lord Byron, who dedicated to him the 4th canto of "Childe Harold," and who thus alludes to his poetical effusions in the "*Lines to Mr. Hodgson*, written on board the Lisbon Packet."

"Hobhouse, muttering fearful curses,
As the hatchway down he rolls,
Now his breakfast, now his *verses*,
Vomits forth and d—s our souls."

(^b) Of his two surv. daughters and coheirs, one *m.* in 1854, Lord Dorchester and the other *m.* in 1851 the Earl of Roden [I].

(^c) "The Lady Ann Brunckerd" was *bur.* at St. Margaret's Westm. 22 May 1612.

(^d) Pepys says he gave £1200 to be made an Irish Lord, and swore the same day that he had not 12d. left to pay for his dinner.

- III. 1684, 3. HENRY (BROUNCKER), VISCOUNT BROUNCKER OF LYONS
to and BARON BROUNCKER OF NEWCASTLE [I.] only br. and h., was *cr.*
M.D. of the Univ. of Oxford, 23 June 1646: took part in the siege
1688. of Colchester, 1648. Commissioner of trade and plantation, 1673.
He was noted "for his skill in gaming"^(a) He *m.* Rebecca, widow of Thomas JERMYN,
dau. of . . . RODWAY. He *d.* s.p. 4 Jan. 1687/8 at Sheen Abbey and was *bur.* 10th
at Richmond, Surrey, when his peerage became *extinct*. Will pr. 16 Feb. 1688.

BROWN.

GEORGE BROWN, Lieut-Gen. of the Imperial Service, was *cr.* an
Earl [Qy. EARL BROWN ?] in 1726 by the *titular* "JAMES III" See, *ante*, under
"Jacobite Peerages," Vol. I, p. 59, note "b."

BROWNE.

See "ORANMORE AND BROWNE," Barony [I.], *cr.* 1836.

BROWNLOW.

- Barony. 1. SIR BROWNLOW CUST, Bart, s. and h. of the Rt. Hon. Sir
I. 1776. John Cust, Bart, Speaker in the House of Commons (1761 till within a
few days of his death 24th Jan. 1770) by Ethelred, da. and coheir of
Thomas PAYNE of Hough, co. Lincoln, was *b.* 3 Dec. 1744 at Norfolk street, Strand, in St.
Clement Danes, Westm.; *ed.* at Eton, and at Corpus, Cambridge: M.A., 1766: was
M.P. for Ilchester, 1766-74, and for Grantham, 1774-76. was *cr.* D.C.L. of Oxford, 7
July 1773, and was, on 20 May 1776, in consideration of his late Father's services,^(b)
cr. BARON BROWNLOW (^c) of BELTON, co. Lincoln. He *m.* firstly, 16
Oct. 1770, at St. Geo. Han. sq., Jocosa Katherina, 2 and yst. da. and coheir of
Sir Thomas DRURY, Bart of Overstone,^(d) co. Northampton, by Martha, da. of Sir
John TYRELL, Bart. She who was *bap.* at Earith, co. Huntington, *d.* s.p.m. 11 Feb.
1772 in her 23d year and was *bur.* at Belton, M.I. He *m.* secondly, 31 Aug. 1775,
at St. James' Westm., Frances, only da. and h. to Sir Henry BANKES of Wimbledon,
Surrey, Alderman of London, by Frances, da. of Charles PEMBROOKE, of St. George's,
Canterbury. He *d.* 25 Dec. 1807, in his 64th year, and was *bur.* at Belton, being
followed to the grave by 6 sons and 5 daughters. His widow, who was *b.* 6 Aug. 1756
d. 13 April 1847 aged 90, in Hill Street, Midx.
- II. 1807. 1. JOHN (CUST), BARON BROWNLOW OF BELTON, s. and h.
by 2nd wife, *b.* 19 Aug. 1779; *ed.* at Eton and at Trin. Coll.
Earldom. Cambridge, M.A. 1801; M.P. for Clitheroe 1802-07; Major 3rd
Lincoln Militia, 1804; Lord Lieut. of co. Lincoln, 1809-52; Col.
I. 1815: South Linc. Militia, 1811. On 17 Nov. 1815, he was *cr.* VISCOUNT
ALFORD OF ALFORD, co. Lincoln, and EARL BROWNLOW.
Recorder of Boston, 1820; D.C.L., Oxford, 10 June 1834; G.C.H. 1834;

(a) Evelyn's diary.

(b) "Your old friend [Sir John Cust] has been assur'd by order of the K[ing] that
if he liv'd he should have the Peerage, and, if not, his son should be created. P.S.
Sir John Cust died yesterday at two o'clock." See letter, 24 Jan. 1770 (from Robert
Thompson, St. James' street, to the Rt. Hon. Edward Weston), at p. 419 of the 1st
app. to 10th Report, Hist. MSS.

(c) His Grandmother, the wife of Sir Richard Cust, the 2d Bart, was Anne, da. of
Sir William Brownlow, Bart, sister and heir of John (Brownlow), Viscount Tyreconnel [I.],
on whose death, s.p. in 1754 the estate of Belton, co. Lincoln, devolved on the Cust
family.

(d) Lady Brownlow became by purchase, Aug. 1770, possessed of the other moiety
of the Overstone estate, the whole of which was sold in 1791 by Lord Brownlow (who,
by the death, 1778, of Ethelred the only child of his first wife, became entitled thereto)
to John Kipling.

LL.D., Cambridge, 6 July 1835; F.R.S.; F.S.A.; Gov. of King's Coll., London &c. He *m.* firstly, 24 July 1810, at St. Geo. Han. sq. Sophia, da and coheir of Sir Abraham HUME, Bart., by Amelia, sister of Francis Henry, 8th and last EARL OF BRIDGEWATER, da. of John EGERTON, Bishop of Durham. She, who was *b.* 31 July and *bap.* 11 Sep. 1788 at Wornley, Herts, *d.* 21 Feb. 1814, and was *bur.* at Belton. He *m.* secondly, 22 Sep. 1818, at Ayston, Rutland, Caroline, da. of George FLUDYER by Mary, da. of John (FANE), 9th EARL OF WESTMORLAND. She, who was *b.* 5 June 1794, *d. s.p.m.* 4 July 1824. He *m.* thirdly, 17 July 1828, at St. Geo. Han. sq. Emma Sophia, da. of Richard (EDGCUMBE), 2d EARL OF MOUNT-EDGCUMBE by Sophia, da. and coheir of John (HOBART), 2d EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. He *d.* 15 Sep. 1853, in his 75th year at Belton. His widow, who was *b.* 28 July 1791, in Portugal-street, Hyde Park, was one of the six Ladies of the Bedchamber to Adelaide, Queen Consort and Queen Dowager, 1830-49. She *d.* at Belton Lodge, Torquay, Devon, 28 Jany. 1872.^(a)

[JOHN-HUME CUST, afterwards HOME-CUST, and, subsequently, EGERTON, styled VISCOUNT ALFORD, s. and h. ap. by 1st wife, *b.* 15 Oct., and *bap.* 17 Nov. 1812, at St. Marylebone. He was ed. at Eton; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 25 June 1838; was subsequently of Mag. Coll., Cambridge; M.A. of that Univ. 1833. By Royal lic. 12 Sep. 1839, he took the name of HOME-CUST (on the death of his grandfather, Sir Abraham Hume, according to the disposition of Mrs. Elizabeth Home, of Fairmieside, cousin to his said grandfather) and by another lic. 15 March 1849, the name of EGERTON *only*, on succeeding to the vast estates of the Egerton family by the death of the Dow. Countess of Bridgewater, widow of his great uncle, the 7th Earl. M.P. for Beds, 1835-51; Col. North Linc. Militia. He *m.* 10 Feb. 1841, at St. Geo. Han. sq. Marianne Margaret, da. of Spencer Joshua Alwyne (COMPTON), 2d MARQUESS OF NORTHAMPTON. He *d.* v.p., 3 Jan. 1851, aged 38, at Ashridge Park, Herts, and was *bur.* 13th at Little Gaddesden. His widow, who was *b.* 21 June 1817, was living 1886.

Earldom, }
II. }
Barony, } 1853
III. }

1853 he (being then styled Viscount Alford) took name of EGERTON *only*, and by another lic. 6 July 1863, the name of EGERTON-CUST. He *d.* unm. 20 Feb. 1867, aged 24 at Mentone, in Italy.

Earldom, }
III. }
Barony, } 1867
IV. }

3. ADELBERT WELLINGTON BROWNLOW (CUST),^(b) EARL BROWNLOW [1815], VISCOUNT ALFORD [1815], and BARON BROWNLOW OF BELTON [1776], also a Baronet, only br. and h. *b.* 19 Aug. 1844, in Lowndes Street, Midx. ed. at Eton; Lieut.-Foot Guards, 1863-66; M.P. for North Salop, 1866-67; Lord Lieut. of co. Lincoln, 1867; Hon. Col. South Linc. Militia, 1868; Eccles. Commissioner, 1872; Parl. Sec. to Local Gov. Board, 1885. He *m.* 22 June 1868 at Ford Castle, Northumberland, Adelaide, yst. da. of Henry John (TALBOT), 18th EARL OF SHREWSBURY, by Sarah Elizabeth, da. of Henry (BERESFORD), 2d MARQUESS OF WATERFORD [1]. She was *b.* 8 July, 1844.

Family Estates. These in 1883, consisted of 20,233 acres in Salop; 11,652 in Lincolnshire; 11,785 in Bucks; 8,551 in Herts; 2,968 in Beds.; 1,689 in the N.R. of Yorkshire; 920 in Durham; 536 in Berwick and 1 in Flint. Total 58,335 acres, valued at £86,426 a year. *Principal Residences.* Ashridge Park, near Berkhamstead, Herts, and Belton House, near Grantham, Lincolnshire.

^(a) Her "Reminiscences," extending over a period of nearly 50 years, were published about 1869.

^(b) Both he and his brother were known in their Father's lifetime (who had taken the name of *Home-Cust* before their birth) by the name of *Cust* (only) which name was always retained by the 3d Earl.

BROXMOOTH.

i.e. "VISCOUNT OF BROXMOOTH" [S] See "ROXBURGHE" Dukedom of [S], *cr.* 1707.

BRUCE or DE BRUCE.

Barony by Writ.

I. 1295.

1. ROBERT DE BRUCE, who, from 1271 to 1292, was EARL OF CARRICK [S] *jure uxoris*, was sum. to Parl. [E.] as a Baron (LORD BRUCE) by writ directed *Rob'to de Brus*. He was also sum. to attend the King at Salisbury, 26 Jan. (1296/7) 25 Ed. I.^(a) He *d.* 1304.

II. 1304.

2. ROBERT (DE BRUCE), LORD BRUCE [E.], also Earl of CARRICK [S]. s. and h. He was crowned KING OF SCOTLAND, 27 March 1306. With that Crown the Barony of Bruce became united till on the accession of James VI. [S] to the Kingdom of England it became merged in the Crown.

} See fuller account under "CARRICK" Earl-
dom of [S].

BRUCE OF KINLOSS (*cr.* 1604, 1608 and 1633).

Barony [S.]

I. 1604.

1. EDWARD BRUCE, 2d s. of Sir Edward B. of Blairhall, co. Clackmanan, by Alison, sister of Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney, da. of William REID of Aikenhead, co. Clackmannan, was *b.* about 1549; *ed.* at the Scotch Bar; one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh, 1593; Commendator of the Cistercian Abbey of Kinloss, co. Elgin. P.C. and a Lord of Session, 1597-1604. On 2 Feb. 1601/2^(b) he had, on his

resignation, a charter of Kinloss with the title of *Free Baron* and LORD KINLOSS, [S.] with rem. to his heirs and assigns. Having been Ambassador to England in 1600, he was, through the means of Cecil, very instrumental in procuring the peaceful accession of his King to that throne. Accordingly he was made P.C. and MASTER OF THE ROLLS for life, 18 May 1603, receiving grants of the manor of Whorlton and the Abbey of Jervaulx, co. York. On 8 July 1604, he was *cr.* BARON BRUCE OF KINLOSS [S.] with rem. to heirs male of his body, whom failing, to his heirs *male* whatsoever^(c);

^(a) See *ante* Vol. I. p. 111, note "b" as to this writ not being valid as a regular writ of Summons to Parl.

^(b) This date of creation is allowed in the decret of Ranking (1606) where this Peerage is placed below "Loudoun" (*cr.* 30 June 1601), and immediately above "Abercorn" (*cr.* 5 April 1603).

^(c) His description therein being "*Edwardus Bruce, Miles, Rotulorum Magister.*" The reason why the Lord Kinloss (of 1602) had in 1604, another grant of a Peerage seems to have been the distrust (at that period) in the legal competency of grants of *Church lands* constituting *temporal Lordships*. There are some valuable remarks on this subject in "Riddell," chap. iii, and particularly, pp. 249-255, as to this very Peerage. It there appears that as early as 1587, "*Mr. Edward Bruce, Abbot of Kinloss*" defended his right to sit in the House, when a petition was presented to remove therefrom "*the Prelates, as having no authority from the Church and the most of them no function or charge in it at all.*" This right and also that to the peerage title of LORD KINLOSS [S.] would appear to us, *in these days*, to have been settled by the charter of 2 Feb. 1601/2, but "*that such was not the fact,*" *at that date*, appears from the patent of 8 July 1604, by which, after stating in the preamble that the King had determined "*illustrium Baronium numerum augere,*" the grantee, under the designation (*not of Lord Kinloss*, but) of "*Edward Bruce, Knight,*" is created "BARON BRUCE OF KINLOSS [S.]" Yet, *per contra*, the creation of 1602 was, apparently, allowed in the "ranking" of 1606 (see *ante*, note "b"), and was officially recognised in the allowance (21 July 1868) of that Peerage to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos as heir of *line*. See "KINLOSS," Barony [S.], *cr.* 1602. The grantee, as "Riddell" observes, "*must have been rather whimsical and vacillating in respect to his heirs, as in all human probability he must have wished his titles and lands to have gone together.*" This vacillation probably accounts for this *third and last* grant of Peerage, 3 May 1603, which was to heirs *general*, instead of (as in 1604) to heirs *male* whatsoever, thus according with the first grant (1602) of the Barony of Kinloss, and, in some degree, with the ultimate devolution of the large Yorkshire estates of the thrice fortunate grantee.

while on 3 May 1608 he had (*without any resignation*) a grant of Kinloss as a *temporal* Barony, under the title of LORD BRUCE OF KINLOSS [S.], *with rem.* to heirs male of his body, whom failing to *his heirs and assigns*. He *m.* Magdalen, da. of Alexander CLERK, of Balbirnie, co. Fife. He *d.* 14 Jan'y. 1610/1, and was *bur.* in the Rolls chapel, Chancery Lane, London. M.L., in which he is styled "*Et Scotus et Anglus*." Will dat. 9 Aug. 1610, pr. 14 Jan'y. 1610/1. His widow *m.* 9 April 1616, at Abbot's Langley, Herts, Sir James FULLERTON, first Gent. of the Bedchamber, who *d.* s.p. and was *bur.* at Westm. Abbey, 3 Jan'y. 1630/1. She survived him.

II. 1611: 2. EDWARD (BRUCE), LORD KINLOSS and BARON BRUCE OF KINLOSS [S.], 2d but 1st surv. s. and h. **K.B.** June 1610, being then a Gent. of the Bedchamber. Having (from Paris) challenged Sir Edward Sackville (afterwards Earl of Dorset) from Derbyshire to a duel, he was slain therein at Bergen-op-Zoom.^(*) He *d.* unm. Aug. 1613.

III. 1613. 3. THOMAS (BRUCE), LORD KINLOSS and BARON BRUCE OF KINLOSS [S.], br. and h. He was *b.* 2 Dec. 1599 at Edinburgh. On 21 June 1633, he was *cr.* EARL OF ELGIN and LORD BRUCE OF KINLOSS [S.], with *rem.* to his heirs male for ever of the name of Bruce. He *d.* 21 Dec. 1663. See fuller particulars under "ELGIN," Earldom of [S.], *cr.* 1633.

IV. } 1663. 4. ROBERT (BRUCE), EARL OF ELGIN, LORD KINLOSS, BARON BRUCE OF KINLOSS, &c. [S.] s. and h. On 18 March 1663/4 he was *cr.* BARON BRUCE OF SKELTON, co. York, VISCOUNT BRUCE OF AMPHILL, Beds, and EARL OF AILESBUURY. He *d.* 1685.

V. } 1685. 5. THOMAS (BRUCE), EARL OF AILESBUURY, &c., also EARL OF ELGIN, LORD KINLOSS, BARON BRUCE OF KINLOSS, &c. [S.], 1st surv. s. and h. He *d.* 1741.

VI. } 1741. 6. CHARLES (BRUCE), EARL OF AILESBUURY, &c.; also EARL OF ELGIN, LORD KINLOSS, BARON BRUCE OF KINLOSS, &c. [S.] s. and h. On 17 April 1746, he was *cr.* BARON BRUCE OF TOTTENHAM, Wilts, with a *spec. rem.* He *d.* s.p.m.s. 10 Feb. 1746/7, when, excepting as to this last creation, (which see) his English honours became extinct.

} See fuller account under "AILESBUURY," Earldom of, *cr.* 1661; *cc.* 1747.

The BARONY OF BRUCE OF KINLOSS and the Earldom of Elgin, [S.], *cr.* 1633, as well, apparently, as the BARONY OF BRUCE OF KINLOSS [S.], *cr.* 1604 (of which there had never been any resignation) devolved on the heir male. See "ELGIN," Earldom of [S.], *cr.* 1633.

The BARONY OF BRUCE OF KINLOSS [S.], *cr.* 1608, would apparently (unless a question be raised as to the import of the word "assigns") devolve (contrariwise) on the heir of *line*, together with the BARONY OF KINLOSS [S.], *cr.* 1602, which, by decision of the House of Lords, 21 July 1868, was so adjudged to the Duke of Buckingham. See "KINLOSS," Barony [S.], *cr.* 1602.

BRUCE OF TORRY.

i.e. "LORD BRUCE OF TORRY and EARL OF KINCARDINE" [S.], see "KINCARDINE," Earldom of [S.], *cr.* 1647.

(*) See long and interesting account thereof in "Collins," vol. ii, pp. 151-157.

BRUCE OF WHORLTON (*Barony*), BRUCE OF SKELTON,
and BRUCE OF AMPTHILL.

- Barony.** 1. THOMAS (BRUCE), EARL OF ELGIN, &c. [S] was, on
I. 1641. 30 July 1641, *cr.* BARON BRUCE OF WHORLTON, co. York.
He *d.* 1663. See fuller account under "ELGIN" Earldom of [S], *cr.*
1633.
- II. 1663. 2. ROBERT (BRUCE), BARON BRUCE OF WHORLTON, [E.],
Viscounty also EARL OF ELGIN &c. [S], s. and h. On 18 March 1664 he was *cr.*
and Barony. BARON BRUCE OF SKELTON, co. York, VISCOUNT BRUCE
OF AMPTHILL, co. Bedford and EARL OF AILESBUURY. With
I. 1664. this Earldom the two Baronies (Bruce of Whorlton and Bruce of
Skelton) and the Viscounty of Bruce continued united till the death,
s.p.m.s., 10 Feb 1746/7, of Charles, 3d Earl of Ailesbury (who had
been sum. v.p. in 1711 in his Father's Barony as LORD BRUCE OF WHORLTON) when
they all became *extinct*. See fuller account under "AILESBUURY" Earldom of, *cr.*
1664, *cr.* 1747.

BRUCE OF TOTTENHAM.

- Barony.** 1. CHARLES (BRUCE), EARL OF AILESBUURY, VISCOUNT
I. 1746. BRUCE OF AMPTHILL, BARON BRUCE OF WHORLTON, and BARON BRUCE
OF SKELTON, also EARL OF ELGIN, &c [S], having no heir to his English
Peerages, was *cr.* 17 April 1746, BARON BRUCE OF TOTTENHAM,
Wilts, with a *spec. rem.* failing heirs male of his body, to (his sister's son) Thomas
Bruce BRUDENELL. He *d.* s.p.m.s., 10 Feb. 1746/7 when such English honours as he had
inherited became *extinct*. See fuller account under "AILESBUURY" Earldom of, *cr.*
1664; *cr.* 1747. The Barony which he himself had obtained, devolved as below.
- II. 1747. 2. THOMAS BRUCE (BRUDENELL, afterwards BRUDENELL
BRUCE), BARON BRUCE OF TOTTENHAM, nephew and h. according to
the *spec. rem.* On 8 June 1776 he was *cr.* EARL OF AILESBUURY, with which title
this Barony continues united. See fuller account under "AILESBUURY" Earldom of,
cr. 1776.

BRUCE OF WHORLTON (*Earldom*)

i.e. "EARL BRUCE OF WHORLTON co. York and MARQUESS OF AILESBUURY."
See AILESBUURY, Marquessate of, *cr.* 1821.

BRUDENELL OF STONTON.

- Barony.** 1. SIR THOMAS BRUDENELL, Bart, was on 25 Feb.
I. 1628. 1628, *cr.* BARON BRUDENELL OF STONTON, co. Leicester
On 20 April 1661, he was *cr.* EARL OF CARDIGAN. See
"CARDIGAN," Earldom of *cr.* 1661.

BRUDENELL OF DEENE.

- Barony.** 1. HON. JAMES BRUDENELL, yr. s. of George, 3d EARL OF
I. 1780, CARDIGAN, was, on 17 Oct. 1780, *cr.* BARON BRUDENELL OF
DEENE, co. Northampton. In 1790 he *suc.* his br. as EARL OF
CARDIGAN. He *d.* s.p. 24 Feb. 1811, when the Barony conferred on
to him, as above, became *extinct*. See fuller account under "CARDIGAN,"
1811. Earldom of, *cr.* 1661.

BRUCE OF WHORLTON (Barony) BRUCE OF SKILTON
and BRUCE OF AINTHILL

Barony. A Thomas (Bruce), Earl of Hereford, was on 30 July 1241, or Baron BRUCE OF WHORLTON, or York, 1141-1241. See fuller account under "Bruce" in 1241, or 1242.

II. 1083. R. Robert (Bruce), Baron Bruce of Whorlton, [E.]

also Earl of Hereford, 1241-1242, was on 15 March 1241, or Baron BRUCE OF WHORLTON, or York, 1241-1242. See fuller account under "Bruce" in 1241, or 1242. This family the two Barons (Bruce of Whorlton and Bruce of Skilton) and the Viscountcy of Bruce continued until the death of R. Robert, 10 Feb. 1242, at Clontarf, who had agreed, 10 Feb. 1242, to Clontarf, at Clontarf, when they all became extinct. See fuller account under "Bruce" in 1241, or 1242.

BRUCE OF TOTENHAM

Barony. I. CHARLES (Bruce), Earl of Albemarle, Viscount

of Aintill, Baron Bruce of Whorlton, and Baron Bruce of Skilton, also Earl of Hereford, 1241-1242, was on 15 April 1241, or Baron BRUCE OF TOTENHAM, 1241-1242. See fuller account under "Bruce" in 1241, or 1242. While with a spot near, falling from his back, to his sister's son, Thomas Bruce, 10 Feb. 1242, when such English nobles as he had inherited became extinct. See fuller account under "Bruce" in 1241, or 1242. The Barony which he himself had obtained, devolved as below.

II. 1147. 2. Thomas Bruce (Butcher), afterwards Brudenell

Baron Bruce of Totenham, 1241-1242, was on 15 June 1178, or Baron BRUCE OF TOTENHAM, 1241-1242. See fuller account under "Bruce" in 1241, or 1242. This family continued until, 15 June 1178, when such English nobles as he had inherited became extinct. See fuller account under "Bruce" in 1241, or 1242.

BRUCE OF WHORLTON (Earl)

1. "Earl Bruce of Whorlton or York and Marquess of Albemarle," 1241-1242. See fuller account under "Bruce" in 1241, or 1242.

BRUDENELL OF STONTON

Barony. I. Sir Thomas Brudenell, Bart., was on 25 Feb. 1688, or Baron BRUDENELL OF STONTON, or London, 1688-1688. On 20 April 1688, he was as EARL OF CARLISLE. See "Carleton," Earls of, or 1688.

BRUDENELL OF DEER

Barony. I. Hon. James Brudenell, 7th & 8th Earl of Carlisle, was on 15 Oct. 1788, or Baron BRUDENELL OF DEER, or Northampton. In 1788 he was as EARL OF CARLISLE. See fuller account under "Carleton," Earls of, or 1788.

BRUN or LE BRUN.

Barony by writ. 1. MAURICE LE BRUN, s. and h. of Sir William le Brun of Randolveston, co. Dorset, Fordingbridge, Hants, &c., *suc.* his

I. 1313. Father in 1301, and was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD BRUN, or LE BRUN) by writs 8 Jany. (1312/3) 6 Ed. II. to 14 March (1321/2) 15 Ed. II. He *m.* Mary, da. and h. of Sir Philip ROKESLE of Ockendon, Essex, by whom he acquired a large property. He *d.* in or before (1355) 29 Ed. III.

[II. 1355. 2. WILLIAM LE BRUNE, s. and h., was never sum. to Parl. as a Baron, neither were any of his descendants. He *m.* Alice, da. of Richard LAYER, Alderman of London. He *d.* in or before (1362) 36 Ed. III. His widow *m.* Sir Robert MARNEY.]

[III. 1362? 3. INGELRAM LE BRUNE, s. and h., *m.* Elizabeth, da. of Sir Edmund DE-LA-POLE.]

[IV. 1400? 4. SIR MAURICE LE BRUNE, s. and h., obtained (1434-35) 13 Hen. VI., confirmation of free warren for lands in Kent, Wilts and Essex, granted by Hen. III. to his ancestor, Richard de Rokesle. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of Sir Henry RADFORD. On his death, about 1462, the representation of any Barony *cr.* by the writ of 1313 devolved on his two granddaughters^(a) and coheirs, children of his 1st s. and h. ap. Henry Le Brune, who had *d. v.p.*]

BRYAN or DE BRYAN.

Barony by writ. 1. GUY BRYAN, s. and h. Sir Guy de Bryan, of Walwyns Castle, co. Pembroke and of Tor Brian, Devon, served in

I. 1350, the wars with Scotland, Flanders and France, was made Gov. of St. Briavels Castle and Warden of the Forest of Dean in 1341, *suc.* his Father in 1349, being then 30 years old and upwards, and had the temporary custody of the Great Seal in that year; was on 25 Nov. (1350) 24 Ed. III. to 6 Dec. (1389) 13 Ric. II. sum. to Parl. as a Baron^(b) (LORD BRYAN, or DE BRYAN) by writ directed "*Guidoni de Bryan*" after which he was constantly entrusted with martial and diplomatic affairs of the highest importance. In 1361 was Ambassador to the Pope; in 1369 was Admiral of the Fleet, &c. On the death (31 Dec. 1369) of the renowned Chandos he was elected **K.G.** in his room. He is said, by some, to have *m.* Ann, or Alice, da. and h. of William HOLWAY of Holway, Devon; by others, Joan, da. of Sir John CAREW; and by others, Elizabeth^(c) widow of Hugh, LORD LE DESPENCER da. of William (MONTACUTE), 1st EARL OF SALISBURY, by Catharine, da. of William (GRANDISON), LORD GRANDISON. She *d.* 31 May 1359^(d) He *d.* 17 Aug. 1390 and was *bur.* at Tewkesbury M.I. On his death

^(a) These were (1) Alice, who *m.* firstly John Berners; secondly, Robert Harleston, and thirdly, Sir John Heveningham. Her representative (in 1560) was Sir John Harleston, who *d.* 23 Feb. 1568, leaving issue. (2) Elizabeth, who *m.* firstly William Malory; secondly, Thomas Tyrrell, of South Ockendon, Essex; and thirdly, Sir William Brandon, by whom she was mother of Charles, Duke of Suffolk. Her representative was Sir Charles Tyrrell, Bart., of Thornton Bucks, who *d.* s.p.m. 20 Jany. 1749. See "Courthope."

^(b) There is proof of his sitting in the rolls of Parl.

^(c) This Lady is however sometimes said to have *d.* before 1342 in the life of her husband Lord Le Despencer.—See *ante* vol. i. p. 215 line 22 *sub.* "Badlesmere."

^(d) Beltz's "Knights of the Garter" p. 181

his Barony fell into *abeyance* between his two granddaughters and coheirs,^(a) children of his 1st s. and h. ap., Sir Guy de Bryan, junior, who *d. v.p.* 1386.

BRYAN.

Barony. 1. DAME MARGARET BRYAN, soon after the birth (18 Feb. 1515/6) of Mary (afterwards Queen Mary), da. of Henry VIII., had the care of her person, as "Lady Mistress" and was, according to her own account, made a Baroness (BARONESS BRYAN ?) by the King.^(b) She held the same office, and was subsequently "Governess" to Elizabeth, afterwards Queen Elizabeth. Her husband, Sir Thomas Bryan of Chedington, Bucks, *d.* before 1517. His will dat. 1 Oct. 1508, was pr. 30 Jan. 1517. She was sister of John, LORD BERNERS, da. of Sir Humphrey BOURCHIER, by Elizabeth, da. of Sir Frederick TYLNEY, afterwards DUCHESS OF NORFOLK. She *d.* 1551-52, leaving issue, when her Peerage, which, if ever conferred, was probably only for life, was no more heard of.^(c)

BRYN.

See "GERARD OF BRYN, co. Lancaster," Barony ; *cr.* 1876.

^(a) These were, in 1390, "Philippa, æt. 12, and Elizabeth, æt. 10. The said Philippa *m.* firstly John Devereux, and 2ndly Sir Henry Le Scrope, but *d. s.p.* 8 Hen. IV. ; Elizabeth became the wife of Sir Robert Lovell, Knt., by whom she had a da. and sole h. Maud, who *m.* firstly John, Earl of Arundel, and by him had Humphrey, Earl of Arundel, who died *infra ætatem*, *s.p.* ; the said Maud *m.* 2ndly Sir Richard Stafford, Knt., and had issue Avice, who became the wife of James Butler, Earl of Ormond, [I] but died *s.p.* 35 Hen. VI. (1456), when the Barony of Bryan is presumed to have become *extinct*.

It is to be observed that the Earls of Northumberland, from having *m.* Eleanor, grandda. and heiress of Robert, Lord Poynings, styled themselves Barons Poynings, Fitz-Payne, and *Bryan*, probably from the statement given by Dugdale, Vincent and other good authorities, that Richard, Lord Poynings, father of the said Robert, Lord Poynings, *m.* 'Isabel, da. and h. of Robert, Baron Fitz-payne, by Elizabeth, da. and h. of Sir Guy de Bryan, Knt.' On reference, however, to several inquisitions, it would appear that Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Sir Guy de Bryan, was aged 4 years 9 Rich. II. (1385-6), and 10 years of age 14 Rich. II. (1390-1), whilst Isabel, her presumed child, is stated to be 30 years of age 16 Rich. II. (1392-3) ; nor does it appear that any alliance ever took place between the descendants of Guy de Bryan, who was sum. to Parl. 24 Edw. III., and the family of Fitz-Payne, which could warrant such assumption, and hence [it is evident] that the Earls of Northumberland never had the slightest pretensions to the Barony of Bryan created by that writ, or to any other Barony of Bryan." See "Nicolas," reproduced by "Courthope."

It is stated in Banks' "Baronia Anglica" vol. i. p. 138, that "Sir Guy de Bryan, the Baron, had two sisters, *viz.* Elizabeth who *m.* Robert Fitz-Pain, and Philippa who wedded Sir John Chandos, neither of whom could have any pretensions to the Barony as *not* being descended from the Baron. The attributing the Barony of Bryan to the Percy family is [therefore] erroneous, but had the Barony been one descendable to the house of Percy, it would with the Barony of Percy, &c., have fallen into *abeyance* [if indeed not under attainder] between the 5 daughters and co-heiresses [of the 7th Earl of Northumberland] from none of which the present Duke is descended." See also "Coll. Top. et Gen." Vol. III, pp. 250-278.

^(b) Letter, not dated, in "Ellis" 2 series ii, p. 79. This statement is noted by Horace Walpole in his "Noble Authors."

^(c) Her s. and h., Sir Francis Bryan, who, thro' the re-marriage of his grandmother (as above), was cousin to the Duke of Norfolk and consequently to Queen Anne Boleyn, was conspicuous by the base way he abandoned her cause. He *d.*, when Lord Justice in Ireland, 2nd Feb. 1549/50. See Stephen's "Nat. Biography."

BRYN-KINALT.

See "TREVOR OF BRYN-KINALT, co. Denbigh," Barony; *cr.* 1880.

BUCCLEUCH or SCOTT OF BUCCLEUCH.^a

Barony [S.] 1. SIR WALTER SCOTT of Buccleuch and Bransholme,

I. 1606. co. Roxburgh, only s. and h. of Sir Walter S. of the same, by Margaret, da. of David (DOUGLAS), EARL OF ANGUS [S.], *b.* 1565, *suc.* his Father (who *d.* aged 25) 17 April 1574, being then very young; was knighted at the coronation of Ann, the Queen Consort [S.], and was Warden of the West Marches, Keeper of Liddesdale, &c., 1590; and, having taken a leading part in some of the border raids (more especially in an attack on Carlisle Castle) against the English, was in Oct. 1597 surrendered as a prisoner to Queen Eliz. On the accession of James VI. [S.], to England, he distinguished himself in composing the border strifes, and subsequently served in the war in the Netherlands, under Maurice, Prince of Orange. He was, "*by a commission*" directed to the Viceroy of Scotland, dat. 13 March 1605/6, *cr.* LORD SCOTT OF BUCCLEUCH [S.]. He was P.C. 26 Feb. 1611. He *m.* (contract 1 Oct. 1586) "with a tocher of 10,000 merks Scots," Mary, sister of Robert, 1st EARL OF ROXBURGH [S.], da. of Sir William KER of Cessford, by Janet, da. of Sir William DOUGLAS, of Drumlanrig. He *d.* 15 Dec. 1611 at Bransholm. His wife survived him.

II. 1611. 1. WALTER (SCOTT), LORD SCOTT OF BUCCLEUCH [S.], only s. and h. He commanded a Regiment in the service of Holland against the Spaniards. By patent, dat. at Newmarket, 16 March 1619, he was *cr.* BARON SCOTT OF QUHITCHESTER (*i.e.* Whit-

I. 1619. chester) AND ESKDAILL AND EARL OF BUCCLEUCH [S.], with rem. to his heirs male which rem. was, *apparently*, altered by a subsequent patent or charter, to heirs gen. He *m.* (contract 11 and 15 Oct. 1616) Mary, da. of Francis (HAY), EARL OF ERROL [S.], by his 3d wife, Elizabeth, da. of William (DOUGLAS), EARL OF MORTON [S.]. She *d.* at Newark Castle in Yarrow, shortly after the birth, 11 April 1631, of her da. Mary. He *d.* in London 20 Nov. 1633, and was *bur.* at Hawick 11 June following, the ship conveying the body having been driven over to Norway in a storm (Fun. entry at Lyon office).

[WALTER SCOTT, master of Buccleuch, *styled* LORD SCOTT *b.* 13 and *cap.* 20 Nov. 1625; *d.* in childhood, v.p. before 2 April 1629].

Earldom [S.] }

II. }

Barony [S.] }

III. }

1633

2. FRANCIS (SCOTT), EARL OF BUCCLEUCH, &c., [S.], only surv. s. and h., *b.* 21 Dec. 1626; *ed.* at St. Andrew's Univ. 1636-42. On 27 Feb. 1634 he was served h. to his Father in vast estates in the counties of Berwick, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Haddington, Lanark, Roxburgh and Selkirk. He possessed the extensive domain of Liddesdale and acquired the great Barony of Dalkeith, from the family of Douglas of Morton, in 1642, &c. He was so conspicuously loyal to his King that in the "act of Grace," 12 April 1654 no less a fine than £15,000 was imposed by Cromwell on his heirs. He *m.* (contract at Edinburgh, 25 July 1646), Margaret, widow of James LESLIE, *styled* LORD BALGONY, (who *d.* soon after 1642), sister of John, DUKE OF ROTHES [S.], by Ann, da. of John (ERSKINE), EARL OF MAR [S.]. He *d.* s.p.m., at Dalkeith Castle, 25 Nov. 1651 in his 25th year. His widow *m.* 13 Jan. 1652/3 at Sheriffhall (as his 3d wife) David (WEMYSS) 2d EARL OF WEMYSS [S.], who *d.* June 1679. She *d.* (his widow) 1688.

^a A copious account of this family is given in "The Scotts of Buccleuch, by William Fraser," 2 vols., 4to., Edinburgh, 1878. The graphic description by Sir Walter Scott (in his "*Lay of the last Minstrel*") of the style of life at Bransholm, refers (apparently) to a time when Janet (Bethune) relict of Sir Walter Scott (who was slain by Kerr of Cessford in 1552), was holding the castle.

BRYN-KENALT

See "Tavern of Bryn-Kenalt, or Denbigh," Jersey; ca. 1880.

BUCCLEUCH or SCOTT OF BUCCLEUCH

Barony [2] I. Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch and Bannockburn, co. Roxburgh, only s. and h. of Sir Walter A. of the same, by Margaret, da. of David (Dorcas), Earl of Angus [2], A. 1583. His father (who d. aged 23) 17 April 1585, being then very young; was knighted at the coronation of James VI. and was a member of the West Marches border of Liddesdale, 1585; and having taken a leading part in some of the border raids (most especially in an attack on Liddesdale Castle) against the English, was in Oct. 1587 committed as a prisoner to Queen's Castle. On the accession of James VI. [2], to England, he distinguished himself in composing the border charters and subsequently served in the war in the Netherlands, under Maurice, Prince of Orange. His wife, "by a concubine," bore him the Viscount of Scotland, 15 March 1605, s. JOHN SCOTT OF BUCCLEUCH [2]. He was P.C. 30 Feb. 1611. He is recorded 1 Oct. 1625 "with a body of 10,000 men." Scott, Mary, sister of Robert, 1st Earl of Buccleuch [2], da. of Sir William Kerr of Caerford, by Janet, da. of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig. He & 15 Dec. 1611 at Bannockburn. His wife survived him.

II. 1611. A. WALTER (Scott), JOHN SCOTT OF BUCCLEUCH [2].

only s. and h. He succeeded his father in the service of Holland against the Spaniards. By patent, 24 Oct. at Newcastle, 15 March 1616, he was created BARON SCOTT OF CUNNINGHAM [2] with remainder to his heirs male which term was afterwards altered by a subsequent patent or charter to heirs gen. He is recorded 11 and 15 Oct. 1619. Mary, da. of Francis (RAY), Earl of Mar [2] by his 2d wife Elizabeth, da. of William (Dorcas), Earl of Morton [2]. She d. at Newcastle in 1620, shortly after the birth 11 April 1621 of her 2d child. He is in London 20 Nov. 1623, and was back at Hawick 11 June following, the ship conveying the body having been driven over to Norway in a storm 12th inst. at 12pm clock.

[Walter Scott, master of Bannockburn, styled JOHN SCOTT A. 15 and 20 Nov. 1623; d. in childhood, v.p. before 2 April 1629]

A. FRANKS (Scott), Earl of Buccleuch, &c. [2] only s. and h. A. 21 Dec. 1623; ed. at St. Andrews' Univ. 1626-42. On 27 Feb. 1634 he was sworn in to his father in law estates in the counties of Berwick, Dumfriesshire, Edinburgh, Lanark, Roxburgh and Selkirk. He possessed the extensive domains of Liddesdale and occupied the great family of Liddesdale, from the family of Douglas of Morton, in 1615, &c. He was so conspicuously loyal to his King that in the "not of time," 12 April 1634 he was a free man £15,000 was imposed by Cromwell on his father. He is recorded at Edinburgh, 23 July 1640. Margaret, widow of James Fraser, styled Lady Haverley, (who d. soon after 1642), sister of John Fraser of Haverley [2] by Ann, da. of John (Dorcas), Earl of Mar [2]. She & James [2] lived at Dalkeith Castle 22 Nov. 1651 in the 25th year. His widow m. 13 Jan. 1652 s. of Edinburgh (as his 2d wife) David (Warran) 2d Earl of Warran [2], who d. June 1676. She & (his widow) 1682.

* A curious account of this family is given in "The House of Buccleuch, by William Fraser," 2 vols. Edinburg, 1875. The graphic description by Sir Walter Scott (in the "Lays of the last Minstrel") of the sight of the castle (especially) to a time when James (Bannockburn) visited Sir Walter Scott (who was then at Caerford in 1632), was leading the castle.

[WALTER SCOTT, master of Buccleuch, styled LORD SCOTT, b. 5 Nov. 1648, at Dalketh Castle, d. in childhood, v.p. before 6 May 1650].

Earldom [S.] }
 III. }
 Barony [S.] } 1651
 IV. }

3. MARY, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF BUCCLEUCH, &c., [S.], h. gen.,(*) being 1st da. and h. of line b. 31 Aug. 1637, at Dalkeith Castle. Served heir 6 Oct. 1653. On 9 Feb. 1659, being then about 11 years old, she was m., at Wemyss, to Walter SCOTT, of Highchester, of the house of Harden, afterwards, 4 Sep. 1660, *cr.* EARL OF TARRAS [S.] This marriage was the cause of considerable dispute. The Countess d. s.p. in her 13th year, 12 March 1661, at Wemyss, and was bur. 17 April at Dalkeith. Her husband, who was b. 25 Dec. 1644, and attained in 1685, d. April 1693, being ancestor, (by Helen Hepburne) of the (Hepburne-Scotts) Lords Polwarth [S.] See "TARRAS," Earldom of [S.] *cr.* 1660.

Earldom [S.] }
 IV. }
 Barony [S.] } 1661
 V. }

Dukedom [S.]

I. 1663.

1. ANNE, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF BUCCLEUCH, &c. [S.], only surv. sister and h.,(*) b. 11 Feb. 1651 at Dundee, and served h. 17 Oct. 1661. On 20 April 1663, she was m. at the house of her stepfather (the Earl of Wemyss [S.]) in London, to James (SCOTT formerly Crofts), DUKE OF MONMOUTH, EARL OF DONCASTER, co. York, and BARON SCOTT OF TINDALL, co. Northumberland, who had been thus *cr.* on the 14 Feby. previously under the name of "Sir James Scott," having already assumed that surname in anticipation of this marriage. He was b. 9 April 1649, being illegit. s. of Charles II. **K.G.** 20 March 1663. On the day of his marriage (20 April 1663) he and his wife were *cr.* LORD AND LADY SCOTT OF WHITCHESTER AND ESKDALE; EARL AND COUNTESS OF DALKEITH, and DUKE AND DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH [S.], with rem. to the heirs male of his body by his said wife, failing which, rem. to heirs male of his body, who might succeed to the Earldom of Buccleuch [S.] The Duke's career, and his rebellion against his uncle James II are matters of history. He was *attainted* and executed for high treason on Tower Hill, London, in his 37th year, on 15 July 1685, and bur. in the chapel there. See "MONMOUTH," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1663. His dignities were of course *forfeited*, but the Scotch peerages enjoyed *suo jure* by his widow were not affected. The King granted to her her husband's real and personal estates in England, which else would have gone to the Crown. "She, after the attainder of her husband in 1683, made conveyance of her estates and honours to their children *nominatim*, which the King authorised and confirmed (by a regrant upon the Duchess' resignation [16 April 1687], under the sign manual in 1687, [17 Nov.] on record), but these were also rehabilitated the

(*) It is difficult to account for the succession of the daughters of the 2nd Earl to the Earldom. In Burke's Peerage it is stated that the creation of the Earldom (in 1619) was with rem. to "heirs whatsoever." This however does not accord with the patent, as quoted in "Douglas" vol. ii, p. 678, where it is stated to be to "heirs male," the Writer adding, as a comment thereon, that these dignities appear to have been extended by a subsequent patent or charter to heirs female as the same were inherited by his [the Grantee's] granddaughter." Mr. Fraser, in his sumptuous work, "The Scotts of Buccleuch" throws but little light on the transaction, excepting so far as stating that the 2nd Earl executed an entail of his lands, in which it contained a resignation of his honours, into the hands of the Barons of the Exchequer. But unless a crown charter, with a new limitation, followed such resignation, the resignation could not of itself alter or extend the original limitation granted by the Crown in 1619. The fact of such a charter having ever existed is open to grave doubts; neither in the Register of the Great Seal, nor elsewhere, is there any trace of it, not even (apparently) in the Buccleuch charter chest, where, if no where else, the charter itself, or some notice of it, would surely have been deposited. The right of succession to this Earldom, since 1651, remains therefore unexplained, tho', possibly (considering the early recognition of the dignity so assumed) not inexplicable.

April 1751 in his 57th year, and was *bur.* 26 at Eton Coll. Chapel, Bucks. Will as of Hall Place, Berks, dat. 25 March 1751. His widow was *bur.* 13 Dec. 1765 at Wandsworth, Surrey, in her 63d year.

[FRANCIS SCOTT, *styled* EARL OF DALKEITH, s. and h. ap. by 1st wife, *b.* 19 Feb. 1720/1 and *bap.* 18 March at St. Martins in the fields; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 27 Oct. 1739; *cr.* M.A. 26 Jan. 1741. Was M.P. for Boroughbridge, 1746-50. He *m.* 2 Oct. 1742, at her Father's house in Bruton street, Midx., Caroline, 1st of the 4 daughters and coheirs of John (CAMPBELL), 2d DUKE OF ARGYLL [S.] and 1st DUKE OF GREENWICH. He *d.* of the small-pox in his 30th year at Adderbury, Oxon, 1 April 1750, and was *bur.* at Dalkeith. His widow, who was *b.* 17 Nov. 1717, at Sudbrooke, co. Surrey, *m.* 18 Sep. 1755, at Adderbury, Oxon, the Rt. Hon. Charles TOWNSHEND (mar. lic. at Fac. O.K.), and was *cr.* 28 Aug. 1767, BARONESS GREENWICH. She *d.* at Sudbrooke, 11 Jany. 1794, aged 74 and was *bur.* at Westm. Abbey, when that title became *extinct.* See "GREENWICH Barony, *cr.* 1767.]

[JOHN SCOTT, *usually spoken of as* LORD WHITCHESTER, or LORD SCOTT OF WHITCHESTER, being s. and h. ap. of Francis Scott (by courtesy) *styled* EARL OF DALKEITH, by Caroline his wife abovenamed, was *b.* 3 June and *bap.* 1 July 1745 at St. Geo. Han. sq. He *d.* of the small pox v.p., an infant 20 Jan. 1748/9, and was *bur.* at Dalkeith.]

Dukedom [S.]	} 1751.	3. HENRY (SCOTT), DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, &c.
III.		[S.] also EARL OF DONCASTER, &c. [E.] grandson and h., being 2d but 1st surv. s. and h. of Francis Scott, <i>styled</i> EARL OF DALKEITH, and Caroline his wife abovenamed.
Earldom [S.]		He was <i>b.</i> 2 and <i>bap.</i> 29 Sep. 1746 at St. Geo. Han. sq. Ed.
VI.		at Eton; <i>suc.</i> his Father 1 April 1750; <i>K.T.</i> 23 Dec. 1767 to May 1794. Raised a regiment of Fencibles, 1778, and was Col. in the army during service; Lord Lieut. of Midlothian, and of co. Roxburgh, 1804. Was a steady supporter of Pitt's ministry. El. <i>K.G.</i> 28 May 1794 (inst. 29 May 1801), on which occasion he resigned the Order of the Thistle. ^(a) On 11 Jany. 1794, by the death
Barony [S.]	}	of his mother, <i>suo jure</i> BARONESS GREENWICH, he <i>suc.</i> to the landed property acquired by her Father, the DUKE OF ARGYLL [S.]; and on 23 Dec. 1810, by the death of his cousin William (DOUGLAS), 4th DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY [S.] he <i>suc.</i> to the considerable estates in co. Dumfries of that family as also (by virtue of a resignation of the second Duke, and of a new patent 17 June 1706), to the titles of DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY, MARQUESS OF DUMFRIESHIRE, EARL OF DRUM-LANRIG AND SANQUHAR, VISCOUNT OF NITH, TORTHORWALD AND ROSS, and LORD DOUGLAS OF KINMONT, MIDDLEBIE AND DORNOCK [S.] being peerages <i>cr.</i> in 1681/2 and 1684. See "QUEENSBERRY" Marquessate of [S.] <i>cr.</i> 1681/2, and Dukedom of [S.] <i>cr.</i> 1684. He was a great Patron of Literature; was [the first] President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, founded in 1783; Gov. of the Royal Bank of Scotland, &c. He <i>m.</i> (while a minor) 2 May 1767, by spec. lic. at Montagu House, Elizabeth, only da. and h. of George (MONTAGU, formerly BRUDENELL), 1st DUKE OF MONTAGU and 4th EARL OF CARDIGAN, by Mary, da. and eventually sole h. of John (MONTAGU), 2d and last DUKE OF MONTAGU. He <i>d.</i> 11 Jany. 1812 at Dalkeith, and was <i>bur.</i> there. His widow, who was <i>b.</i> 29 May and <i>bap.</i> 25 June 1743 at St. Geo. Han. sq., <i>d.</i> 21 Nov. 1827, at Richmond, Surrey, and was <i>bur.</i> at Warkton, co. Northampton
VIII.		

[GEORGE SCOTT, *styled* EARL OF DALKEITH, *b.* 25 March 1768. He *d.* an infant, v.p. 29 May following, and was *bur.* in South Audley street Chapel, Mayfair, Midx.

(a) See vol. i, p. 11, note "b" for an account of the 12 Knights of the Thistle that have been afterwards elected to the Garter, of whom the greater part resigned the "Thistle" on such election, tho' some retained both orders.

Dukedom [S.]

IV.

Earldom [S.]

VII.

Barony [S.]

VIII.

1812.

4. CHARLES WILLIAM HENRY (MONTAGU SCOTT), DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH and DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY, &c. [S.] also EARL OF DONCASTER, &c. [E.], 2d at 1st surv. s. and h., b. 24 May 1772, in London; ed. at Eton. Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford 23 June 1793; M.P. for Marlborough, 1793-96; for Ludgershall, 1796-1804; for St. Michael's, 1805-06; and for Marlborough (again), 1806-07. Lord Lieut. of co. Dumfries, 1798. On 11 April 1807 he was sum. v.p. to the House of Lords in his Father's Barony as "LORD TYNEDALE." Lord Lieut. of co. Edinburgh, 1812. K.T. 22 May 1812. He m. 24 March 1795, in London, his cousin Harriet Catharine,^(a) da. of Thomas (TOWNSHEND), 1st VISCOUNT SYDNEY, by Elizabeth, 1st da. and coheir of Richard Powys, of Hintlesham, Suffolk. She was b. 29 Nov. 1773, and d. 24 Aug. 1814, at Dalkeith House. He d. at Lisbon 20 April 1819. Both were bur. at Warkton afsd.

[GEORGE HENRY SCOTT, usually spoken of as LORD WHITCHESTER, or LORD SCOTT OF WHITCHESTER, being s. and h. ap. of Charles William Montagu Scott, at that time (by courtesy) styled EARL OF DALKEITH, by Harriet Catharine, his wife abovenamed, was b. at Dalkeith House 2 Jan. 1798, ed. at Eton, but d. v.p. 11 March 1808 in his 11th year at Dalkeith House, and was bur. at Warkton afsd.]

Dukedom [S.]

V.

Earldom [S.]

VIII.

Barony [S.]

IX.

1819.

5. WALTER FRANCIS (MONTAGU-DOUGLAS-SCOTT) DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH and DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY, &c. [S.] also EARL OF DONCASTER, &c. [E.] 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., b. 25 Nov. 1806 at Dalkeith House, where, when aged 16, he entertained George IV. for 14 days in 1822, ed. at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, M.A. 1827. Hon. D.C.L. (Oxford) 10 June 1834. Hon. LL.D. (Cambridge) 1842; Hon. LL.D. (Edinburgh) 1874. Lord Lieut. of Midlothian, 1878; of Roxburghshire, 1841. Capt. Gen. of the Royal Body Guard of Archers [S.], and, as such, carried the gold stick at the Coronation of Will IV. in 1830, and of Queen Victoria in 1838. K.T. 5 Nov. 1830 to 1835. Having made agriculture his special study, he was in 1831 made President of the Highland Agricultural Society. K.G. 23 Feb. 1835, on which occasion he resigned the order of the Thistle.^(b) At his sole cost of above £500,000 he built (1835-42) the pier and breakwater at Granton, on the Forth, 4 miles from Edinburgh. In 1842 (1 to 6 Sep.) he again entertained his Sovereign (with the Prince Consort) at Dalkeith. P.C. 1842. Being a firm Conservative, he was (in Peel's ministry) made LORD PRIVY SEAL, Feb. 1842 to Jan. 1846, and LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, Jan. to July 1846. President of the Society of Antiquaries [S.], 1862; and of the British Association, 1867, and Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, 1878. High Steward of Westminster, &c. He m. 13 Aug. 1829 at St. Geo. Han. sq. Charlotte Anne, yst. da. of Thomas (THYNNE) 2d MARQUESS OF BATH, by Isabella, da. of George (BYNG) 4th VISCOUNT TORRINGTON. He d. at Bowhill, co. Selkirk, 16 April 1884, and was bur. 23d, in St. Mary's Chapel, Dalkeith, being at the time of his death the *Senior Knight of the Garter* and the only one not made by the Reigning Sovereign. Will pr. in London 30 Oct. 1884,^(c) the personality in England being above £475,000, and in Scotland above £435,000. Total above £910,000. His widow, who was b. 10 April 1811, was Mistress of the Robes to the Queen from Sep. 1841 to July 1846 and was living 1886.

^(a) Her maternal grandmother was Lady Mary Brudenell, sister to George, Earl of Cardigan and Duke of Montagu, the Duke of Buccleuch's grandfather.

^(b) See *ante* p. 49, note "a."

^(c) The estates at Ditton, in Bucks, &c., he left to his widow for life, with rem. to his second s. Henry John, on whom also he settled the Clitheroe estates in Lancashire, having previously settled on him the Beaulieu estates in Hants. These estates were all derived from the family of Montagu. Accordingly, on 29 Dec. 1885, the recipient was *cr.* Baron Montagu of Beaulieu, co. Southampton. See that dignity.

Dukedom [S.]

VI.

Earldom [S.]

IX.

Barony [S.]

X.

1884.

6. WILLIAM HENRY WALTER (MONTAGU

DOUGLAS-SCOTT) DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH (1663), DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY, MARQUESS OF DUMFRIESHIRE (1682), EARL OF BUCCLEUCH (1619), EARL OF DALKEITH (1663), EARL OF DRUMLANRIG AND SANQUHAR, VISCOUNT OF NITH, TORTHORWALD AND ROSS (1682), LORD SCOTT OF BUCCLEUCH (1606), LORD SCOTT OF WHITCHESTER AND ESKDALE (1619 and 1663), and LORD DOUGLAS OF KINMONT, MIDDLEBIE AND DORNOCK (1682), [S.], also EARL OF DONCASTER and BARON SCOTT OF TINDALL (1663), [E.] s. and h., *b.* 9 Sep. 1831, at Montagu House, Whitehall, Midx., ed. at Eton 1847, and matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 23 May 1850, being then

styled Earl of Dalkeith. Was attached to a spec. mission to Russia, 1856; Lieut.-Col. Midlothian Yeomanry, 1856-72; Lieut.-Gen. of the Royal Body Guard of Archers [S.]; Lord Lieut. for Dumfriesshire, 1858; M.P. for Midlothian, 1853-68, and 1874-80. **K.T.** 5 Aug. 1875.^(a) He *m.* 22 Nov. 1859 at St. Geo. Han. sq. Louisa Jane, 3d da. of James (HAMILTON), 1st DUKE OF ABERCORN [L.] by Louisa Jane, da. of John (RUSSELL), 6th DUKE OF BEDFORD. She was *b.* 26 Aug. 1836.

^(a) Of the Noblemen, apparently twenty-eight in number, who possess above 100,000 acres in the United Kingdom, the Duke of Buccleuch, tho' second in point of acreage, is the first in rental. These are as under, the acreage and value being calculated from the return given in Bateman's "Great Landowners" in 1883.

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE.

<i>According to the greatest amount of acreage.</i>	<i>England.</i>	<i>Scotland or Ireland.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Approximate Yearly Rental</i>
Sutherland, Duke of	15,000	1,343,000 [S.]	1,358,000	£141,000
Buccleuch, "	27,000	433,000 [S.]	460,000	£217,000
Breadalbane, Marquess of	None.	438,000 [S.]	438,000	£58,000
Richmond, Duke of	18,000	268,000 [S.]	286,000	£80,000
Fife, Earl of	None.	249,000 [S.]	249,000	£72,000
Athole, Duke of	None.	201,000 [S.]	201,000	£42,000
Devonshire "	140,000	60,000 [I.]	200,000	£180,000
Northumberland, "	186,000	None.	186,000	£176,000
Portland, "	65,000	118,000 [S.]	183,000	£88,000
Lovat, Baron	None.	181,000 [S.]	181,000	£30,000
Argyll, Duke of	None.	175,000 [S.]	175,000	£50,000
Conyngnam, Marquess of	10,000	156,000 [I.]	166,000	£50,000
Hamilton, Duke of	5,000	152,000 [S.]	157,000	£73,000
Lansdowne, Marquess of	11,000	132,000 [I. & S.]	143,000	£62,000
Dalhousie, Earl of	None.	138,000 [S.]	138,000	£58,000
Macdonald, Baron	2,500	130,000 [S.]	132,500	£30,000
Willoughby de Eresby, Baroness	55,400	76,800 [S.]	132,200	£74,000
Downshire, Marquess of	5,500	114,500 [I.]	120,000	£96,000
Kenmare, Earl of	None.	118,000 [I.]	118,000	£34,000
Bute, Marquess of	23,400	93,200 [S.]	116,600	£150,000
Stair, Earl of	None.	116,300 [S.]	116,300	£68,000
Fitzwilliam, Earl of	33,000	82,000 [I.]	115,000	£139,000
Sligo, Marquess of	None.	114,000 [I.]	114,000	£19,000
Leconfield, Baron	66,200	43,800 [I.]	110,000	£88,000
Home, Earl of	None.	106,000 [S.]	106,000	£56,000
Cleveland, Duke of	104,000	None.	104,000	£97,000
Montrose, "	None.	103,000 [S.]	103,000	£24,000
Cawdor, Earl	51,000	50,000 [S.]	101,000	£44,000

Lord Middleton, possessing 99,576 acres (*viz.*, above 36,000 [E.] and above 63,000 [S.]), with a rental of £54,000, is *just* below the limit of the above list.

The above table would be very different if arranged in the order of those possessed

[WALTER HENRY MONTAGU-DOUGLAS-SCOTT, styled EARL OF DALKEITH, s. and h. ap., b. 17 Jan. 1861, in Belgrave sq. (No. 37) and *bap.* 4 March at Westm. Abbey, ed. at Eton and at Ch. Ch. Oxford. Well known (till 1884 as LORD ESKDALE) as a cricketer and a sportsman. He *d.* unm. and v.p. 18 Sep. 1886, being killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while deer-stalking in Achnacarry forest, co. Inverness. *Bur.* in St. Mary's Chapel, Dalkeith.]

[John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, styled EARL OF DALKEITH, 3d but 1st surv. s. and h. ap., b. 30 March 1864 at Hamilton Place, Midx., and *bap.* 21 May at Westm. Abbey.]

Family estates.—These, which, in point of value, are by far the most considerable in the Kingdom, consisted, in 1883 (besides those in the suburbs of London) of above 433,000 acres in Scotland, valued at above £173,000 a year, and above 23,000 acres in England, valued at above £41,000 a year. Total 460,108 acres valued at £217,163 a year. In Dumfriesshire are above 250,000 acres; in Roxburghshire above 100,000 in Selkirkshire above 6,000; in Lanarkshire above 9,000; in Midlothian above 3,000 (valued at above £16,000 a year), &c. [S.]; in Northamptonshire about 18,000 acres; in Warwickshire about 7,000; in Huntingdonshire above 1,000; in Bucks about 900; in Lancashire about 370; and in Surrey 7, those 7 being valued at £708 a year. Minerals, &c.; valued at above £4,000, and Granton Harbour, valued at above £10,000 a year. The estates of 3 different families have become united in this family, viz. those of the family of Scott, Dukes of Buccleuch [S.]; of Douglas, Dukes of Queensberry [S.] and of Montagu, Dukes of Montagu. The estates in Dumfriesshire came principally from the Douglas family of Drumlanrig; those in England came chiefly

of the greatest amount of *income*, as those noblemen who possess land in or near London or other great towns would come to the front. The head would certainly be (1) the Duke of WESTMINSTER, who, tho' possessing under 20,000 acres, exclusive of the property in Westminster, "owns what is commonly supposed the most valuable London estate held by any." *No return of the property in or near London* having been made in "the Modern [1873] Domesday Book," it is difficult to arrange such proprietors in order, but (2) the Duke of BEDFORD, the owner of the valuable estate of Bloomsbury and Covent Garden, and of about 86,000 acres elsewhere (of which last alone the income, calculated in 1883, was over £140,000) would not improbably rank as high in rental as the Duke of Buccleuch. The income of (3) the Earl of DERRY was given [1883] at above £163,000, from about 69,000 acres, "exclusive of 900 acres [near Liverpool] leased for buildings and returned in the tenants' names;" that of (4) Lord CALTHORPE (owner of under 6,500 acres) was [1883] above £122,000, he being "Lord of the Manor of Edgbaston the Belgravia of Birmingham"; that of (5) the Earl of SELTON (owner of about 20,000 acres) was [1883] £43,000, but "this does not include building land in or close to Liverpool, the value of which is increasing." The estates of (6) the Viscount PORTMAN at Marylebone; of (7) the Marquess CAMDEN at Kentish Town; of (8) the Earl CADOGAN at Chelsea; of (9) the Lord KENSINGTON and (10) the Dow. Baroness Holland, both at Kensington; of (11) the Marquess of Salisbury and (12) the Marquess of Exeter, both in the neighbourhood of The Strand, Westminster; of (13) the Earl of Radnor from property in and near Holborn, of (14) the Duke of Buccleuch, as inherited from the family of Montagu, and of many others would greatly alter the amount of rental given in the return of 1873. Again the income of such Peers as are owners of *mines* is greatly in excess of many who hold a much larger amount of acreage, e.g. in 1883, that of (1) the Earl of Dudley (about 25,000 acres) was above £123,000; of (2) the Marquess of Londonderry (about 50,000 acres) above £100,000; of (3) the Earl of Durham (about 30,000 acres) above £71,000; of Lord Penrhyn (about 50,000 acres) also (slightly) above £71,000, &c. Again, the income of some Peers possessing under 100,000 acres is, from land alone, often much greater than that of others with a larger acreage, more especially if such larger acreage is in Scotland or Ireland, e.g. the income of the Duke of Rutland from about 70,000 acres [E.] was, in 1883, above £97,000, being about double that of the Duke of Argyll from above 175,000 acres [S.], more than three times that of Lord Lovat from above 181,000 acres [S.], more than four times that of the Duke of Montrose from above 103,000 acres [S.] and more than five times that of the Marquess of Sligo from above 114,000 acres [I.]

from the family of Montagu, among which last, Boughton House, (possessing) a garden of above 100 acres, and avenues more than 70 miles long), was built by Ralph, Duke of Montagu, late in the 17th century, after the model of Versailles.

Principal Residences.—Dalkeith House, co. Edinburgh; Bowhill, co. Selkirk; Branksburn, co. Roxburgh; Drumlanrig Castle, co. Dumfries [S.]; also Boughton House, near Kettering, co. Northampton; Ditton Park, near Slough, Bucks, and Montagu House, Whitehall, Midx.

BUCHAN.

[MAR, with BUCHAN (now, together, forming Aberdeenshire and Banffshire), was one of the *seven original Earldoms* [Mormaerships] of Scotland,^(a) the Rulers of which (who, in the 10th century, were styled "MORMAERS"), were, early in the 12th century, known as "EARLS." Before that time, however, "Buchan" had been separated from "Mar" taking the place, probably, of "Caithness," which was then wanting. Buchan existed as one of the recognised *seven Earldoms* in 1279 the last date, on which we hear of "The seven Earldoms"^(a) as *such*.]

Earldom [S.] 1. GARTNACH, MORMAER OF BUCHAN (s. and h. of

I. 1115. CAINEACH, who appears to have derived his title to the Mormaership thro' his wife, Ete, da. of Gillamathil) was witness to the charter of Scone, dat. 1115, as "Gartnach, Comes," i.e., EARL OF BUCHAN [S.](b). He and his wife were living 1132.

II. 1135? 2. EVA, da. and h. of the above, m. COLBAN, who, in her right, became EARL OF BUCHAN [S.](b)

III. 1150? 3. ROGER, EARL OF BUCHAN [S.], s. and h.(b)

IV. 1170? 4. FERGUS, EARL OF BUCHAN [S.] s. and h.,(b) living about 1170, d. before 1199.

V. 1190? 5. MARGARET, COUNTESS OF BUCHAN [S.] da. and h., who, by deed previous to 1199 she being then a widow (the name of her deceased husband is not known) confirms lands granted by her Father, "Comes Fergus" to the Canons of St. Andrew's. She m. secondly (as his second wife) in or before 1210, William COMYN,^(c) Justiciary [S.], who, in her right, became EARL OF BUCHAN [S.] He founded the Abbey of Deer in Buchan, and d. 1233. The Countess was living 3 Aug. 1236, but probably not long afterwards.

VI. 1237? 6. ALEXANDER (COMYN), EARL OF BUCHAN [S.], s. and h. by 2d husband, one of the most powerful nobles of the time. Justiciary [S.], 1251-55 and 1257-89. Inherited large estates in Galloway, Fife, and the Lothians, and the office of Constable^(d) [S.] in right of his wife. Was one of the nobles who, 4 Feb. 1283/4, engaged to maintain the succession to the Crown of Margaret of Scotland, and was one of the six Guardians [S.], on the death of Alexander III. [S.] in 1285. He m. Elizabeth, 2d da. and coheir of Roger (DE QUINCY), EARL OF WINCHESTER, by Helen, 1st da. and coheir of Alan OF GALLOWAY, Constable of Scotland. He d. 1389.

(a) See fuller account of these seven Earldoms in the remarks under "Angus," vol. i, p. 38.

(b) Skene's "Celtic Scotland" (1880), vol. iii, p. 288.

(c) By his first wife he was father (1) of Richard, whose son John became Earl of Angus [S.], *jure uxoris*; (2) of Walter, who became Earl of Menteith [S.], also *jure uxoris*; and (3) of Sir John Comyn of Badenoch. Competitor for the Scottish Crown, in 1291, and grandfather of the "Red Comyn," stabbed by Bruce 1305/6.

(d) This was apparently on the resignation in 1270 of Margaret, Countess of Derby, sister to his wife.

VII. 1289, 7. JOHN (COMYN), EARL OF BUCHAN [S.], s. and h. to aged 30 years and more at his Father's death. Was one of the nominees of Balliol in 1291, in which year, as also in 1296, he was fealty to Edward I. He encountered Robert Bruce 26 Dec. 1307, and, again, at Inverury, 22 May 1308, where he was totally defeated, after which he retired to England, when his estates [and possibly his honours] were forfeited. He m. Isabel, da. of Duncan, EARL OF FIFE [S.] which Lady (taking the opposite side from her husband) placed, as representative of her brother, the crown on the head of King Robert Bruce, at Scone, 29 March 1306. He was living 1312/3, but d. in England s.p.m. before 28 April 1313. His widow, whom the English had imprisoned in an iron cage at Berwick, was released in April 1313.

VIII. 1334, 8. HENRY (BEAUMONT), LORD BEAUMONT, having m. about 1310, Alice, 1st da. and coheir^(a) of John, Earl of Buchan* [S.], last abovenamed (with whom he had the manor of Whitwike, co. Leicester, and divers other lands, of which he had livery, 1313) was one of the "*disinherited Lords*," who, in 1332, placed Edward Balliol on the throne [S.] On the establishment of peace with England, *his claim to the Scottish honours were reserved*, but they *never took effect* in Scotland, but in England he was sum. to Parl. [E.] as EARL OF BOGHAN (i.e., BUCHAN) from 22 Jan. 1333/4 to 16 Nov. 1339. In 1338 he was Justiciary [S.] He d. shortly before 13 March 1340, leaving issue, who, tho' sum. as Lords Beaumont, were never designated as Earls of Buchan. See fuller account under "BEAUMONT," Barony, *cr.* 1309.

IX. 1382? 1. SIR ALEXANDER STEWART of Badenoch, 4th s. of King ROBERT II. [S.] by his 1st wife Elizabeth, da. of Sir Adam MURE, was recognised, 25 July 1382, as EARL OF BUCHAN [S.] His cruel and rapacious character earned him the appropriate name of "The Wolf of Badenoch." He m. between Aug. 1379 and July 1382, Euphemia, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF ROSS [S.], widow of Walter LESLIE, who, in her right, was EARL OF ROSS [S.] She possessed one half of the lands of the *Earldom of Buchan*^(b). These (called the Barony of Kynedward) she resigned, and they were regranted by the King, 22 July 1382, to her and her husband, who, three days later, is called *Earl of Buchan*. This lady was living 1389. He d. s.p. legit. 24 July 1394, and was bur. at Dunkeld. M.I.

X. 1394. 2 ROBERT (STEWART), EARL OF FIFE and EARL OF MENTEITH [S.], next eldest br. appears to have been recognised as succeeding his younger brother (Alexander, abovenamed) as EARL OF BUCHAN [S.] On 28 April 1398 he was *cr.* DUKE OF ALBANY [S.], and was afterwards REGENT OF SCOTLAND. By a charter, dat. 20 Sep. 1406, in which he styles himself, *inter alia*, "EARL OF BUCHAN" he resigns that Earldom in favour of John, his second son, and the heirs male of his body, with rem. to Andrew and Robert, his 3rd and 4th sons,

^(a) Margaret, the 2d and yst da. and coheir, m. Sir John Ross, s. of William, Earl of Ross [S.], who got with her from King Robert Bruce, "the half of the Earl of Buchan's whole lands in Scotland," but appears to have d. s.p. It seems probable that (inasmuch as her eldest sister, Alice, had m. Lord Beaumont, an Englishman) her right to the Earldom was recognised in Scotland, and that she was the "*Margaret, Countess of Buchan*," so described in a charter, about 1310, of her [second?] husband, Sir William de Lindsay, Lord of Symontoun, co. Ayr, who speaks of that Lady as his second wife. It is to be noted that Sir James Lindsay, Lord of Crawford and Symontoun (apparently heir male of the above) witnesses a charter, about 1394, as "LORD OF BUCHAN." *Ex inform.* W. A. Lindsay.

^(b) This was in consequence of the marriage of Sir John Ross, her great uncle (yr. br. of Hugh, Earl of Ross) with Margaret Comyn, coheir of the Earls of Buchan. See *ante*, note "a."

VII 1330. 7. John (Comyn) Earl of Buchan [?] a and a
 aged 50 years and more at his father's death. Was one of the
 nobles of Scotland in 1301 in which year he was one of the
 party to Edward I. He encountered Robert Bruce at the battle of
 Bannockburn, and again at Inverness in 1306, where he was totally defeated
 after which he retired to England, where his estates and household
 (including the opposite side from his husband) passed, as representative of his brother,
 the crown on the head of King Robert Bruce at Stone, 29 March 1306. He was
 killed 1312, but in England a year before 28 April 1312. His widow, whom the
 English had imprisoned in an iron cage at Berwick, was released in April 1312.

VIII 1334. 8. Henry (Hagham) Lord Haverham, having in
 about 1310, Alice (a and a) of John, Earl of Buchan [?]
 last mentioned (with whom he had the name of William) as
 1340. Haverham and others other lands of which he had Henry 1310 was
 one of the "Haverham" lands, who in 1322 placed Edward Balliol
 on the throne [?]. On the establishment of peace with England his share in the
 Scottish business was terminated but they were not in England but in Scotland in
 was sent to John [?] as EARL OF BUCHAN from 22 June 1324
 to 16 May 1326. In 1328 he was translated [?] the 4th shortly before 13 March
 1330 leaving issue, who the same as later Haverham were never designated as
 Earl of Buchan. See later account under "Haverham" below, or 1306.

IX 1383. 1. Sir Alexander Stewart of Inverchapel, 4th a of
 King Robert II [?] by his first wife Elizabeth, da. of Sir John
 Mure was twelfth, 22 July 1382 as EARL OF BUCHAN [?]. His name was
 repeated character earned him the appropriate name of "The Wolf of Inverchapel".
 He m. between Aug. 1379 and July 1382. Elizabeth was dau. Countess of Here
 [?] widow of William Lisle, who in her right was dau. of Ross [?]. She
 possessed one half of the lands of the Kingdom of Buchan [?]. These (called the family
 of Inverchapel) she resigned, and they were regranted by the King 22 July 1382 to her
 and her husband, who three days later is called Earl of Buchan. This day was living
 1383. He d. ap. legit 24 July 1394, and was bur. at Inverchapel. M.L.

X 1394. 2. Robert (Stewart) Earl of Fife and Earl of
 Mar [?] next eldest son of Alexander Stewart of Inverchapel, 4th a of
 succeeding his younger brother (Alexander Stewart) as Earl of Buchan [?]. On
 23 April 1395 he was crowned at Dundee [?] and was afterwards crowned at
 Perth. By a charter, dat. 20 Sep. 1395, in which he styles himself, only as "EARL
 OF BUCHAN" he renounces that Earldom in favour of John, his second son, and
 the heirs male of his body, with term to Andrew and Robert, his 3rd and 4th sons.

(*) Margaret, the 3d and 4th and 5th, as Sir John Ross a of William, Earl of
 Ross [?] who got with her from King Robert Bruce "the Wolf of Inverchapel"
 which lands in Scotland, but appears to have d. y.p. It seems probable that (in-
 much as her eldest sister, Alice, had as last mentioned, as Haverham) her right
 to the Earldom was recognised in Scotland, and that she was the "Margaret
 Countess of Buchan", so designated in a charter, about 1310, of her (second?) husband,
 Sir William de Lindsay, Lord of Symington, an Ayrshire knight of that family as his
 second wife. It is to be noted that Sir James Lindsay, Lord of Crawford and
 Symington (apparently half male of the above) witnessed a charter, about 1304, as
 "LORD OF BUCHAN". As before W. A. Lindsay.
 (b) This was in consequence of the marriage of Sir John Ross, his great uncle (y.
 br. of Hugh, Earl of Ross) with Margaret Countess, sister of the Lord of Inverchapel. See
 note "a".

in like manner respectively, rem. to himself and his heirs.^(a) See fuller account under "ALBANY," Dukedom of [S.], *cr.* 1398.

XI. 1406. 3. JOHN (STEWART), EARL OF BUCHAN [S.], 2d s. of the above, being 1st s. by his 2nd wife, Muriel, da. of Sir William KETIL, Marischal of Scotland. He was *b.* about 1380, and *suc.* his Father under the charter of 1406, above recited, in the Earldom of Buchan. Chamberlain [S.] 12 March 1406/7. In 1416 he was sent to England to treat of the release of James I. [S.] In 1420 he, with 7,000 Scotch, went to France to support Charles VII, and after the battle of Beaugé, 22 March 1421, where he greatly distinguished himself, was made Constable of France. He *m.*, in 1413, Elizabeth, da. of Archibald (DOUGLAS), EARL OF DOUGLAS [S.], by Lady Margaret STEWART, da. of King ROBERT III. [S.] He *d.* s.p.m. being (as well as his wife's father) slain at the battle of Verneuil, in Normandy, against the English, 17 Aug. 1424. His widow *m.* Sir Thomas STEWART (illegit. s. of the EARL OF MAR [S.]), and, for a third husband (being his first wife), William (SINCLAIR), EARL OF ORKNEY, afterwards EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], who *d.* before 1476. She *d.* before 1456.

XII. 1424 4. SIR ROBERT STEWART, *de jure* EARL OF BUCHAN [S.], to according to the grant of that Earldom, 28 Sep. 1406 (by which, alone, the last Earl appears to have holden) being next surv. younger 1431. br. and h. of the last Earl, and 4th and yst. s. of Robert, DUKE OF ALBANY, EARL OF BUCHAN, &c. [S.] abovenamed. He appears, however, never to have been recognised,^(b) as Earl of Buchan, probably because the King (James I.) considered that his uncle, the Regent, had exceeded his powers in thus conferring the Earldom on his younger sons. He was living 1431.

XIII. 1469. 1. SIR JAMES STEWART (called "*Hearty James*") 2d s. of Sir James S. of Lorn ("*the Black Knight of Lorn*") by Jane, Queen Dowager of Scotland, da. of John (BEAUFORT), EARL OF SOMERSET, was, in 1469 (being uncle to JAMES III. [S.], to whose Father he was uterine brother), *cr.* EARL OF BUCHAN and LORDAUCHTERHOUSE [S.] having seisin thereof 28 Oct. 1476. He was High Chamberlain [S.], 1471-73, and again to 1484; Ambassador to France, 1473; Warden of the East Marches, 1479. He *m.* before 4 March 1466, Margaret, da. and h. of Sir Alexander OGILVY, of Auchterhouse, with whom he acquired the heritable Sherifdom of co. Forfar. He *d.* between Jan'y. 1492/3 and Feb. 1499/1500.^(c)

XIV 1495? 2. ALEXANDER (STEWART), EARL OF BUCHAN, &c. [S.], s. and h. He *m.* firstly, before 20 May 1491, Isabel OGILVY, who was then living. He *m.* secondly before 1499 Margaret, da. of William (DE RUTHVEN), 1st LORD RUTHVEN [S.] by his 1st wife Isabel, da. of [—] LIVINGTON. He *d.* 1505. His widow *m.* John ERSKINE, of Dun and was living 30 Aug. 1508.

XV. 1505. 3. JOHN (STEWART), EARL OF BUCHAN, &c. [S.], s. and h. by 2d wife, served h. on 29 Aug. 1519. On 26 Jan'y. 1527/8 he grants a charter to his grandfather, Lord Ruthven. On 4 Aug. 1547 he resigns all his estates, Lordships, &c., in favour of John, his 1st s., reserving his own life rent. He *m.* Margaret, da. of James SCRIMGEOUR of Dudhope, Constable of Dundee. He was living 14 July 1551.

(a) This grant is described as in existence in 1730, but is, apparently, no longer extant. In the papers in the Lovat case (before the Court of Session in 1730) it is said to be *in extenso* in the "Leigh Parliament House" and its date and tenor are given at length. The documents in that place of deposit were afterwards removed to the General Register House, but this charter is not among them and seems to have disappeared before 1770. There is, however, little or no reason to doubt its tenor. *Ex inform* G. Burnett, Lyon.

(b) His name appears in the Exchequer accounts after the return to Scotland of James I. [S.], but never as *Earl of Buchan*. *Ex inform*, G. Burnett, Lyon.

(c) He had, by Margaret Murray (widow of William M.) several children, of whom James Stewart, legitimated 20 Feb. 1488/9, was ancestor of the EARLS OF TRAQUAIR [S.]

[JOHN STEWART, MASTER OF BUCHAN,^(s) s. and h. ap. He *m.* firstly Mary, only child of James (STEWART), EARL OF MORAY [S.], illegit. s. of King JAMES IV. [S.] He *m.* secondly, before 15 May 1547, Margaret, da. of Walter OGILVY of Boyne. He *d.* s.p.m. and v.p. 10 Sep. 1547, being slain at the battle of Pinkie. His widow was living 26 Dec. 1549.]

XVI. 1555? 4. CHRISTIAN, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF BUCHAN, &c. [S.], granddaughter and h., being only da. and h. of John Stewart, Master of Buchan, by Margaret, his 2d wife, abovenamed. On 14 July 1551 she was enfeoffed as "FLAR," of the Earldom. On 16 Jan. 1549 she was betrothed to James Stewart, afterwards the "Regent Moray," but she subsequently *m.* (his uterine br.) Robert DOUGLAS (2d s. of Sir Robert DOUGLAS of Lochleven, by Margaret, da. of John (ERSKINE) LORD ERSKINE and *de jure* EARL OF MAR [S.]), who in her right became EARL OF BUCHAN [S.], and was living as such, 7 April 1574 and 10 March 1576/7. He *d.* before 2 April 1583. The Countess *d.* Oct. 1580.

XVII. 1580? 5. JAMES (DOUGLAS), EARL OF BUCHAN, &c. [S.], only s. and h., served h. to his mother 24 May 1588. He *m.* Margaret, da. of Walter (OGILVY), 1st LORD OGILVY OF DESKFOURD [S.] by his 2nd wife Mary, da. of William (DOUGLAS), EARL OF MORTON [S.] He *d.* 26 Aug. 1601, being said to have been aged only 21, and was *bur.* at Auchterhouse, M.I. His widow *m.* for his 1st wife, before 22 Feb. 1613/4 (when she was living), Andrew (GRAY), LORD GRAY [S.], who *d.* 1663.

XVIII. 1601. 6. MARY, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF BUCHAN, &c. [S.], only da. and h. She *m.* before 1617 James ERSKINE who, in her right, became EARL OF BUCHAN [S.] He was 2d s. of John (ERSKINE), EARL OF MAR [S.], being the 1st s. of his 2nd wife, Mary, da. of Esme (STEWART), DUKE OF LENNOX [S.] On 22 March 1617 they had a charter of the Earldom to themselves and the longest liver of them, with rem. to the h. male of their marriage, failing which to the nearest h. male of the Earl, and on 26 Nov. 1625 they had a new charter with the same limitation of the Earldom. On 8 July 1628 the Court of Session awarded the Earldom a higher precedence that had been allotted to it at "the decret of Ranking" in 1606 (wherein the Countess, then a minor, was unrepresented) placing the ranking of the Earldoms of Eglintoun, Montrose, Cassilis, Caithness, and Glencairn *below* instead of above "Buchan."^(h) This rank was ratified by Parl. 28 June 1633. The Countess *d.* in 1628. The Earl *m.* secondly Dorothy, da. of Sir Philip KNIVETT, Bart., of Buckenham, Norfolk, by Catharine, da. and h. of Charles FORD, of Butley Abbey, Suffolk. She was dead before 1647, and is doubtless the "*Dna Bohan*," *bur.* 4 Feb. 1638/9 at St. Martin's-in-the-fields. Admon. 33 Sep. 1647; again 22 Dec. 1649 as "*Lady Dorothy Bohan*," late of St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Midx.; again 24 June 1651, and finally as the "*Countess Dorothy Bohane*," 22 Aug. 1654 to her son Henry Erskine. The Earl *d.* in London, Jan. 1640, and was *bur.* at Auchterhouse. Admon. 23 Sep. 1647.

XIX. 1640. 7. JAMES (ERSKINE), EARL OF BUCHAN, &c. [S.], served h. to his mother, 16 Sep. 1628, but did not *suc.* to the Earldom till his Father's death in 1640, as above. Under Cromwell's act of 1654 he was fined £1000. He *m.* Marjory, da. of William (RAMSAY), 1st EARL OF DALHOUSIE [S.], by his 1st wife Margaret, da. of David (CARNEGIE), 1st EARL OF SOUTHESK [S.] He *d.* Oct. 1664. His wife survived him.

(s) His next br. James Stewart, was also designated "*Master of Buchan*" as heir presumptive to the Countess Christian, his niece. He *m.* and had issue. His son James Stewart was, 13 Oct. 1604, served h. male to John, Earl of Buchan, abovenamed.

(h) The effect of this is apparently to recognise the date of 1469 as that of the creation of this Earldom. The Earldoms of Rothes, Morton, and Menteith, next to which Buchan was thus placed, having been *cr.* before 1458, while the Earldom of Eglintoun, which was thus postponed to Buchan, was *cr.* in 1508.

XX. 1664. 8. WILLIAM (ERSKINE), EARL OF BUCHAN and LORD AUCHTERHOUSE [S.], only s. and h. He adhered to the party of James II. in the Revolution of 1688, and, having been captured by the prevailing party, was imprisoned in Stirling Castle, where he *d. unm.* in 1695. On his death the succession opened to his next heir male, as under.

XXI. 1695. 9. DAVID (ERSKINE), LORD CARDROSS [S.], 2d cousin, once removed, and h. male, who, as h. male of the late Earl's grandfather, James (ERSKINE), *jure mariti* EARL OF BUCHAN, *suc.* under the charters of 1617 and 1625 above quoted, as EARL OF BUCHAN, &c. [S.], tho' in no way connected with any of the previous Earls of that race. He was s. and h. of Henry (ERSKINE), 3d LORD CARDROSS [S.], s. and h. of David, 2d LORD CARDROSS [S.], s. and h. of Henry (ERSKINE), a yr. s. of John (ERSKINE) EARL OF MAR, *cr.* LORD CARDROSS [S.]; which Henry Erskine, (who was next in rem. to the Barony of Cardross, and, as such "*Fiar*" of Cardross), *d. v.p.* in 1628, being next yst. br. of James Erskine, *jure mariti* EARL OF BUCHAN, abovenamed, the grandfather of the late Earl. This David Erskine was *b.* 1672, and *suc.* his Father, as LORD CARDROSS [S.], 21 May 1693, taking his seat 2 June following. P.C. 1697, and subsequently to Queen Anne. In 1698 his right to the Earldom of Buchan was acknowledged by Parl.⁽¹⁾ In consequence of his opposition to the Union [S.] he was removed from all his offices, but being a zealous partisan of the Hanoverian succession, he was made by George I., Lord Lieut. of co. Stirling and co. Clackmannan. REP. PEER [S.] 1715-34. Commissioner of Trade, 1739. He *m.* firstly,^(k) 11 Feb. 1697, Frances, da. and h. of Henry FAIRFAX of Hurst, Berks. She was living 1715. He *m.* secondly, 15 Sep. 1743, Isabella, da. of Sir William BLACKETT, Bart., by Julia, da. of Sir Christopher CONYERS, Bart. He *d.* in London 14 Oct. 1745 in his 74th year, and was *bur.* 17th at Hampstead, Midx. Admon. 12 Dec. 1745 to a creditor. His widow *d. s.p.* in St. St. Geo. Han. sq. 14 and was *bur.* 21 May 1763 at Hampstead afsd. Will dat. 2 Nov. 1761, pr. 2 June 1763.

[HENRY DAVID ERSKINE, *styled* LORD AUCHTERHOUSE,^(l) 1st s. and h. ap. by 1st wife, *b.* 21 Sep. 1699, *d.* an infant and unm.]

[DAVID ERSKINE, *styled* LORD AUCHTERHOUSE,^(l) 2d but 1st surv. s. and h. ap. *b.* 22 April 1703, *d.* young and unm.]

XXII. 1745. 10. HENRY DAVID (ERSKINE), EARL OF BUCHAN, &c. [S.], 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* 17 April 1710: He *m.* 31 Jan. 1739, Agnes, 2nd da. of Sir James STEUART, Bart., Sol. Gen. [S.], by Ann, da. of Sir Hew DALRYMPLE, Bart. He *d.* at Walcot, Somerset, 1 Dec. 1767 in his 56th year, and was *bur.* 21st at Holyrood House Abbey. His widow *d.* at Edinburgh 17 Dec. 1778.^(m)

[DAVID ERSKINE, *styled* LORD CARDROSS, s. and h. ap., *b.* 12 June 1741; *d.* an infant at Edinburgh 4 Oct. 1747 in his 7th year.]

XXIII. 1767. 11. DAVID STEUART (ERSKINE), EARL OF BUCHAN, &c. [S.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 1 June 1742, O.S. He was well-known as a Patron of Literature. He *m.* 15 Oct. 1771, at Aberdeen, Margaret, da. of (his cousin) William FRASER, of Fraserfield, co. Aberdeen. She *d.* 12 May 1819. He *d. s.p.* 19 April 1829.

⁽¹⁾ It had been contested by "Fraser of Inverallochie," the h. of line, being s. and h. of Margaret, eldest sister of the late Earl.

^(k) On 27 Sep. 1696 a lic. was issued from the Fac. office, for David, Earl of Buchan, aged about 26, Bachelor, to marry Lady Olympia Roberts, of Chelsea, aged 25, spinster, at St. Margaret's, Westm. No such marriage took place there, or, apparently, elsewhere. The lady was probably da. of John (Roberts), Earl of Radnor, who *d.* 1685.

^(l) See "Douglas," vol i, p. 277.

^(m) Their yst. s., the well-known Thomas Erskine, *b.* 21 Jany. 1750, was Lord Chancellor, 1806, in which yr. he was *cr.* Baron Erskine of Restormel Castle.

XXIV. 1829. 12. HENRY DAVID (ERSKINE), EARL OF BUCHAN, &c. [S.], nephew and h. being s. and h. of the Hon. Henry ERSKINE, of Amondell, co. Linlithgow, by his first wife Christian, only da. and h. of George FULLERTON, of Broughton Hall, which Henry was next br. to the last Earl, and d. 8 Oct. 1817, aged 70. He was b. July 1783. His right to the Peerage was established in the House of Lords 21 July 1830. He m. firstly, 28 Sep. 1809, in London, Elizabeth Cole, yst. da. and coheir of Major Gen. Sir Charles SHIPLEY, Gov. of Grenada, by Mary, da. of James TEALE. She d. 5 Oct. 1828. He m. secondly, 26 June 1830, Elizabeth, yst. da. of John HARVEY, of Castle Sempie, co. Renfrew. She d. 17 Dec. 1838. He m. thirdly, 26 June 1839, at Leamington, Caroline Rose, yst. da. of James Primrose MAXWELL, of Tuffendean, Kent. He d. 13 Sep. 1857. His widow living 1887.

[HENRY ERSKINE, styled LORD CARDROSS, s. and h. ap. by 1st wife, b. Oct. 1812. He m. 15 May 1832, Jane Halliday, da. of Archibald TORRIE, of Gorgie and Edinburgh. He d. v.p. 21 Dec. 1836. His widow d. 11 Sep. 1886 at Denmark-terrace [No. 9], Brighton.]

[HENRY-SHIPLEY ERSKINE, styled LORD CARDROSS, grandson and h. ap., being only s. and h. of Henry ERSKINE, styled Lord Cardross and Jane Halliday, his wife, abovenamed. He was b. 21 Aug. 1834, and d. unm. (before his grandfather) 21 Sep. 1849.](ⁿ)

XXV. 1857. 13. DAVID STUART (ERSKINE), EARL OF BUCHAN (1469) LORD AUCHTERHOUSE (1469) and LORD CARDROSS (1606) [S.], 2d but 1st surv. s. and h. male by 1st wife, b. Nov. 1815. He m. firstly 27 April 1849, Agnes Graham, da. of James SMITH of Craigend, co. Stirling. She d. 2 Sep. 1875. He m. secondly 17 July 1856, Maria, widow of Jervoise COLLAS, of St. Martin's House, Jersey, da. of William JAMES.

[SHIPLEY GORDON STUART ERSKINE, styled LORD CARDROSS, s. and h. ap. by 1st wife, b. 27 Feb. 1850; ed. at Harrow; m. 9 Nov. 1876, at St. Luke's, Maidenhead, Rosalie Louisa, yst. da. of Jules Alexander SARTORIUS, of Hopsford Hall, near Coventry.]

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 2995 acres in co. Linlithgow and 76 in Midlothian. Total—3071 acres, valued at £5,758 a year. *Principal Residence*—Kirkhill, co. Linlithgow. *Note.*—The original estates became separated from the title in 1857. See *infra*, note "n."

BUCHANAN.

i.e., "MARQUESS OF GRAHAM AND BUCHANAN" [S.], see "MONTROSE," Dukedom of [S.], *cr.* 1707.

BUCKHURST.

Barony.

I. 1567.

1. SIR THOMAS SACKVILLE was, on 8 June 1567, *cr.* BARON OF BUCKHURST, co. Sussex. On 13 March 1603 he was *cr.* EARL OF DORSET, both which dignities became *extinct*, on the death of the 5th Duke of Dorset, who was the 11th Baron Buckhurst, on 29 July 1843. See "DORSET," Earldom of, *cr.* 1603; *ex.* 1843.

(ⁿ) John Berry, his eldest sister, *suc.* her grandfather, the Earl of Buchan, in 1857, as *heir of line* in the estates of Dryburgh Abbey, co. Berwick, and of the Holmes, near St. Boswells. She was b. 16 Sep. 1833, m. 8 April 1856 Rev. George Eden Biber, who took the name of Erskine, and d. 25 July 1866. Mrs. Biber-Erskine d. 16 March 1870, leaving issue, who inherit the family estates of Dryburgh, &c.

XXIV. 1839. **AS HENRY DAVIS (Buckhurst), East of BUCHANAN, &c.**
 [B.] nephew and a being a son of the Hon. Henry Buckhurst of
 Annesley, as Buckhurst, by the first wife Christian only the son of George
 Buckhurst, of Nottingham Hall, which Henry was born in the year 1741, and a
 son of 1811 aged 10. He was a July 1741. He died in the year 1839 in London, 1839
 in the house of Lady's July 1839. His wife was in 1839 in London, 1839
 Cole, yet he and Robert of John Cole, the son of Henry, died in 1839
 Mary, da. of James Taylor. She d. 2 Oct 1839. He was married, 20 June 1839
 Elizabeth, yet da. of John Taylor, of London, as before. She d. 11 Dec
 1839. He was married, 20 June 1839, at Nottingham, London, then yet da. of James
 Primrose Maxwell of Tappesbury, Kent. He d. 13 Sept 1837. His widow living
 1837.

[Henry Buckhurst, eldest John Buckhurst, a son of his by his wife
 & Oct 1837. He d. 13 May 1837, Jane Halden, da. of Annesley, Thomas, of London
 and Elizabeth. He d. 21 Aug 1837. His widow d. 11 Sept 1838 at London.
 1837.]

[Henry-Buckhurst Buckhurst, eldest John Buckhurst, grandson and a son
 being only a son of Henry Buckhurst, eldest John Buckhurst and Jane Halden, he
 with reformation. He was a 21 Aug 1837, and a son (before his grandfather) 21
 Sep 1837.]

XXV. 1837. **AS JAMES STUART (Buckhurst), East of BUCHANAN (1839)**
 John Annesley (1839) and John Buckhurst (1839) [B.] 21 Dec
 1837, a son of his by his wife a 21 Dec 1837. He was married 21 April 1837, Agnes
 Graham, da. of James Graham of Glasgow, as before. She d. 2 Sept 1837. He was
 married 17 July 1839. His widow d. 1839. He was married 17 July 1839.
 1837, da. of William James.

[Shirley Gordon Stuart Buckhurst, eldest John Buckhurst, a son of his
 by his wife a 21 Feb 1839; at a 21 Feb 1839; at a 21 Feb 1839, at St. Luke's
 Malabar, Thomas, yet da. of John Alexander Graham, of Glasgow Hall,
 near Glasgow.]

Family name--James in 1839, married at 1839, aged 10, as Buckhurst, and 10 in
 1839. Total--2071 were valued at £2,152 a year. (Family name--James--K
 1839. The original estate became separated from the title in
 1837. See "Buckhurst" a.

BUCHANAN

See, "MARGARET OF GRAHAM AND BUCHANAN" [B.] son "MARGARET".
 Domesday of [B.] or 1107.

BUCKHURST

Barony. A Sir Thomas BUCKHURST was on 8 June 1567, as
 BARON OF BUCKHURST, as before. On 13 March 1603 he was
 as Baron of BUCKHURST, both which dignities became extinct on the
 death of the 2nd Duke of Devon, who was the 11th Baron BUCKHURST.
 on 22 July 1815. See "Devon", Domesday of, or 1107; or 1815.

(?) John Henry, his eldest son, was his grandfather, the 1st of Devon in 1815,
 as his wife in the estate of Devon, as before, and of the 1st, was
 St. Pauline. She was a 18 Sept 1838, at a 21 April 1839. George John, who
 took the name of BUCKHURST, and a 25 July 1839. See "Buckhurst" a 18 Sept
 1837, having been who inherited the family estate of Devon, &c.

XII. 1864: 1. ELIZABETH, COUNTESS DE LA WARR, wife of George John (SACKVILLE WEST), 5th Earl De La Warr (who *d.* 23 Feb. 1869) was, on 27 April 1864, *cr.* BARONESS BUCKHURST OF BUCKHURST, co. Sussex, for life, with rem. of the title of BARON BUCKHURST OF BUCKHURST, co. Sussex, to Reginald William SACKVILLE-WEST, her second surv. s. and the heirs male of his body, with rem. to her 3rd, 4th, and 5th surv. sons, by her said husband, in like manner respectively. With a proviso that if any person taking under these letters patent "shall succeed to the Earldom of De La Warr, and there shall upon, or at any time after, the occurrence of such an event be any younger son or any heir male of the body of any such other son, then and so often as the same shall happen the succession to the Honors and dignities thereby created shall devolve upon the son of the said Elizabeth, Countess De La Warr, or the heir who would next be entitled to succeed to the said dignity of Baron Buckhurst, if the person so succeeding to the Earldom of De La Warr was dead without issue male." The patentee of this extraordinary^(a) creation was the only child that left issue of John Frederick (SACKVILLE), 3rd DUKE OF DORSET, &c., and 9th BARON BUCKHURST. She was *b.* 11 Aug. 1795; *m.* (as above) 21 June 1813, and *d.* a widow 9 Jan'y. 1870, in Upper Grosvenor-street.

See fuller account under "De La Warr," Earldom of, *cr.* 1671.

XIII. 1870. 2. REGINALD WINDSOR (SACKVILLE-WEST, afterwards SACKVILLE), BARON BUCKHURST, 2d surv. s. and, according to the *spec. lim.* heir. Took his seat in the House of Lords under the title of Baron Buckhurst. On 23 April 1873 he *suc.* his eldest br. as EARL DE LA WARR, &c., with which Peerage this Barony, in spite of the remarkable Proviso (in the patent of its creation above quoted) to the contrary, remains united^(b)

^(a) It was not, however, absolutely *unique*, for there exists *one* other creation containing a proviso of a similar nature, *viz.*, the Earldom of Cromartie, &c., granted (three years previously) 21 Oct. 1861 to Anne, Duchess of Sutherland, but the devolution of this Earldom has not been similarly tested. They have been appositely called "the two *jumping* Peerages," the intention having apparently been to create a Peerage that would *jump* from one person (in his life time) to another, according as certain contingencies arose.

^(b) The Barony of Buckhurst was claimed, together with Knole Park, in Sevenoaks, Kent, and other Sackville estates, by the Hon. Mortimer Sackville-West, the next br. to Earl Reginald. As to the *estates* he was successful, the deed, which arranged for their so shifting, being upheld; as to the *Peerage*, however, as might have been expected, he failed, but (for consolation) was *cr.* Baron Sackville of Knole, co. Kent, 2 Oct. 1876, with a *spec. rem.*, failing the heirs male of his body, to his two younger brothers (the only persons to whom the contingency of inheriting the Barony of Buckhurst could arise) in like manner. The following suggestions arise from the remarkable muddle caused by the *over-clever* contingent remainders attempted as to this dignity.

1. Whether, under the patent of 1864, *any* descendant of Reginald (now) Earl De La Warr can inherit; for at his death, "the heir male of his body" will "succeed to the Earldom of De La Warr" and be consequently disintitiled.

2. Whether, inasmuch as the said Reginald received his writ for the said Barony and sat therein, he must not have possessed a Peerage having a rem. to the heirs (or at least to some issue) of his body,† and if such was the case, whether the said Barony would not devolve on such his descendant.

3. Whether, notwithstanding such sitting therein, the Barony will not, on the death

† There are some few cases of a grantee sitting in a peerage conferred with a rem. to certain specified issue, *e.g.* that of the Hon. Thomas Villiers, who was *cr.* Baron Hyde, in 1756, with rem. to the heirs male of his body by Charlotte, his then wife (heirress of the Hyde family) with a final rem. to the heirs male of her body; that of the Marquess of Londonderry [I.] who was *cr.*, in 1823, Earl Vane with rem. to the heirs male of his body by his then wife Frances Anne, heirress of the Vane family, &c. In the case of the Dukedom of Somerset *cr.* 1547, tho' the younger son was preferred to the elder, the final rem. was to the heirs male of the body of the grantee generally.

BUCKINGHAM (town of), and
BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

Marquessate

I. 1784

1. GEORGE (NUGENT-TEMPLE-GRENVILLE), EARL TEMPLE, &c., was, on 4th Dec. 1784, *cr.* "MARQUESS OF BUCKINGHAM, in the county of Buckingham." He was *b.* 17 June 1753, in London, being 2d but 1st surv. s. of the Rt. Hon. George GRENVILLE, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Prime Minister (1763-65) by Elizabeth, sister to Charles, EARL OF EGREMONT, da. of Sir William WYNDHAM, Bart. When under 10 years old, 2 May 1763, he was given the lucrative post of Teller of the Exchequer. He matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 20 April 1770. He suc. his Father 13 Nov. 1770; was M.P. for Bucks 1774-79; suc. his uncle, 11 Sept. 1779 as EARL TEMPLE, VISCOUNT COBHAM and BARON COBHAM: took the names of *Nugent-Temple*, before that of his patronymic *Grenville*, by Royal lic. 2 Dec. 1779; Lord Lieut. of Bucks, 1782; LORD LIEUT. OF IRELAND (1st time) July 1782 to June 1783 and, as such, was the *first* who was *Grand Master of the order of St. Patrick* founded 5 Feb. 1783, which is said to have owed its origin to his suggestion; P.C. 1782; Sec. of State Dec. 1783; being in the following year *cr.* *Marquess of Buckingham*, as above stated. *El. K.G.* 2 June 1786; inst. 29 May 1801. On 13 Oct. 1788, he suc. his wife's Father as EARL NUGENT [I] under the spec. lim. of that creation, 21 July 1776. LORD LIEUT. OF IRELAND (for the 2d time) Nov. 1787 to Oct. 1789. High Steward of Westm. 1794. He was also Col. of the Bucks Militia 1780-1803; Col. in the Army (during service) 1794; Col. of the Hinkford hundred Volunteers, 1804. D.C.L. Oxford (together with his son) 3 July 1810. He *m.* 16 April 1775, at St. Margaret's, Westm., Mary Elizabeth, only da. and h. of Robert (NUGENT), EARL NUGENT [I] by his 3d wife, Elizabeth, Dow. COUNTESS OF BERKELEY, da. of Henry DRAX of Ellerton Abbey, co. York. On 29 Dec. 1809 she was *cr.* BARONESS NUGENT OF CARLANTOWN co. Westmeath [I] at the same time that her second son was *cr.* a Baron [I] by the same title^(a) She *d.* 16 March 1812 at Buckingham House, Pall Mall, Westm. and was *bur.* at Wotton Underwood, Bucks. He *d.* 11 Feb. 1813, and was *bur.* at Wotton afsd.

II. 1813.

Dukedom,

I. 1822.

1. RICHARD (TEMPLE-NUGENT-BRYDGES-CHANDOS-GRENVILLE), MARQUESS OF BUCKINGHAM, &c., also EARL NUGENT [I.] *b.* 20 March 1776; matric. at Oxford (Bras. Coll.) 7 Dec. 1791; (under the style of Earl Temple) and afterwards at (Mag. Coll.) Cambridge; M.P. for Bucks 1797-1813; took by royal lic., 15 Nov. 1799, the additional surnames of *Brydges-Chandos*, having *m.* the heiress of those families; was a Commissioner for India, 1800-1801; P.C., 1806; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Joint Paymaster-Gen., 1806-1807; he was also Col. of the Bucks Militia, 1803, and Lord Lieut. of Bucks, 1813; D.C.L. Oxford (together with his Father) 3 July 1810; LL.D. Cambridge 5 July 1819; *El. K.G.* 7 and inst. 12 June 1820. On 4 Feb. 1822 he was *cr.* EARL TEMPLE OF STOWE, co. Buckingham (with a spec. rem. thereof failing heirs male of his body) MARQUESS OF CHANDOS and DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.^(b) From July to Nov. 1830,

of the said Reginald, devolve, according to the proviso, in the patent, (*not* on the heir of his body but) on Mortimer, Lord Sackville (if alive) or other his yr. br.

4. Whether in the event of the son of the said Reginald being sum. to Parl. v.p. in his Father's Barony of Buckhurst (which son, if he died v.p., leaving issue, would himself be succeeded by his s. and h.) such devolution of the Peerage would not establish it as hereditary in that line.

5. Whether it could be maintained that, tho' the Barony of 1864 was, under the proviso, lost to the issue of the said Reginald, yet that they were entitled to a Barony in fee, by the writ of 1870 under which their ancestor sat as Baron Buckhurst.

6. Whether, in such case, the Barony of 1864 would confer the right to another writ of summons to another line or lines (different from that of the said Reginald) or be merely a titular dignity.

(^a) This dignity became extinct on his death s p. 27 Nov. 1850.

(^b) He was the only Duke *cr.* by George IV. who is said to have conferred that dignity on him as a mark of his personal friendship.

he was Lord Steward of the Household. He *m.*, 16 April 1796, at Westmorland Chapel, Marylebone, Anna Elizabeth, *de jure*(^c) BARONESS KINLOSS [S], only da. and h. of James (BRYDGES), DUKE OF CHANDOS, by his 2d wife, Anne Eliza, da. of Richard GAMON. She *d.* at Stowe 15 May 1836 aged 56, and was *bur.* 24th at Avington, Hants. He *d.* also at Stowe, 17 Jan. 1839 in his 63d year.(^d)

Dukedom II.

Marquessate

III.

2. RICHARD PLANTAGENET (TEMPLE-NUGENT-BRYDGES-CHANDOS-GRENVILLE), DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS, MARQUESS OF BUCKINGHAM, &c., also EARL NUGENT [L.] and also, *de jure*(^c) since his mother's death, in 1836), LORD KINLOSS [S.], only s. and h., *b.* and *bap.* 11 Feb. 1797 at Stowe; matric. at Oxford (Oriol

Coll.) 25 Nov. 1815; M.P. for Bucks (under the *style* of Earl Temple, and subsequently of Marquess of Chandos), 1818-39 being considered the leader of the "landed Conservatives" in the House of Commons. High Steward of Winchester; G.C.H., 1835; Col. Bucks Yeomanry, 1839; LORD PRIVY SEAL, 1841-42; P.C., 1841; K.G. 12 April 1842. By a system of accumulating estates purchased with borrowed money, and by a princely expenditure above his means, he, within 8 years of his succession, became a ruined man.(^e) He *m.* 13 May 1819 Mary, da. of (whose issue became coheir to) John (CAMPBELL), 1st MARQUESS OF BREADALBANE by Mary Turner, da. and coheir of David GAVIN, of Langton. He *d.* 29 July 1861 at the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, Midx.(^f) His widow, who was *b.* 10 July 1795, and who in 1850 had obtained a separation from her husband, *d.* at Stowe, 28 June 1862.

Dukedom III.

Marquessate

IV.

3. RICHARD PLANTAGENET CAMPBELL (TEMPLE-NUGENT-BRYDGES-CHANDOS-GRENVILLE), DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS (1822), MARQUESS OF BUCKINGHAM (1784), MARQUESS OF CHANDOS (1822), EARL TEMPLE (1749), EARL TEMPLE OF STOWE (1822), VISCOUNT COBHAM and BARON COBHAM (1718); also EARL NUGENT(^g) ([I.]

1776) and also,(^c) LORD KINLOSS [S.], (1602) only s. and h.(^h) He was *b.* 17 Sep. 1823, and *bap.* 15 June following at Stowe. Ed. at Eton and at Ch. Ch., Oxford; M.P. for Buckingham, 1846-57; one of the Lords of the Treasury, Feb. to Dec. 1852; Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, 1852-59; D.C.L., Oxford, 7 June 1853; Lieut.-Col. Com. of the Bucks Yeomanry, 1862; P.C. 1866; President of the Privy Council, 1866-67; Sec. of State for the Colonies, 1867-68; Lord Lieut. of Bucks, 1868. On 21 July 1868 he established his right to the BARONY OF KINLOSS [S.] *cr.* 2 Feb. 1601/2. Governor of Madras, 1875-80; G.C.S.I., 1876; Hon. Col. of Yeomanry, 1881. He *m.* 2 Oct. 1851 at Langley, Bucks, Caroline, sister of Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart., da. of Robert HARVEY, of Langley afsd., by Jane Jemima, da. of John Raw COLLINS, of Hatch Court, Somerset. She *d.* 28 Feb. 1874. He *m.* secondly 17 Feb. 1885, at St. Peter's, Eaton Sq., Midx., Alice Anne, 1st da. of Sir Graham GRAHAM-MONTGOMERY, Bart., by Alice, da. of John James HOFFE-JOHNSTONE, of Annandale.

Family Estates. These, in 1883, consisted of 9,511 acres in Bucks, and 236 in Oxon (worth together £16,140 a year) 498 acres in Cornwall (worth £1,298 a year) 232 acres in Midx. and 5 in Somerset. *Total.* 10,482 acres, worth £18,080 a year. *Chief Residences,* Stowe Park, Bucks, and Wotton House, near Aylesbury, Bucks.

(^c) According to the decision of the House of Lords 21 July 1868.

(^d) He was a great collector of rare engravings, some of which were sold by auction a few years before his death, the sale lasting 30 days and consisting of no less than 4,058 lots, but a magnificent collection remained unsold.

(^e) Besides the vast amount of landed property sold by his creditors, the whole of the contents (pictures, heir-looms, &c.) of the Mansion at Stowe, were disposed of in 40 days' sale, Aug. to Oct. 1848, realising but £75,562. The lock of hair of Mary (Tudor) Queen of France and Duchess of Suffolk, fetched but £7 10s.

(^f) He was the author of the "Courts and Cabinets of George III." as also of Memoirs of the reigns of George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria.

(^g) His claim as such was allowed in 1864.

(^h) He is one of the three Peers who, beside his Peerage of Parl., possesses a Peerage both in Scotland and Ireland. See *ante*, under "Abercorn," vol. i, p. 8, note.

BUCKINGHAM (county of) or BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

[*Mem.*—"This is one of the most perplexing of our early titles of honour. Bishop Stubbs observes with truth that it is 'obscure in its origin,' and adds that it is 'probably to be referred to William Rufus' (*Const. Hist.* I. 361), but, proceeding to speak of the reign of Stephen, he writes: 'two or three Earldoms of uncertain creation, such as those of *Buckingham* and *Lincoln*, which were possibly connected with hereditary Sheriffloms, appear about the same period' (*Ibid* p. 362.) The *Lords' Reports* (III. 154-155) throw no light upon the problem."

"There appears to be some charter evidence for the existence of the Earldom of Buckingham under William Rufus, but the main authority is that of Ordericus. His statement that *the Conqueror conferred that Earldom* is believed not literally to bear that meaning, and *Walter Giffard* was, by that name, a Domesday Commissioner, nor is he recognised as an Earl in Domesday (1086). But the description by Ordericus of him as '*Comes Buchingehamensis*' in 1097, and again at his death in 1102, outweighs any description of him, elsewhere, by the writer as '*Gualterus Giffardus*' merely; yet the fact that this latter is his (Qy. his son's) style in the Charter of Liberties of Henry I. (1101) further complicates the question. His son is alluded to in the *Cartulary of Abingdon* (II. 133-34) as '*Walterus Comes, Junior, cognomine Giffardus*;' on the other hand, in the same work (II. 85) writs of Henry I. are addressed to him merely as '*Walter Giffard*.' At the battle of Brenneville (1119) he is distinctly mentioned by Ordericus as *one of the three Earls* ('tres Comites') on the side of Henry I." *Ex inform. J. Horace Round.*]

Earldom 1. WALTER GIFFARD, Lord of Longueville in Nor-

I. 1097? manandy, s. and h. of Walter Giffard, (*) Lord of Longueville, who accompanied the Conqueror in the Norman invasion, 1066, by Ermengarde, sister of William, Bishop of Evreux, da. of Gerald FLAITEL, *suc.* his Father (who had received grants of no less than 107 Lordships, of which 48 were in Bucks) before 1085 when he was Justiciar of England, and was probably by William II. *cr.* EARL OF BUCKINGHAM. He *m.* Agnes, sister of Anselm DE RIBEMONT. He *d.* in England 15 July 1102 and was *bur.* at Longueville, in Normandy. M.I.

II. 1102, 2. WALTER (GIFFARD), EARL OF BUCKINGHAM, also Lord of Longueville in Normandy, s. and h., a minor at his Father's death. He fought at the battle of Breneville in Normandy in 1119, and was sometime Chief Marshal of the King's Court. He *m.* Ermyngarde, with whom he was Founder of, or Benefactor to, the Abbey of Notley, Bucks. He *d.* s.p. 1164 and was *bur.* there.

III. 1164? 1. RICHARD (DE CLARE), EARL OF PEMBROKE, (the famous "Strongbow") who, in 1149, had *suc.* his Father in that Earldom, being great-grandson of Richard FITZGILBERT by Rohais, sister of Walter, first Earl of Buckingham above-mentioned, having inherited some of the lands of his said ancestor, appears 1176. (rightly or wrongly) to have called himself and been generally considered EARL OF BUCKINGHAM. He *d.* s.p.m. 1176. See fuller account under "PEMBROKE." Earldom of, *cr.* 1138.

(*) This Walter Giffard (the First) was a cousin of William the Conqueror, being the s. of Osborne de Bolebec by Avelina, sister of Gunnora, wife of Richard, Duke of Normandy.

IV. 1377. 1. THOMAS (PLANTAGENET), surnamed "of Woodstock" yst. s. of Edward III., was, on 15 July 1377, at the coronation of Richard II., *cr.* EARL OF BUCKINGHAM. This creation was subsequently confirmed by a Royal charter, with consent of Parl., the limitation being to the grantee *and his heirs*. On 6 Aug. 1385 he was was *cr.* DUKE OF GLOUCESTER. He was murdered 8 Sept. 1397.

V. 1397 2. HUMPHREY (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AND EARL OF BUCKINGHAM, only s. and h. The title of "*Gloucester*", having been conferred, a few days after the murder of his Father, on Thomas Le Despencer, he appears to have been known (only) as EARL OF BUCKINGHAM. He *d.* unm. in 1399.

See fuller account under "Gloucester" Dukedom of, *cr.* 1385, *cr.* 1399.

VI. 1438? 1. HUMPHREY (STAFFORD), EARL OF STAFFORD, &c., s. and h. of Edmund, EARL OF STAFFORD, by Ann, sister and h. of Humphrey (PLANTAGENET) DUKE OF GLOUCESTER and EARL OF BUCKINGHAM abovenamed, having *suc.* his Father, on 21 July 1403, when but a year old, as Earl of Stafford &c., appears to have been, in right of his mother, who *d.* 16 Oct. 1438, considered as EARL OF BUCKINGHAM.^(a) He was in 1420 *cr.* Count of Perche in Normandy, and was on 14 Sep. (1444) 23 Henry VI. *cr.* DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.^(b) P.C. 1424; K.G. 22 April 1429. He served several years in France; was Lieut. Gen. of Normandy, 1430-32; Captain of Calais and Lieut. of the Marches, 1442, and was *raised to a Dukedom*, as above, 1444; Ambassador to France, 1446. On 22 May 1447, he had a grant of *special precedence* given him "before all Dukes who might thenceforward be created, excepting descendants of the King's body."^(c) Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover and Queenborough Castles, 1450. He was a zealous Lancastrian, in which cause he was slain at the battle of Northampton. He *m.* Ann, da. of Ralph (NEVILL), 1st EARL OF WESTMORLAND by his 2nd wife Joane BEAUFORT, the legitimated da. of John "*of Gaunt*," DUKE OF LANCASTER. He *d.* as above 10 July 1460, and was *bur.* in the Grey Friars at Northampton. His widow *m.* Walter (BLOUNT), 1st BARON MOUNTJOY, who *d.* 1 Aug. 1474. She *d.* 20 Sep. 1480, and was *bur.* at Pleshy, Essex. Her will, not dated, pr. 31 Oct. 1480.

VII. 1444. [HUMPHREY STAFFORD, *styled* EARL OF STAFFORD, s. and h. ap. He *m.* Margaret, da. of (and whose issue became heir to) Edmund (BEAUFORT), DUKE OF SOMERSET. He *d.* v.p. being slain on the Lancastrian side at the first battle of St. Albans, 22 May 1455. His widow *m.* Sir Richard DARELL.]

(a) He is called "*Earl of Buckingham and Stafford*," when *cr.* a Duke (1444) according to the recital of that creation in the Parliamentary settlement of his precedence. In an indenture 13 Feb. (1443/4) 22 Hen. VI. he is *styled* "The Right Mighty Prince Humphrey, Earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford, Northampton, and Perche, Lord of Brecknock and Holderness." He did not, however, add thereto the title of "*Earl of Essex*," tho' his grandfather, Thomas, Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Buckingham (abovenamed) had assumed that title, (as well as those of *Hereford* and *Northampton*) having *m.* the da. and coheir of Humphrey (de Bohun) Earl of *Hereford, Essex, and Northampton*. The Earldom of *Perche* was a foreign title and the Lordships of *Brecknock* and *Holderness* were not peerage dignities.

(b) The precedence belonging (chronologically) to this creation was interfered with by the creation of the Dukedom of Warwick, 5 April following, *with precedence next after the Duke of Norfolk and before that of the Duke of Buckingham*. The controversy thus raised was settled by Parl. giving to each Duke alternately, year and year about, the precedence. It was, however, very shortly terminated altogether, by the death, s.p.m., of the Duke of Warwick, 11 June 1445. See as to Precedency of Peers by Royal Warrant, vol. i, p. 229, note "a," *sub* "Banbury."

(c) This was doubtless to guard him against being *again* deposed from his proper precedence. See *ante* note "b."

Dukedom, II. } 1460, 2. HENRY (STAFFORD), DUKE OF BUCKING-
 Earldom, } to HAM, &c. grandson and h., being only s. and h. of Hum-
 VII. } 1483. phrey Stafford, styled Earl of Stafford, by Margaret his wife
 abovenamed, b. 1454; K.B., 3 May 1465; K.G., 1474.

Having been of great service in securing the accession of Richard III. he received numerous grants of most important offices from him and was, 15 July 1483, acknowledged as (hereditary) LORD HIGH CONSTABLE.^(a) His fidelity, however, to that King lasted but a few months, and, joining in the plot to place the Earl of Richmond on the throne, he was *beheaded* (without any legal trial) at Salisbury, in Nov. following, and *attainted*. He m. Katharine (sister to Elizabeth, QUEEN CONSORT OF EDWARD IV.), da. of Richard (WIDVILE), EARL RIVERS, by Jacqueline of LUXEMBOURG, da. of Peter, COMTE DE ST. POL AND BRIENNE. He d. as afsd., 2 Nov. 1483. His widow m. before Nov. 1485, Jasper (TUDOR), DUKE OF BEDFORD, who d. s.p. leg. 21 Dec. 1495. She m. for her 3d husband (being his 1st wife), Sir Richard WINGFIELD, K.G., who d. 22 July 1525.

Dukedom III. } 1486, 3. EDWARD (STAFFORD), DUKE OF BUCKING-
 Earldom } to HAM (1444), EARL OF STAFFORD (1351), EARL OF BUCKING-
 VIII. } 1521. HAM, (1377?) and LORD STAFFORD (1298) also Count of
Perche in Normandy, s. and h. b. 3 Feb. 1478. K.B. (as Duke of Buckingham) 29 Oct. 1485, tho' not formally restored to his honours till 1486. K.G. 1495. In June 1509 he

was recognised as (hereditary) LORD HIGH CONSTABLE and was appointed Lord High Steward of England and Bearer of the Crown at the Coronation of Henry VIII. P.C., 1509. In right of his representation of Thomas, Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Buckingham abovenamed (the 6th and yst. s. of Edward III) he appears to have entertained some notions of his possible right to the Crown, and having incurred the enmity of Cardinal Wolsey, the Prime Minister, was accused and found guilty of high treason^(b) and executed on Tower Hill, 17 May 1521 and was *bur.* at the Austins Friars, London.^(c) a bill of attainder following when all his honours *became forfeited*.^(d) He m. Eleanor, da. of Henry (PERCY), 4th EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND by Maud, da. of William (HERBERT), EARL OF PEMBROKE. She d. 13 Feb. 1530 and was *bur.* in Greyfriars, London. Will dat. 24 June 1523, directing her heart to be *bur.* there and her body at Greyfriars, Bristol.

(a) By royal letters, two days previously, he had been acknowledged as "a cosyn and heir of blood to Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford" and had grant of such lands of that Earl as had come into the hands of the Crown by the marriage of Lady Mary Bohun, one of the two daughters and coheirs of the said Earl, with Henry IV. To that King the hereditary office of "Constable," had been allotted and the lands, chiefly in Essex, (See "Dugdale" vol i. p. 169), of the Earldom of Essex. The other da. (whose issue alone was, after 1471, remaining) m. Thomas (Plantagenet), Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Buckingham abovenamed, of whom this Duke was the great great grandson and representative.

(b) See Shakespeare's "Henry VIII" for a vivid account of these proceedings. Note that in the Duke's speech therein he calls himself "*Bohun*" being the name of his maternal ancestress (see *ante* note "a") i.e.

"When I came hither I was Lord High Constable,
 And Duke of Buckingham; now poor Edward Bohun"

There is a strange entry about the burials of St. Botolph's Bishopgate, viz. 1608, April 9. "The Lady Marye *Bohun* alias *Stafforde*, buried out of Bethlehem House, [i.e. Bedlam lunatic-asylum], aged 140."

(c) The fate of his race was singularly tragic. Both he and his Father were beheaded, while his Grand Father, Great Grand-Father and Great Great Grand-Father (Edmund, Earl of Stafford, 1395-1403) were all slain in the wars of the Roses.

(d) He was degraded from the order of the Garter. In "N. and Q." 7th S. II, 137 is the following statement, signed "John Alt Porter," viz "By careful research I have found the full list of those Knights of the Garter who have suffered degradation to be as follows:—

1. Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, 1397 (?).
2. Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, 1406-7 (?).
3. Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, 1461.
4. Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, 1463 (?).

Earldom. } 1618,^(d) 1. DAME MARY COMPTON was, 1 July 1618,
 to cr. COUNTESS OF BUCKINGHAM for life. She was
 X.^(a) } 1632. da. of Anthony BEAUMONT of Glenfield, co. Leicester, by
 (—) da. of Thomas ARMSTRONG of Corby, co. Lincoln, and
m. firstly (as his 2nd wife) Sir George VILLIERS of
 Brokesby, co. Leicester, by whom she was mother (among
 other issue) of George Villiers *cr.* EARL OF BUCKINGHAM in 1616/7, and MARQUESS OF
 BUCKINGHAM in 1617/8, as hereafter mentioned. Her husband *d.* 4 Jan. 1605/6, and
 she *m.* secondly, 19 June 1606, at Goadby, co. Leic., Sir William RAYNER, of Orton
 Longueville, co. Huntingdon, who *d.* four months afterwards. She *m.* thirdly Sir
 Thomas COMPTON (br. of William, 1st EARL OF NORTHAMPTON), who *d.* April 1626.
 She *d.* at Whitehall, 19 April 1632, in her 63rd year, when her life Peerage became
extinct, and was *bur.* 21st in Westm. Abbey, M.I. Will, &c., dat. 12 Apr. 1631 to 4
 Apr. 1632, pr. 7 May 1632.

Earldom. 1. GEORGE VILLIERS, 4th s. of Sir George VILLIERS of
 Brokesby, co. Leicester, being his 2d s. by his 2d wife Mary, *cr.* in
 IX. 1617.^(d) 1618, COUNTESS OF BUCKINGHAM (see *ante*), was *b.* at Brokesby 28 Aug.
 1592. He was *ed.* at Billesden School, co. Leic., and subsequently in
 Marquessate Paris, whence coming to Court, "the handsomeness of his person"
 I. 1618. and his various accomplishments (seconded by the favour of the Queen
 Consort and of Archbishop Abbot, who were desirous to supplant
 Robert [Carr], Earl of Somerset in the King's favour), ingratiated
 Dukedom. him extremely to the King. He was made Cupbearer, 1613; Gent.
 IV. 1623. of the Bedchamber, 1615; was knighted 24 April 1615; Master of
 the Horse, 1616; *cl. K.G.*, 24 Apr. and inst. 7 July 1616; Keeper of
 Whaddon Park and Chase, 1616; Ch. Justice in Eyre, north of
 Trent, 1616-19; Master of the King's Bench Office, &c. On 27 Aug. 1616 he was *cr.*
 BARON WHADDON OF WHADDON, Bucks, and VISCOUNT VILLIERS.^(b)

5. Gaillard Duras, Seigneur de Duras, 1476.
6. Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, 1483.
7. Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, 1485,
8. Francis Lovell, Viscount Lovell, 1485.
9. Edmund de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, 1503/4.
10. Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, 1521.
11. Henry Courtney, Marquis of Exeter, 1539-40.
12. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, 1547.
13. Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, 1547.
14. William Paget, Lord Paget, 1552.
15. William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, 1553.
16. Andrew Dudley, 1553.
17. Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, 1569.
18. Charles Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, 1570(?).
- [19]. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, 1571/2.]
- [20]. Henry Broke, Baron Cobham, 1604.
- [21]. James Scott, Duke of Monmouth, 1685
- [22]. James Butler, Duke of Ormonde, 1716."

(a) There being but 18 months difference in the creation of the Earldoms respectively conferred on the son (No. IX.) and on the mother (No. X.) they have, for convenience sake, been (here) transposed.

(b) The following note is given in "Courthope" p. 492:—Extract of a letter from Sir Francis Bacon to Villiers, 12 Aug. 1616 (Cabala, p. 57, 3rd ed.): "I have sent now your patent of creation of Lord Bletchly of Bletchly and of Viscount Villiers. Bletchly is your own, and I liked the sound of the name better than Whaddon; but the name will be hid, for you will be called Viscount Villiers. I have put them in a patent after the manner of the patent for Earls where Baronies are joined; but the chief reason was because I would avoid double prefaces, which had not been fit; nevertheless, the ceremony of robing and otherwise must be double."

1618 (4) V. Dame Mary Compton was 1 July 1618.
 or COUNTRY OF BUCKINGHAM for the year
 of Anthony (last name of Elizabeth) and Anthony (last
 of Thomas) of County of Derby, on 1 January 1618.
 as likely (as the first wife) the George Villiers of
 Hoxton, or London, by whom she was mother (among
 other issue) of George Villiers of Hoxton, and Mary (one
 of whom) in 1617, as last wife mentioned. Her husband d. 4 Jan. 1603, and
 she re-married 19 June 1600, at London, to John, Sir William Basset, of Oxford
 Longueville, or Hoxton, who d. four months afterwards. She re-married Sir
 Thomas Compton (or of William, 1st Baron of Newcastle), who d. April 1602.
 She d. at Whitehall, 19 April 1632, in her 64th year, when her 16 years became
 extinct, and was bur. 21st in Westminster Abbey, N.W. cor. 12 Apr. 1631 to 4
 Apr. 1632, p. 7 May 1632.

Baroness IX. 1617 (4) 1618, Countess of Devonshire (see note) was d. at Hoxton 22 Aug.
 1632. He was at Hoxton School, as likely, and subsequently in
 Hoxton, whence coming to Court, "the handsomeness of his person"
 and his various accomplishments (ascribed by the father of the Queen
 Consort) and of Anthony, who gave direction to his education.
 Robert (last) Earl of Devonshire in the King's service, distinguished
 him especially to the King. He was created Viscountess 1613; Count
 of the Hoxton, 1615; was knighted 24 Aug. 1615; Master of
 the Horse 1616; cf. H.G. 24 Apr. and 2 July 1616; Keeper of
 the Privy Seal and Chamber 1616; Cf. Justice in Eyre, north of
 the Hoxton, 1616; Master of the King's Bench 1616; On 27 Aug. 1618 he was
 created BARON WHADDON OF WHADDON, Bucks, and VISCOUNT VILLIERS (4).

1. Gifford Druce, Seigneur de Druce, 1415.
2. Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, 1415.
3. Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, 1415.
4. Francis Lovell, Viscount Lovell, 1415.
5. Edmund de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, 1415.
6. Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, 1415.
7. Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Devon, 1415.
8. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, 1415.
9. Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, 1415.
10. William Paget, Lord Paget, 1415.
11. William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, 1415.
12. Andrew Dudley, 1415.
13. Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, 1415.
14. Charles Neville, Earl of Westmorland, 1415.
15. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, 1415.
16. Henry Hotel, Baron Cobham, 1415.
17. James Scott, Duke of Monmouth, 1415.
18. James Butler, Duke of Ormonde, 1415.

(4) There being but 18 months difference in the creation of the Barons, respectively
 created on the son (No. 12.) and on the mother (No. 2.) they have been

conveniently taken here (as) transferred.
 (5) The following note is given in "Country" p. 102:—Extracted from Sir
 Francis Bacon to Villiers 12 Aug. 1616 (Liber 1, 27, fol. 61).—"I have sent you
 your patent of creation of Lord Villiers of Hoxton and of Viscount Villiers of
 Hoxton, and I find the record of the name better than Whaddon; but the name
 will be hid, for you will be called Viscount Villiers. I have put them in a patent after
 the manner of the patent for Lord Whaddon, where I have put the name of the
 name because I would avoid double names, which had not been fit; nevertheless,
 the ceremony of taking and otherwise must be double."

Lord Lieut. of Bucks, 1616. On 5 Jany. 1616/7 he was *cr.* EARL OF BUCKINGHAM.^(a) On 14 March following he obtained a patent granting the *reversion of the said Earldom, Viscounty and Barony*, failing the heirs male of his body, to [his brothers of the whole blood] "John Villiers, Knt., and Christopher Villiers, Esq." and the heirs male of their bodies respectively. On 1 Jany. 1617/8 he was *cr.* MARQUESS OF BUCKINGHAM^(b) and on 1 July following he obtained for his mother the title of *Countess of Puckingham* as abovementioned. P.C. 1617; Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover, 1618; LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF ENGLAND, 1619; Ch. Justice in Eyre, south of Trent, 1619; Lord Lieut. of Kent, 1620; Lord Lieut. of Midx., 1622. On 18 May 1623 he was *cr.* EARL OF COVENTRY and DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, he being then absent with Charles, Prince of Wales, in Spain, to arrange for a Spanish alliance for that Prince. Constable of Windsor Castle, &c., 1624. He was also High Steward of Hampton Court (1616), of Westm., of the Honour of Grafton (1622), and of Windsor (1625). At the accession of Charles I. he was made Gent. of the Bedchamber, Ch. Commissioner of War, and Gen. of the Fleet and Army, in 1625; Ambassador to Paris, May to June, 1625, and again Nov. 1626; Ambassador to the Hague Oct. to Dec. 1625; High Constable for the Coronation, Feb. 1626; Chancellor of Cambridge, 1626, &c. Finally he obtained for his only da. Lady Mary Villiers, a patent, 27 Aug. 1627, granting her, in the event of his dying without male issue, the dignity of DUCHESS OF BUCKINGHAM, with rem. of the Dukedom to the heirs male of her body.^(c) His unbounded influence at Court made him odious to the people, and was increased by the failure of an expedition he undertook to the Isle of Rhee for the relief of the Rochellers. He, however, projected another such expedition, and had proceeded to Portsmouth to embark thereon, when he was stabbed to the heart by Lieut. John Felton. His "noble nature and generous disposition" and "courage not to be daunted" are mentioned by "Clarendon." He *m.* 16 May 1620, Katharine, da. and h. of Francis (MANNERS), 6th EARL OF RUTLAND, LORD ROOS, by his 1st wife Frances, da. and coheir of Sir Henry KNYVETT, of Charlton, Wilts. He *d.* as afsd. 23 Aug. 1628, aged but 36, and was *bur.* 18 Sep. (from Wallingford House, Whitehall) in Westm. Abbey. Admon. 25 Feb. 1628/9; will dat. 25 June 1627, pr. 3 March 1634/5 and 14 Nov. 1663. His widow who, on the death of her Father, 17 Dec. 1632, became *suo jure* BARONESS ROOS, *m.* (as his 1st wife) April 1635, Randall (MACDONNELL), MARQUESS OF ANTRIM [I.] (so *cr.* in 1645), who *d.* s.p. 3 Feb. 1682. She *d.* before 1663. Admon. as "late of the Kingdom of Ireland," 20 Nov. 1663 to her said husband.

[CHARLES VILLIERS, styled "MARQUESS OF BUCKINGHAM and EARL OF COVENTRY,"^(d) 1st s. and h. ap. *b.* 17 Nov. 1625, *d.* 16 March 1628/7, and was *bur.* the 17th at Westm. Abbey.]

(a) Sir Edward Walker (Garter) gives an account of the ceremonial of his Investiture (WA 206), which was done "uppon short notice both to the Attorney-Generall and the Lord Chauncellor."

(b) The following note is given in "Courthope": The secrecy with which this nobleman's elevation to a Marquessate was conducted is curious, and justifies the following account of it by Camden:—

"NATALI CHRISTI, 1618.—The Lord Chancellor sent for me before seven in the morning, and privately charged me on the oath both of my allegiance as a subject and my oath as a King-of-Arms, to keep secret that which he was to impart unto me, namely, that the King purposed to make the Earl of Buckingham Marquess of Buckingham without ceremony, willing me to give him some precedents to that purpose, whereupon I delivered to him these." [Here follow several precedents of Peers being created without investiture.] "Upon New Year's day following the said Earl was created Marquess of Buckingham without ceremony, only by delivering the patent, before any of the Council knew it, which the King did in his wisdom to avoid counterposition and competition of others."—*Harl. MSS.* 5176, f. 41^b.

(c) The following note occurs in "Courthope": "The event contemplated by this patent did not occur, inasmuch as the Duke her father had a son born within a few months, and the birth of this son rendered the Patent *inoperative*."

(d) So-called in his burial. See Chester's "Westm. Abbey Registers."

Dukedom, V. }

Marquessate, }

II. }

Earldom, }

XI. }

1628,

to

1687.

2. GEORGE (VILLIERS), DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, &c., 2d but 1st surv. s. and h., b. 30 Jan'y. 1627/8, and *bap.* 14 Feb. at Wallingford House, Westm.; reg. at St. Martin's-in-the-fields. M.A. Cambridge, 1642. He was nom. K.G. 19 Sep. 1649, at St. Germain-en-Laye, tho' not inst. till 15 Apr. 1661. Gent. of the Bedchamber, 1650-57 and 1661-67; P.C. 1650; Col. of a Reg. of Horse, with which he fought in the battle of Worcester, 3 Sep. 1651, whence he escaped with difficulty to Holland; Bearer of the Orb at the Coronation, 23 April 1661. On 5 Feb. 1667 his right to the BARONY OF ROOS, *jure matris*, was admitted. Lord Lieut. of the West Riding of co. York, 1641-74. Master of the Horse, 1668-74; High Steward of Oxford, 1669; Ambassador to Paris, 1670, 1671, and Joint Ambassador, 1672; Chancellor of the Univ. of Cambridge, 1671-74; Keeper of Enfield Chace, 1672-75; Lieut. Gen. of the Forces and Col. of a Reg. of Foot, 1673; one of the Lords of Admiralty, 1673 till dismissed in 1674. In 1670 he was one of the five Ministers for Foreign Affairs who formed the unpopular "*Cabal*." (*) His talents were perhaps more *various* than *great*. He was "Chemist, Fiddler, Statesman, and Buffoon," (b) besides, being also, an author. But the man who "could equally charm the Presbyterian Fairfax and the Dissolute Charles" (c) was, indeed, no *ordinary* person, tho' his career is chiefly known by wild extravagance and (probably unique) profligacy. His seduction of the Countess of Shrewsbury, whose husband he killed in a duel 16 March 1667 was a fair specimen thereof. He m. 15 Sep. 1657 at Bolton Percy, co. York, Mary, da. and h. of Thomas (FAIRFAX), 3d BARON FAIRFAX OF CAMERON [S.], the celebrated Parliamentary General (to whom his forfeited estates had been granted) by Anne, da. and coheir of Horatio (VERE), LORD VERE OF TILBURY. He d. s.p. legit. of a chill caught after hunting, 16 April 1687, at the house of one of his tenants at Kirkby Moorside, co. York. (d) and was *bur.* next day in the church there, whence he was removed, 7 June following to Westm. Abbey, when the *Barony of Roos*, inherited from his mother, fell into *abeyance*, and the *Peerages* conferred on his Father (excepting, perhaps, as to the reversion of the Earldom, Viscountcy and Barony under the patent of 14 March 1616/7) became *extinct*. (e) Admon. as "late of Helmsley, co. York," 2 May 1687, and 5 March 1719/20. His widow, who was b. 30 July and *bap.* 1 Aug. 1638 at St. Mary's, Bishophill, York, d. 20 Oct. 1704 in her 67th year, and was *bur.* 30th at Westm. Abbey. Admon. 7 Nov. 1704.

(a) See vol. i, p. 131, note "c" sub "Arlington."

(b) Dryden.

(c) Horace Walpole's "Noble Authors."

(d) He was utterly ruined in reputation, and probably, very considerably, in means tho' not to the extent attributed in the effective lines on his death-bed in Pope's "Moral Essays."

"In the worst Inn's worst room, with mat half hung,
The floor of plaster, and the walls of dung,
On once a flock bed but repaired with straw,
With tape-tied curtains never meant to draw,
The George and Garter dangling from that bed,
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
Great Villiers lies."—

(e) "*The beautiful Francis Villiers*," his only br. (a posthumous child) was *bap.* 21 April 1629 at St. Martin's-in-the-fields, and d. unm. 7 July 1648 (being slain in a skirmish near Kingston, Surrey), and was *bur.* at Westm. Abbey. See "Loyalists' Bloody Roll," vol. i, p. 294, note "c."

Earldom ? 3. JOHN VILLIERS, *calling himself* VISCOUNT PURBECK

XII.

1687.

and BARON VILLIERS OF STOKE, and, subsequently (1687) EARL OF BUCKINGHAM, &c., being, if the legitimacy of his descent is allowed, cousin and h. according to the spec. lim. in the patent of that Earldom, dat. 14 March 1616/7. He was only surv. s. and h. of Robert Villiers, also styling himself VISCOUNT PURBECK, &c. who was s. and h. of Robert DANVERS, *alias* VILLIERS, *alias* WRIGHT, who disclaimed his right to the Peerage; the said last named Robert being son (tho' said to be a bastard) of Frances, VISCOUNTESS PURBECK (*née* COKE) born in the lifetime of her husband John (VILLIERS), 1st VISCOUNT PURBECK, on whom and the heirs male of his body the reversion of the Earldom of Buckingham, &c. was entailed by the patent of 1617.^(a) He was b. 1677 and, when 7 years old, was on his Father's death, styled "*Viscount Purbeck, &c.*" He did not make a formal claim to the Earldom of Buckingham till April 1709. He m., before 1701, Frances widow of (—) HENEAGE of co. Lincoln, da. of Rev. (—) MOYSE, which Lady, like himself, appears to have led a dissolute life. He d. s.p.m.s. 10 Aug. 1723 (at Dancer's Hill), in South Mims, Midx., and was *bur.* there the 18th as "LORD BUCKINGHAM." Admon. 29 Jany. 1729/30 as "Hon. John Villiers, commonly called EARL OF BUCKINGHAM" to his da. Hon. Elizabeth Villiers,^(b) Spinster; Frances, the relict not appearing.

[JOHN VILLIERS, styled (according to his Father's rank, or assumed rank) VISCOUNT VILLIERS, s. and h. ap., b. 5 and *lap.* 17 May 1707, at St. Martin's-in-the-fields.^(c) He d. young and v.p., and possibly may be the "John Villiers, child," *bur.* there 16 April 1710.]

XIII.

1723.

4. GEORGE VILLIERS, cousin and h. male, who, in 1734, made claim to be recognised as EARL OF BUCKINGHAM, &c., but who appears never to have actually assumed that, or any other, Peerage title. He was only s. and h. of Edward Villiers, Capt. in the Army, by Joan, da. of William HEMING of Worcester, Brewer, which Edward was next br. to John, called Earl of Buckingham as above. He was b. at Worcester 11 April 1690, *suc.* his Father when but a year old, was ed. at Westm. School, matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 18 June 1709; B.A. 1713; M.A. 1716. Vicar of Chalgrove, Oxon. He m. before 1724, Catharine, da. of Thomas STEPHENS. He d. 1748. Will dat. 30 March, pr. 10 May 1748. His wife survived him.

XIV.

1748,

to

1774.

5. GEORGE VILLIERS, who, if entitled to any Peerage, was *de jure* EARL OF BUCKINGHAM (1617), VISCOUNT VILLIERS (1616), VISCOUNT PURBECK (1619), BARON WHADDON (1616), and BARON VILLIERS OF STOKE (1619), but who never appears to have have assumed any Peerage title, s. and h.; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 2 July 1742 (as son of "George Villiers of Chalgrove, Oxon, Clerk.") being then 17; B.A. 1746; M.A. 1749; Vicar of Frodsham, co. Chester, 1772. He m. Mary. He d. s.p. 24 June 1774, when the male line of the first Viscount Purbeck (allowing the legitimacy of his son or reputed son) as also of all those on whom the *Earldom of Buckingham, &c.*, had been entailed under the spec. rem. of 14 March 1617, became *extinct*.^(d) His will as of St. George's, Southwark, dat. 20 June 1770, pr. 16 Dec. 1774.

(a) See under "PURBECK," Viscounty (*cr.* 1619), an account of the attempt to bar the right of [that] Peerage by a fine; a right not acknowledged by the House of Lords, who, however, somewhat inconsistently, refused to recognise any succession to that dignity. It must, however, be admitted that their ground for so doing appears to have been (the questionable one of) adulterine bastardy.

(b) She appears to have d. 4 July 1786 in Tavistock Court, Tavistock street, Midx., aged about 85. Another da. an infant was *bur.* 18 May 1703 at Merton, Surrey, as "Lady Mary Villiers, da. of the Rt. Hon. Earl of Buckingham and Lord Viscount Purbeck of this parish."

(c) "Right Hon. John, Lord Villars, s. to the Rt. Hon. Jno., Earle of Buckingham, Viscount Purbeck and Baron of Stock, by Frances his Countess." Par. Reg. of Baptism.

(d) Edward Villiers, his only br., d. (presumably before him) unm. Their sister

Dukedom: 1. JOHN (SHEFFIELD), MARQUESS OF NORMANBY, &c.,

VI. 1703. was, on 23 March 1702/3, *cr.* DUKE OF THE COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM AND OF NORMANBY.^(a) He was only s. and h. of Edmund, (Sheffield) 2d EARL OF MULGRAVE by Elizabeth, da. of Lionel (CRANFIELD), EARL OF MIDDLESEX; was *b.* 8 Sep. 1647, and *bap.* 12 April 1648 at St. Martin's-in-the-fields. He *suc.* his Father as Earl of Mulgrave, &c., 24 Aug. 1658; served with the Fleet and was, in 1672, at the battle of Solebay, being Capt. of a ship, 1673; Gent. of the Bedchamber, 1673-82; and again to James II. in 1685; Col. of a Reg. of Foot, 1673-85, and in command of the Forces sent to Tangier; *cl.* K.G. 23 Apr. and inst. 28 May 1674; Lord Lieut. of the East Riding, 1679-82 and 1687-88; P.C. to James II. 1685; to Will. III. 1694, and to Anne, 1702 and 1710; Lord Chamberlain of the Household, 1685-88; Vice Admiral for Yorkshire, &c., 1687; on 10 May 1694 he was *cr.* MARQUESS OF NORMANBY, *co.* Lincoln; LORD PRIVY SEAL, 1702-05; Lord Lieut. of the North Riding, 1702-5 and 1711-14. On 9 March 1702/3 he was *cr.* *Duke of Buckingham and Normanby* as *afsd.* He was a Commissioner for the Scotch Union, 1706; Lord Steward of the Household, 1710; Lord President of the Council, 1711-14; Lord Lieut. of Midx., 1711-14, and, finally, one of the Lords Justices of the Realm, Aug. to Sep. 1714 at the accession of the House of Hanover. He was also an author.^(b) He *m.* firstly 18 March 1686, Ursula, Dow. COUNTESS OF CONWAY, da. and coheir of George STAWELL (br. of Ralph, 1st BARON STAWELL) by Ursula, da. of Sir Robert AUSTEN, Bart. He *m.* secondly 12 March 1699, Katharine, Dow. COUNTESS OF GAINSBOROUGH, da. of Fulke (GREVILLE), 5th Lord BROOKE, by Sarah, da. of Francis DASHWOOD. She, by whom he had no issue, *d.* 7 and was *bur.* 11 Feb. 1703/4 in Westm. Abbey. He *m.* thirdly 16 March 1705/6, at St. Martin's-in-the-fields (Lic. at Fac. off. 15th March) Katharine, Dow. COUNTESS OF ANGLESEY, formerly the Lady Katharine DARNLEY, Spinster, being illegit. da. of JAMES II. by Katharine (SEDLEY) *suo jure* COUNTESS OF DORCHESTER. He *d.* at Buckingham House,^(c) St. James Park, Westm. 24 Feb. and was *bur.* 25 March 1720/1 in his 73rd year (attended by no less than ten officers of Arms) in Westm. Abbey. M.I.^(d) Will dat. 9 Aug. 1716 to 30 Dec. 1717, pr. 28 March 1721. His widow *d.* 14 March and was *bur.* 8 April 1743, at Westm. Abbey, aged 61.

[JOHN SHEFFIELD, *styled* MARQUESS OF NORMANBY,^(e) 1st s. and h. ap. (by 3rd wife), *b.* 26 Sep. and *bap.* 3 Oct. 1710; *d.* an infant 16, *bur.* 18 of same month at St. Margaret's, Westm. Removed to Westm. Abbey at the interment of his Father.]

Catharine *m.* (as his 1st wife) John Lewis, Dean of Ossory, by whom she had a son Villiers William Lewis, who, in 1790, took the name of Villiers, having inherited the manor of Aylsham Burgh, Norfolk, which had come into the Villiers family from his (undoubted) ancestress Frances, da. of Sir Edward Coke, wife of (his ancestor, or reputed ancestor) the 1st Visct. Purbeck and mother of Robert Danvers *alias* Villiers, his grandfather's grandfather.

(^a) It is probable that this title (*Normanby*) was here added in case of the Earldom of Buckingham being established to the Villiers family; just as "*Mortimer*" was added to the Earldom of Oxford, conferred, in 1711, on Robert Harley.

(^b) Horace Walpole says of him "that he wrote in hopes of being confounded with his predecessor in the title; but he would more easily have been mistaken with the other Buckingham, if he had never written at all." Bishop Burnet's character of him, with Dean Swift's comments thereon *in italics*, is, that he "Is a nobleman of learning, and good natural parts, but of no principle; violent for the High Church, yet seldom goes to it: very proud, insolent, and covetous, and takes all advantages. *This character is the truest of any.*" It appears from "Macky" that, tho' he obtained a Marquessate from William III., he had opposed the Revolution and all the measures of that King; but as to his Dukedom that was not unnaturally granted to him by Queen Anne; to whom, when a girl, "his presumption[had] made him make love."

(^c) Built for him in 1703 facing the Mall, and sold by his descendant Sir Charles Sheffield for £21,000 to George III., in 1761, and called "The Queen's House." Buckingham Palace was built on its site in 1825.

(^d) "Dubius sed non improbus vixi, Incertus morior non perturbatus, &c.

(^e) "The Rt. Hon. Jno. Sheffield, *Ld. Marq. of Normanby*, only son of His Grace &c.," Par. Reg. of Burials at St. Margaret's.

ROBERT SHEFFIELD, styled MARQUESS OF NORMANBY,^(a) 2d but 1st surv. s. and h. ap. (by 3d wife) *b.* and *bap.* 11 Dec. 1711 at Margaret's, Westm. He *d.* an infant 1 Feb. 1714/5, and was apparently *bur.* there but removed therefrom (with his br.) to Westm. Abbey.^(b)

VII. 1721. 2. EDMUND (SHEFFIELD), DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND
to NORMANBY (1703), MARQUESS OF NORMANBY (1694), EARL OF MUL-
GRAVE (1626), and BARON SHEFFIELD OF BUTTERWYKE (1547), 3d
1735. but only surv. s. and h. (by 3d wife) was *b.* 3 and *bap.* 29 Jan. 1715/6
at St. Margaret's, Westm.; matric. at Oxford (Queen's Coll.) 2 Aug.
1732. In 1734 he served under his mother's brother, the Duke of

Berwick, in Germany, being his aide-de-camp at Fort Kiel and Philippsburgh. He *d.* a minor and unm., of rapid consumption, 30 Oct. 1735, and was *bur.* 31 Jan. following in Westm. Abbey. Will dat. 14 Oct. 1734, pr. 6 Dec. 1735 by his Mother, the sole legatee and devisee. At his death the Peerages conferred on his Father, as well, presumably, as those of earlier date, became *extinct.*^(c)

Earldom.

XII. 1. JOHN (HOBART), BARON HOBART OF BLICKLING, was,
on 5 Sep. 1746, *cr.* EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.^(d) He was s.
and h. of Sir Henry Hobart, Bart., of Blickling, co. Norfolk, by Eliza-
beth, 1st da. and coheir of Joseph MAYNARD,^(e) of Clifton Reynes,
Bucks; was *b.* about 1695, *suc.* his father as 5th Bart. 21 Aug. 1698;
was ed. at Clare Hall, Cambridge; M.P. for St. Ives, 1715-27; for
Norfolk, 1727-28; Vice-Admiral of Norfolk, 1719; one of the Lords of Trade, 1721;
K.B. 27 May 1725; Treasurer of the Chamber, 1727-44; on 28 May 1728 he was *cr.*
BARON HOBART OF BLICKLING,^(f) co. Norfolk; Assay Master to the Duchy of
Cornwall, 1730; Lord Lieut. of Norfolk, 1739; Capt. of the Gent. Pensioners, 1744;
P.C. 1745, being in the next year (1746) *cr.* Earl of Buckinghamshires above.^(d) He
m. firstly 8 Nov. 1717 at Thorpe Market, Norfolk, Judith, da. and coheir of Robert
BRITIFFE, of Baconsthorpe, Norfolk, Recorder of Norwich. She *d.* 7 Feb. 1727 and
was *bur.* at Blickling. He *m.* secondly 10 Feb. 1728, Elizabeth, da. of Robert
BRISTOW, M.P., by Catharine, da. of Robert Woolley of London. He *d.* in St. James
Sq., Midx., 22 Sep. 1756, aged 61. Will dat. 13 Feb. 1749 to 28 Dec. 1750, pr. 27
Sep. 1756. His widow *d.* 12 Sep. 1762, and was *bur.* 25th at Richmond, Surrey.

XIII.

2. JOHN (HOBART), EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, &c.,
2d but 1st surv. s. and h., by 1st wife; *b.* 1722; M.P. for Norwich,
1747-56; Comptroller of the Household, 1755; P.C. 1756; Lord of
the Bedchamber to Geo. II. and III., 1756-60, and 1760-67;
AMBASSADOR to St. Petersburg, 1762-65; LORD LIEUT. OF IRELAND,
1776-80; F.S.A., 1784, &c. He *m.* firstly 14 July 1761, at Lady Drury's house, St.
Anne's, Soho, Mary Anne, da. and coheir of Lt. Gen. Sir Thomas DRURY, Bart., of
Overstone, co. Northampton, by Martha, da. of Sir John TYRELL, Bart. She *d.* s.p.m.,

^(a) "Robert, *Ld. Marquis of Normanby*, son to His Grace &c., born this day." Par. Reg. of Baptisms at St. Margarets.

^(b) See Col. Chester's note to his "*Westm. Abbey Registers*," p. 302, and Dart's "*Antiqs. of Westm. Abbey*."

^(c) On his death, under his Father's will, his bastard br., Charles Herbert (s. of his Father by Frances, "Mrs. Lambert") *suc.* to a great part of the estates including Normanby, co. Lincoln. He took the name of Sheffield, and was *cr.* a Baronet in 1755.

^(d) The patents at this period are in English, and the word "*Buckinghamshire*" is used instead of, (as formerly), "*comitatus de Buckingham*."

^(e) He was s. and h. of the well-known Sir John Maynard, who was first Commissioner of the Great Seal at the age of 87 in 1689-90.

^(f) He is supposed to have owed his peerage to the influence of his sister Henrietta "Mrs. Howard" (afterwards [1731] Countess of Suffolk) said to have been Mistress to George II., when Electoral Prince. This lady *d.* 26 July 1767, aged 86.

30 Dec. 1769, and was *bur.* at Blickling. He *m.* secondly 24 Sep. 1770, at St. Geo. Han. Sq., Caroline, da. of the Rt. Hon. William CONOLLY, of Stratton Hall, co. Stafford, and of Ireland, by Ann, da. of William (WESTWORTH), EARL OF STAFFORD. He *d.* s.p.m.s. 3 Aug. 1793, aged 70.^(a) His widow *d.* 26 Jan'y. 1817, in Grosvenor Place, Midx.

[JOHN HOBART, *styled* LORD HOBART, s. and h. ap. by 2d wife, *b.* 30 Aug. 1773; *d.* an infant, Dec. 1775.]

[HENRY PHILIP HOBART, *styled* LORD HOBART, 2d but 1st surv. s. and h. ap. *b.* 11 Feb. and *bap.* 8 March 1775; *d.* an infant, 15 Feb. 1776.]

[GEORGE HOBART, *styled* LORD HOBART, 3d but 1st surv. s. and h. ap. *b.* 2 Apr. 1777; *d.* an infant, 30 Oct. 1778 at Dublin Castle.]

XIV. 3. GEORGE (HOBART), EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, &c.,
1793. br. (of the half blood) and h. male, being s. of the 1st Earl by his 2d wife; *b.* about 1729; *ed.* at Westm. School; M.P. for St. Ives, 1754-61, for Beerston, 1761-80; Sec. to Embassy at St. Petersburg, 1762; Col. 3d Reg. Linc. Militia, 1797; Col. in the Army, during

service, 1799. He *m.* 16 May 1757, at Chislehurst, Kent, Albinia, 1st da. and coheir of Lord Vere BERTIE (s. of Robert, 1st DUKE OF ANCASTER) by Ann CASEY, illegit. da. of Sir Cecil WRAY, Bart. He *d.* 14 Oct. 1804, aged 75, and was *bur.* at Nocton, co. Lincoln. His widow *d.* 11 March 1816, in her 78th year at Nocton. Her will pr. July 1818.

XV. 4. ROBERT (HOBART), EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 2d
1804. but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 6 May 1760; *ed.* at Westm. School; entered the army, 1776, Capt. 30th Foot, 1778, Major 18th Light Dragoons, 1783-84; M.P. [L.] for Portarlington, 1784, and for Armagh, 1790; M.P. [E.] for Bramber, 1788-90; for Lincoln, 1790-96; Ch. Sec.

to the Lord Lieut. [L.], 1789-93; P.C. [L.], 1789; P.C. 1793; GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, 1793-97. On 30 Nov. 1798 he was sum. to the House of Peers v.p. in his Father's Barony, as LORD HOBART OF BLICKLING. Sec. of State for War, 1801-04; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Jan'y. to July 1805, and May to June, 1812. Joint Postmaster Gen. 1806-7; Col. "Queen's Royal" Reg. of Volunteers, 1803. He *m.* firstly 4 Jan'y. 1792, Margaretta, widow of Thomas ADDERLEY, of Innishannon, co. Cork, da. and coheir of Edmund BOURKE, of Urrey. She *d.* 9 Aug. 1796 and was *bur.* at Fort St. George, East India. He *m.* secondly, 1 June 1799, at Lambeth Palace, Surrey, Eleanor Agnes, da. of William (EDEN), 1st BARON AUCKLAND, by Eleanor, da. of Sir Gilbert ELLIOTT, Bart., of Minto. He *d.* s.p.m. 4 Feb. 1816, aged 55, and was *bur.* at Nocton afsd, M.I. His widow, who was *b.* 9 July 1777, *d.* s.p. 15 Oct., 1851. Will pr. Nov. 1851.

XVI. 5. GEORGE ROBERT (HOBART, afterwards HAMPDEN),
1816. EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, &c., nephew and h. male, being s. and h. of Hon. George Vere Hobart, sometime Lieut. Gov. of Grenada, by his 1st wife, Jane, da. of Horace CATANEO, of Leeds, co. York. which

George was 2d s. of the 3d Earl. He was *b.* 1 May 1789, and *ed.* at Westm. School; M.P. for St. Michael's, 1812-13. On 5 Oct. 1824 [having *suc.* to the estates of the Hampden family at Great Hampden, &c., Bucks,^(b) by the death

(a) Henrietta, his 1st da. and coheir (by his 1st wife), who *d.* 14 July 1805, *m.* for her second husband William Kerr, *styled* Earl of Ancrum, afterwards (1815) 6th Marquess of Lothian [S.] Into this family Blickling Hall and the Norfolk estates (some 8000 acres) long owned by the Hobart family, appear to have passed.

(b) This was under the will of John Hampden, of Great Hampden, Bucks, who *d.* unnm. 4 Feb. 1754, aged 58, and who devised his estates to the Hon. Robert Trevor, afterwards 4th Baron Trevor and 1st Viscount Hampden, descended from Ruth, da. of his ancestor, John Hampden (called the "Patriot") with rem., in default of her issue male, to the Hobart family who descended from Mary, 6th da. of the said John Hampden. This Mary *m.* about 1655, Sir John Hobart, Bart., and was mother of Sir Henry Hobart, Bart., the Father of John, 1st Earl of Buckinghamshire.

of John (Trevor-Hampden) 3d and last Viscount Hampden], he took by Royal lic. the name of *Hampden* only. He *m.* 3 May 1819, at St. Giles'-in-the-fields. Ann GLOVER, of Keppel street, Midx., Spinster, illegit. da. of Sir Arthur PIGGOTT, sometime Attorney Gen.* He *d.* s.p. 1 Feb. 1849. Will pr. June 1849. His widow *m.* 14 Sep. 1854, David WILSON, of Welbeck street, Marylebone, where she *d.* 23 May 1878.

- XVII. 6. AUGUSTUS EDWARD (HOBART, afterwards HOBART-HAMPDEN), EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, &c., br. and h. *b.* 1 Nov. 1793, at Ripon; ed. at Westm. School; matric. at Oxford (Bras. Coll.) 13 May 1812; B.A. 1815; M.A. 1818; Rector of Bennington, co. Lincoln, 1817; Rector of Walton-on-the-Hill, co. Leic., 1820; Rector and Preb. of Wolverhampton to 1847. By Royal lic. 5 Aug. 1878, he took the name of *Hampden* for himself and issue, after that of *Hobart*. He *m.* firstly, 12 Sep. 1816, Mary, sister of the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, sometime one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, da. of John WILLIAMS, Sergt.-at-Law. She *d.* 25 Jany. 1825. He *m.* secondly, 15 Aug. 1826, his first cousin, Maria Isabella, da. of Rev. Godfrey EGREMONT by (—) da. of Horace CATANEO, of Leeds abovenamed. She *d.* 20 March 1873, in her 77th year, at Sidmouth, Devon. He *d.* 29 Oct. 1884, aged 91, at Hampden House, Bucks, and was *bur.* at Sidmouth.^(a)

[VERE HENRY HOBART, *styled* LORD HOBART, 1st s. and h. *ap. b.* 8 Dec. 1818 at Welbourne, co. Linc. Matric. at Oxford (Trin. Coll.) 30 May 1836; B.A. and 2nd class (classics) 1840; was a Clerk in the Board of Trade, 1842; Priv. Sec. to Sir George Grey, at the Colonial Office, 1854, at the Home Office, 1855; GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, 1872-75. He *m.* 4 Aug. 1853 at All Saints, Margaret street, Marylebone, Mary Catherine, da. of Thomas CARR, D.D., Bishop of Bombay. He *d.* s.p. and v.p. 27 April 1875 at Madras. His widow, who is C.I., *m.* 2 Sep. 1879, at Bath Abbey, Charles COATES of Bath, co. Somerset, M.D.]

[FREDERICK JOHN HOBART, *styled* LORD HOBART, 2d but 1st surv. s. and h. *ap. b.* 6 March 1821; sometime Assist. Sec. in the Indian department. He *m.* 27 March 1856, at Bath Abbey, Catherine Annesley (sister of his brother's wife abovenamed) da. of Thomas CARR, D.D., Bishop of Bombay. He *d.* v.p. 24 July 1875.]

- XVIII. 7. SIDNEY CARR (HOBART-HAMPDEN), EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (1746) and BARON HOBART OF BLICKLING (1728) also a Baronet (1611) grandson and h., being 2d but 1st surv. s. of Frederick John Hobart, *styled* Lord Hobart, by Catherine Annesley his wife abovenamed. He was *b.* 14 March 1860; ed. at Trin. Coll.

Cambridge.

Family estates.—The ancient property of the family in Norfolk devolved on the female issue of the 2d Earl. See *ante*, p. 71, note "a." The property now consists of the Hampden estates in Bucks and the Casey estates at Rathcannon, co. Limerick, the latter having been inherited (from his mother, Ann Casey) by Sir Cecil Wray, Bart., whose illegit. da. *m.* Lord Vere Bertie, the father-in-law of the 3rd Earl of Buckinghamshire. These, together, were, in 1883, 2,082 acres in co. Limerick; 3,113 in Bucks, and 8 (worth £181 a year) in Devon. Total 5,203 acres, worth £5,890 a year. *Principal Residences.*—Hampden House, near Great Missenden, Bucks; Richmond Lodge, Sidmouth, Devon.

^(a) His 3d son, Augustus Charles, the well-known "*Hobart Pasha*," Admiral of the Turkish Fleet, *b.* 1 April 1822, *d.* s.p. at Milan, 19 June 1886.

BUCKINGHAM (town of.) and
BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

Marquessate, *cr.* 1784 ; Dukedom, *cr.* 1822. See *ante*, p. 60.

BULCOT LODGE.

See "CARRINGTON OF BULCOT LODGE," Barony [L.], *cr.* 1796.

BULKELEY OF CASHEL, and BULKELEY OF BEAUMARIS.

Viscounty 1. THOMAS BULKELEY, of Baron Hill, in Beaumaris, co. Anglesey, 2d s. of Sir Richard B., of Beaumaris afsd., by his 1st wife, [L.] Mary, da. of William (BURGH), LORD BURGH DE GAYNESBORO, was,

I. 1644. for his loyalty to Charles I., *cr.* by that King, at Oxford, 19 Jany. 1643/4 (19 Car. I.) VISCOUNT BULKELEY OF CASHEL^(a) co.

Tipperary. He *m.* Blanche, da. of Robert COYTMORE, of Coytmore, co. Carnarvon, by Lunley, da. of Humphrey LLOYD, the well-known antiquary. According to "Lodge," he *m.* secondly the da. of Mr. CHEADLE, sometime his Steward, "but by her had no issue and gave way to fate by poison." If this was a *marriage*, her name must also have been "Blanche." He *d.* in or before 1659.^(b) Admon. 23 June 1659 ; his 6 children and widow ("Dame Blanche Bulkeley ") renouncing.

II. 1659 ? 2. ROBERT (BULKELEY), VISCOUNT BULKELEY OF CASHEL

[L.], 2d but 1st surv. s. and h., High Sheriff for co. Anglesey, 1658 ; M.P. for that co., 1660-88. He *m.* before 1655, Sarah, da. of Daniel HARVEY, of Coombe in Kingston, Surrey, Alderman of London, by Elizabeth, da. of Henry KINNERSLEY of London, merchant. He *d.* 18 and was *bur.* 22 Oct. 1688 at Beaumaris. Will dat. 14 Sep. 1688, pr. 20 Nov. 1689. His widow *d.* 18 June 1715 at Rhiwlas in Llanfor, co. Merioneth, and was *bur.* in Llanfor church. Will dat. 3 Aug. 1704 to 27 May 1711, pr. 9 March 1715/6.

III. 1688. 3. RICHARD (BULKELEY), VISCOUNT BULKELEY OF

CASHEL [L.] s. and h., *b.* 1658. M.P. for co. Anglesey, 1680-1704. Vice-Admiral of North Wales, 1701. He *m.*, firstly, before 1682, Mary, da. of Sir Philip EGERTON, of Oulton, co. Chester, by Catharine, da. and h. of Pierce CONWAY, of Hendre, co. Flint. He *m.* secondly 1 March 1687/8, at St. Giles'-in-the-fields, Elizabeth LORT, of Fleet street, London, widow, da. of Henry WHITE, of Henllan, co. Pembroke. He *d.* 9 and was *bur.* 21 Aug. 1704 at Beaumaris. Will dat. 18 Aug. 1704, pr. 23 July 1705. His widow *m.* secondly Thomas FERRERS of Bangeston, co. Pembroke, M.P. for Pembroke, and Brig. Gen. who *d.* Oct. 1722. She *m.* thirdly (as his 2d wife, John HOOKE of Bangeston, who *d.* July 1757 aged 58. She (says "Lodge") *d.* 13 June 1752.

IV. 1704. 4. RICHARD (BULKELEY), VISCOUNT BULKELEY OF

CASHEL [L.], only s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* 19 Sep. and *bap.* 7 Oct. 1682 at Beaumaris. M.P. for co. Anglesey. Constable of Beaumaris Castle and Chamberlain of North Wales. Constable of Carnarvon Castle, Sep. 1713 to Nov. 1714. He *m.* (Lic. at Fac. off. 12 Feb. 1702/3) Bridget, da. of James (BERTIE), 1st EARL OF ABINGDON, by his 1st wife, Eleanora, da. and coheir of Sir Henry LEE, Bart. He *d.* 4 June 1724 at Bath, co. Somerset. Will pr. July 1724. His widow *d.* June 1753 at Thame, Oxon. Will dat. 24 Jany. 1752, pr. 20 Feb. 1754.

^(a) The preamble of this patent is in "Lodge," vol. v, p. 25.

^(b) Col. Richard Bulkeley, his 1st son, held Beaumaris Castle for the King until 1646. He *d.* s.p. and v.p. being treacherously murdered by Richard Chedle, for which crime that person was hung at Conway.

V. 1724. 5. RICHARD (BULKELEY), VISCOUNT BULKELEY OF CASHEL [I.], s. and h., *b.* 8 and *hap.* 18 April 1707 at Beaumaris; M.P. for Beaumaris, 1739; Constable of Beaumaris Castle and Chamberlain of North Wales. He *m.* 12 Jan. 1731/2, Jane ("a fortune of £60,000"), da. and h. of Lewis OWEN, of Peniarth, co. Merioneth, by (—) da. of Sir William WILLIAMS, Bart. He *d.* s.p. 15 March 1738. Will pr. 1739. His widow *m.* May 1739, Edward WILLIAMS, of Chester.

VI. 1738. 6. JAMES (BULKELEY), VISCOUNT BULKELEY OF CASHEL [I.], br. and h., *b.* 17 Feb. and *hap.* 2 March 1716/7 at Beaumaris; M.P. for Beaumaris, 1739; Constable of Beaumaris Castle and Chamberlain of North Wales. He *m.* 5 Aug. 1749 Emma, da. and h. of Thomas ROWLANDS, of Nant, co. Carnarvon, and of Cayrey, co. Anglesey, by Ellin, da. and h. of William ROBERTS, of Castellor. He *d.* 23 April 1752, in his 35th year, and was *bur.* at Beaumaris. Admon. 8 April 1754. His widow *m.* 28 June 1769, at St. Geo. Han. sq. Sir Hugh WILLIAMS, 8th Bart. (of Penrhyn) who *d.* 19 Aug. 1796.^(a) She *d.* 18 Aug. 1770 at Barnhill, North Wales, and was *bur.* at Llanvair, in Conway.

VII. 1752. 7. THOMAS JAMES (BULKELEY, afterwards WARREN-Barony. BULKELEY), VISCOUNT BULKELEY OF CASHEL [I.], posthumous s. and h. *b.* 12 Dec. 1752. On 14 May 1781 he was *cr.* a Peer of Great Britain as LORD BULKELEY, BARON OF BEAUMARIS, co. Anglesey. He *m.* 26 April 1777 at her Father's house, Grafton street, St. Geo. Han. sq., Elizabeth Harriet, da. and h. of Sir George WARREN of Poynton, co. Chester, K.B. by his 1st wife, Jane, da. and h. of Thomas REVEL of Fetcham, Surrey. In consequence of this alliance, by Royal lic., 20 Sep. 1802, he took the name of Warren before that of *Bulkeley*. He *d.* s.p. at Englefield Green, Berks, 3 June 1822, when all his *Pecore* honours became extinct^(b). Will dat. 21 July 1813 to to 21 June 1816, pr. 1822. His widow *d.* at Englefield Green afsd. 23 Feb. 1826, aged 66. Will^(c) pr. March 1826, and again April 1838.

BULKELEY OF BEAUMARIS.

Barony *cr.* 1784; *ex.* 1822. See "BULKELEY OF CASHEL," Viscounty [I.], *cr.* 1644, under the 7th Viscount.

BULKELEY.

See "BRASSEY OF BULKELEY, co. Chester," Barony, *cr.* 1886.

(a) Their s. and h., Sir Robert Williams, 9 Bart., *d.* 1 Dec. 1830, and was *suc.* by his s. and h. (*b.* 23 Sep. 1801) Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams, who, being thus s. of the *uterine* br. of the last Viscount Bulkeley, *suc.*, under his Lordship's will, to the Bulkeley estates in North Wales, tho' in no way descended from that family. By Royal lic. 26 June 1827 he took the name *Bulkeley* after that of *Williams*.

(b) It was one of the three extinctions used according to the act of Union [I.], in the creation of the Barony of Bloomfield [I.] in 1825.

(c) She devised the estates of the Warren family at Poynton and elsewhere, co. Chester (above 2,500 acres, worth, in 1883, nearly £11,000 a year) to Frances Maria, (only da. and h. of Admiral the Rt. Hon. Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart., K.B.) in the (apparently erroneous) belief of her being a descendant of the old family of Warren of Poynton, tho' (even allowing the truth of the apocryphal pedigree of the family of Warren, formerly Waring, of Stapleford, Notts, as given in Watson's "House of Warren") she was no nearer than *ninth cousin twice removed*, while many *undoubted* descendants of that family of *much* closer relationship to the testatrix were existing. This fortunate lady was then wife of George Charles Sedley, afterwards (1829) Venables-Vernon, 4th Lord Vernon. She accordingly took the name of *Warren* only, and on her death (17 Sep. 1837) her son, the 5th Lord Vernon, did the same.

V. 1734. A. RICHARD (BUICKLEY) Viceroy of Beaumont of
 CARRIE II. a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont;
 M.P. for Beaumont 1707; Constable of Beaumont Castle and Chamberlain of North
 Wales. He at 12 June 1708; a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont;
 Over of Beaumont, on Beaumont (1707) at 12 June 1708; a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont;
 a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont; a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont;
 Chester.

VI. 1735. A. JAMES (BUICKLEY) Viceroy of Beaumont of CARRIE
 (I) a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont;
 M.P. for Beaumont 1707; Constable of Beaumont Castle and Chamberlain of North
 Wales. He at 12 June 1708; a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont;
 Over of Beaumont, on Beaumont (1707) at 12 June 1708; a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont;
 a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont; a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont;
 Chester.

VII. 1735. F. THOMAS JAMES (BUICKLEY) Viceroy of Beaumont of CARRIE
 BATTERY. a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont;
 M.P. for Beaumont 1707; Constable of Beaumont Castle and Chamberlain of North
 Wales. He at 12 June 1708; a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont;
 Over of Beaumont, on Beaumont (1707) at 12 June 1708; a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont;
 a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont; a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont;
 Chester.

BUICKLEY OF BEAUMONT

Battery at 1734; a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont;
 (I) a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont.

BUICKLEY.

See "BUICKLEY OF BEAUMONT, or Chester," Battery at 1734.

(1) Their a and b. Sir Robert Williams, 6 Dec. 1707, and was one of
 his a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont;
 M.P. for Beaumont 1707; Constable of Beaumont Castle and Chamberlain of North
 Wales. He at 12 June 1708; a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont;
 Over of Beaumont, on Beaumont (1707) at 12 June 1708; a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont;
 a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont; a and b. 17 and 18 April 1707 at Beaumont;
 Chester.

BULLEN DE ORMOND and BULLEN DE ROCHFORD.

SIR THOMAS BULLEN, s. and h. of Sir Thomas Bullen, by Margaret, da. and coheir of Thomas (Butler) EARL OF ORMOND [I.] (which Thomas had been sum. to Parl. [E.] as a Baron [LORD ROCHFORD, or ORMOND DE ROCHFORD] by writs, 1495 to 1514, directed "*Thomas Ormond de Rochford*") was himself sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD BULLEN DE ORMOND ?) by writ 12 Nov. (1515) 7 Hen. VIII. directed "*Thomas Bullen de Ormond*" in, apparently, the BARONY OF ORMOND, or Ormond de Rochford, enjoyed by his grandfather. He was subsequently *cr.* VISCOUNT ROCHFORD and EARL OF WILTSHIRE.

GEORGE BULLEN, styled VISCOUNT ROCHFORD, s. and h. ap. of the above, was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD BULLEN DE ROCHFORD ?) by writ 5 Jan. (1533/4) 25 Hen. VIII. directed "*Georgio Bullen de Rochford*" in, not improbably, the same Barony, *i.e.* ROCHFORD, or ORMOND DE ROCHFORD. He, who was br. to Ann, the Queen Consort, *d. s.p.* and *v.p.* being beheaded 17 May 1536 and subsequently *attainted*. See fuller account both of him and his (abovenamed) Father under "WILTSHIRE," Earldom of, *cr.* 1529 : *ex.* 1538.

BULMER.

Barony by writ. 1. RALPH DE BULMER, of Risbergh, &c., co. York, s. and h. of John B. of the same, by Theophania, da. and coheir

I. 1342, of Hugh MOREWYKE, of Morewyke, co. Northumberland, was in the Scotch wars both under Edward II. and Edward III.; was Dep.

to Gov. of York Castle, 1326, and was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD BULMER) by writs 25 Feb. (1341/2) 16 Ed. III. to 10 March (1348/9) 23 Ed. III. Sheriff of Yorkshire and Gov. of York Castle, 1346. He

1357. *d.* 1357 when the title (if a hereditary Peerage) became *dormant*,

leaving Ralph, his s. and h., then aged 16, who *d.* 1346, leaving another Ralph,^(*) his s. and h., then aged one year, but Dugdale traces the descent no further "in regard that none of the family after the before mentioned Ralph [the Baron of 1342] were Barons of the Realm."

BULMER.

See "DALLING AND BULMER," Barony, *cr.* 1871 ; *ex.* 1872.

BURDETT-COUTTS.

Barony. 1. ANGELA GEORGINA BURDETT-COUTTS, of Stratton

I. 1871. street, St. Geo. Han. sq. and of Holly Lodge, Highgate, both co. Midx., 5th and yst. da. of Sir Francis BURDETT, Bart., of Foremark,

co. Derby and of Ramsbury, Wilts, by Sophia, 3rd and yst. da. and coheir of Thomas Courts, of Westminster, Banker, (by his 1st wife, Susan, da. of [—] STARRIE), was

(*) Courthope adds that this Ralph "*d.* 1406, leaving by Agnes, (widow of Edmund Hastings, da. and coheir of Sir Thomas Sutton, and a coheir of the Barony of Sutton of Holderness), Ralph, his s. and h. *et.* 23, who *d.* 1410, and was *suc.* by his s. Ralph de Bulmer, at that time only 3 years of age. None of this family were ever sum. to Parl. after 1349. The male line terminated in 1558 by the death of Sir Ralph Bulmer, leaving eight daughters and coheirs, of five of whom nothing is known; of the other three, Joan was twice *m.* but *d. s.p.* Frances *m.* Marmaduke Constable, of Cliffe, Esq., and left issue; and Milicent became the wife of Thomas Grey, of Barton in Ridale, Esq.; she was living in 1584 and had issue. This Barony is, therefore, in *abeyance* between the descendants of such other daughters of the said Sir Ralph, who may have left issue, and the descendants and representatives of the said Frances and Milicent, who are likewise coheirs of the Barony of Sutton of Holderness." Hutchinson, in his "Durham," states that the above three were the only daughters whom Sir Ralph Bulmer would acknowledge as legitimate.

b. 25 April 1814, and, having under the will of her step-grandmother (*ex parte materna*) Harriett, Duchess of St. Albans (previously 2d wife and relict of the said Thomas Coutts) *suc.* on her death to considerable property, took by Royal lic. 14 Sep. 1837, the name of *Coutts* after that of *Burdett*, and was, 9 June 1871, *cr.* BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS OF HIGHGATE AND BROOKFIELD, both *co.* Midx., with rem. of that Barony to the heirs male of her body. By the death of her only br. Col. Sir Robert Burdett, Bart., who *d.* unm. 7 June 1880, she became coheir to her parents. She *m.* 12 Feb. 1881, at Christ Church, Down street, Piccadilly, Midx., William Lehman Ashmead BURDETT-COUTTS-BARTLETT, afterwards BURDETT-COUTTS-BARTLETT-COUTTS, who on the 1st inst. had taken the name of *Burdett-Coutts* before his patronymic of *Bartlett*, and who on 25 July following assumed the final name of *Coutts* in pursuance of the will, dat. 14 March 1837, of Harriett, Duchess of St. Albans, relict of Thomas Coutts abovenamed. He is one of the sons of Ellis Bartlett, of Plymouth, and was ed. at Keble Coll., Oxford; Exhibitioner, 1871; B.A., 1875; M.A. 1880. She is principal partner in the house of "Coutts & Co.," Bankers, and is well-known for her munificent and extensive charities.

BURFORD (*i.e.* Barresore) in Connaught.

See "CARRINGTON OF BURFORD, in Connaught," Viscounty [L], *cr.* 1643; *ex.* 1706.

BURGH.

Barony by writ. 1. WILLIAM DE BURGH was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD BURGH) by writs 10 Dec. (1327) 1 Ed. III. to 15 June (1328) 2 Ed. III. but never afterwards. He was probably the same person as William de Burgh, 5th s. of Richard (DE BURGH) 2d EARL OF ULSTER [L] by Margaret, da. of John DE BURGH, which William is said to have *d. s.p.* shortly after 1337.

BURGH, BOURGH, OR BOROUGH DE GAYNESBORO'.

Barony by writ. 1. THOMAS BURGH, or BOURGH, of Gainsborough, *co.* Lincoln, s. and h. of Sir Thomas B. of the same, by Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Sir Henry PERCY^(a) of Athole, was by Richard III. *cr.* K.G. about 1483, and by Henry VII. was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD BURGH) by writs, 1 Sep. 1487 to 14 Oct. 1498, directed "*Thomæ Burgh.*" He *m.* Margaret, widow of Sir Thomas BOTREAUX, da. of Thomas (Roos), LORD ROOS, by Eleanor, da. of Richard (BEAUCHAMP), EARL OF WARWICK. He *d.* 1496, and was *bur.* at Gainsborough. Will dat. 18 Feb. 1495/6, pr. 19 May 1496.

II. 1496. 2. EDWARD (BURGH), LORD BURGH, s. and h. who, being "distracted of memorie," was never sum. to Parl. He *m.* Anne Dow. BARONESS MOUNTJOY,^(b) da. and h. of Sir Thomas COBHAM, of Sterborough, Kent, by Ann (widow of Aubrey DE VERE), da. of Humphry (STAFFORD), DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

III. 1520? 3. THOMAS (BURGH), LORD BURGH, s. and h. who was sum. to Parl. 3 Nov. 1529 to 1 March (1551/2) 6 Ed. VI., some few years, apparently, *after* his death. On 2 Dec. (1529) 21 Hen. VIII. he was admitted into the House as "LORD BOROUGH DE GAYNESBORO," while another writ, 31 Hen. VIII.,

(^a) He was s. of Sir Thomas Percy (2d s. of Henry, 1st Earl of Northumberland) by Elizabeth, da. and coheir (*b.* 1361) of David (Strabolgi) Lord Strabolgi [E.], and Earl of Athole [S.]. See vol. i, p. 182, note "d." By this alliance the manor of Gainsborough, which belonged to the Strabolgi family, came into that of Burgh.

(^b) She had been affianced to Edward (Blount), 2d Baron Mountjoy (1474), who *d.* young 1475 and is spoken of in the will, pr. 31 Oct. 1480, of Ann, Duchess of Buckingham (who had *m.* for her 2d husband, Walter, Baron Mountjoy) as "my da. [*i.e.* granddaughter] Montjoy," then in her "nonage." See Surrey Archaeological Soc. Publications, vol. ii, p. 115-194.

which was directed "*Thomas Bourgh*," recognises him under the name of LORD BOURGH. He *m.* Alice, da. of Sir William TRYWHITT, of Kettleby, co. Lincoln, by Ann, da. of Sir Robert CONSTABLE, of Flamborough, co. York. He *d.* 1550. Will dat. at Euston, Suffolk, 14 Feb. (1549/50) 4 Ed. VI., pr. 20 Nov. following. His widow *m.* Edmund Rokewood, who *d.* before her and is *bur.* at Euston. Her will, directing her burial to be at Euston, dat. 25 March 1558, pr. 1559.

IV. 1550. 4. WILLIAM (BURGH), LORD BURGh, [BOURGH, or BOROUGH DE GAYNESBORO], yr. but 1st surv. s. and h.^(a) aged 28, at his father's death. He was sum. to Parl. 8 Sep. (1552) 6 Ed. VI. to 23 Jan. (1558/9) 1 Eliz. He *m.* Katharine, da. of Edward (CLINTON), EARL OF LINCOLN, by his 1st wife Elizabeth, Dow. BARONess TALBOYS, da. of Sir John BLOUNT. He *d.* before 1562. Admon. as of Sterborough, Surrey, 21 Oct. 1584. His widow *d.* before 1622. Her admon. as of Sterborough, 12 Aug. 1622.

V. 1562. 5. THOMAS (BURGH), LORD BURGh, [BOURGH, or BOROUGH DE GAYNESBORO], 2d but 1st surv. s. and h., sum. to Parl. from 11 Jany. (1562/3) 5 Eliz. to 24 Oct. (1597) 39 Eliz. He was one of the Peers who conducted the trial of the Duke of Norfolk in 1573. El. K.G. 23 April and inst. 25 June 1593; Ambassador to Scotland, 1594; Gov. of the Brill in Flanders; LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND, 1597. He *m.* Frances, da. of John VAUGHAN of Golden Grove, co. Carmarthen. He *d.* 14 Oct. 1597, in Ireland, aged about 42; Admon. 16 May 1598, and will pr. same year. His widow, living 1622, *d.* before 1650. Her admon. as "of Westm." 20 Feb. 1649/50.

VI. 1597, 6. ROBERT (BURGH), LORD BURGh, [BOURGH, or BOROUGH DE GAYNESBORO], s. and h., aged 3 years in Aug. 1597, living 30 May 1598. He *d.* an infant and unm. before 1601, when the Barony 1599? fell into *abeyance*.^(b) Qy. if the burial at Gainsborough, 3 July 1599, of "*Robert Burgh of Gainsburgh*" does not refer to him.

BURGH (co. Cumberland.)

i.e. "Baron of the Barony of Burgh, co. Cumberland," see "LONSDALE," Earldom of, *cr.* 1787; *ex.* 1802.

BURGHersh.

Barony by writ. 1. ROBERT DE BURGHersh, of Burghersh, in Sussex, Chiddingstone &c., in Kent, &c. (whose parentage is unknown) being Constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD BURGHersh) from 12 Nov. (1303) 32 Ed. I. to 13 July (1305) 33 Ed. I. He *d.* 1305 leaving Stephen B. his s. and h. aged 23 who never was sum. to Parl. and who *d.* s.p.m. 1309/10.^(c)

(a) It would seem that Sir Thomas Burgh (or Borough) whose children, he being then deceased, were (tho' born in wedlock) bastardised by Act of Parl. (1542-43) 34 Hen. VIII. was his elder brother

(b) The coheirs were his 4 sisters, whose descendants represent this Barony. These were (1) Elizabeth *m.* George Brooke, 4th s. of William, Lord Cobham, and had issue. (2) Ann *m.* Sir Drew Drury; (3) Frances *m.* Francis Copping, whose descendant (of West Drayton, Midx.), took the name of de Burgh; and (4) Katharine *m.* Thomas Knyvett, whose h. gen. is Lord Berners. On 13 Jany. 1637 Edward Burgh of Stowe, co. Lincoln, "Esquire," s. and h. of Richard B., who was s. and h. of Henry B., both of the same (the said Henry being a yr. s. of Thomas, 3d Lord Burgh) entered his pedigree at the College of Arms, as "now heire male to that familie."

(c) Maud, his da. and h. was then aged 5 years. She *m.* firstly Walter de Paveley (who *d.* 1329, leaving issue, afterwards extinct) and secondly Thomas de Aldon, whose s. and h., Thomas, became h. to the lands of Burghersh and to any Barony *cr.* by the writ of 1303.

II. 1330.

1. BARTHOLOMEW DE BURGHersh, 3d s. of Robert, Lord Burghersh abovenamed, having *m.* Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Theobald (DE VERDON), LORD VERDON, by his 1st wife Maud, da. of Edmund (MORTIMER), LORD MORTIMER OF WIGMORE, acquired with her the Castle of Ewyas Lacie, co. Monmouth, Stoke-upon-Tern, co. Salop, and other considerable estates. He was in the wars of Scotland and France, *temp.* Edward II., and joined the Earl of Lancaster in his rebellion, and was defeated with him at Boroughbridge, 16 March 1322 and taken prisoner, but restored by Isabel, the Queen Consort. Being Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports, he was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD BURGHersh) 25 Jan. (1329/30) 4 Ed. III. to 15 March (1353/4) 28 Ed. III.^(a) the later writs having the word "*Senior*" added to his description. In 1340 being then aged 36 and upwards he was found heir to certain lands of his br. Henry, Bishop of Lincoln and Lord Treasurer. He was at the battle of Cressy, 25 Aug. 1346, was Chamberlain of the Household, Constable of the Tower of London, &c. He *d.* Aug. 1355, and was *bur.* in the Grey Friars, London. His widow *d.* 1360 and was also *bur.* there.

III. 1355.

2. BARTHOLOMEW (DE BURGHersh), LORD BURGHersh, 1st surv. s. and h., aged 26 and upwards^(b) at his father's death, having, with him, been present at the battle of Cressy in 1346. He had previously, in 1344, been elected *K. G.* as one of the 25 Original Knights of that most noble order.^(c) He accompanied the Black Prince in nearly all his expeditions, was at the battle of Poitiers in 1356, and was one of the most distinguished warriors of the day. He also made a journey into the Holy Land. He *m.* firstly (1335) 9 Ed. III., Cicely, da. and h. of Richard DE WEYLAND, of whose age he made proof, having livery of her lands (1339) 13 Ed. III. He *m.* secondly Margaret, widow of (—) PICHARD, sister of Bartholomew (BADLESMEKE), LORD BADLESMEKE. He *d.* 5 April 1369. Will dat. the day previous, directing his burial to be at Walsingham. His widow *m.* (for her 3rd husband) William DE BURCESTER, and *d.* (1393) 17 Ric. II.

IV. 1369.

3. ELIZABETH, *suo jure* BARONESS BURGHersh, aged 27 at her father's death and then wife of Edward (DESPENCER) LORD LE DESPENCER, who *d.* 11 Nov. 1375. She *d.* a widow, Aug. 1409. Will, calling herself "*Elizabeth de Burghersh, Lady Despencer*," dat. 4 July, and pr. 10 Aug. 1409. See fuller account under "*LE DESPENCER*," Barony.

V. 1409.

4. RICHARD DESPENCER, *de jure*, apparently, LORD BURGHersh^(d), grandson and h., being s. and h. of Thomas, EARL OF GLOUCESTER, and LORD LE DESPENCER, beheaded and *attainted* 5 Jan. 1399/400, which Thomas was s. and h. ap. of Elizabeth, Baroness Burghersh abovenamed, but *d. v.m.* He *m.* when a child, Eleanor, da. of Ralph (NEVILLE), EARL OF WESTMORLAND, by his 2d wife, the Lady Joane DE BEAUFORT. He *d. s.p.* at Merton, Surrey, 7 Oct. 1414, aged 14, and was *bur.* (with his father) at Tewkesbury. His widow *m.* Henry (PERCY) EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, who *d.* 23 May 1455.

^(a) There is proof of his sitting in the Rolls of Parl.

^(b) Probably *considerably* upwards.

^(c) See list thereof, Vol. I, p. 276, note "a." It is somewhat remarkable that *he* and not his Father (then "at the Zenith of his military fame") should have been so honoured. The designation of "*Le Fitz*" and his possession of the stall long after his father's death makes the fact certain. See Beltz's "*Order of the Garter*," p. 45.

^(d) "In the Athol case (1754) it was held that if the *attainted* person died in the lifetime of the person in possession of the dignity, the *attainted* person's son could take." See "*Hewlett*," p. 12.

II. 1330. 1. Bartholomew de Burghes, 34 a of Robert
 Lord Burghes, deceased, having as Elizabeth, his wife, and Robert
 of Thobald (de Vancos) Lord, by his wife Elizabeth, the daughter of
 (Mortimer) Lord Mortimer of Worcester, married with her the Countess of
 Arundel, Lord of Mortimer, Richard, Earl of Arundel, and other considerable
 estates. He was in the year of Richard and Edward, 11, and
 Richard the Earl of Lancaster in his rebellion, and was detained with him at
 Northampton, 10 March 1322, and taken prisoner, and restored by Richard, the
 Queen's Counsel, being Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque
 Ports, he was sent to Paris as a Baron (LORD BURGHES) 22 Jan. (1322/23)
 4 Ed. III. to 12 March (1323/24) 22 Ed. III. the date given having the
 word "March" added to the description. In 1340 being then aged 38 and upwards
 he was found heir to certain lands of his father, Henry, Bishop of Lincoln and Lord
 Treasurer. He was at the battle of Cressy, 25 Aug. 1346, was Constable of the
 Household, Constable of the Tower of London, &c. He d. Aug. 1385, and was bur.
 in the Grey Friars, London. His widow d. 1380 and was also bur. there.

III. 1355. 2. Bartholomew (de Burghes) John Burghes, 1st
 son, a and h. aged 20 and upwards, to his father's death,
 having with him been present at the battle of Cressy in 1346. He had previously in 1341,
 been elected IC, as one of the 25 Original Knights of that most noble order (?). He
 accompanied the Black Prince in nearly all his expeditions, was at the battle of
 Poitiers in 1356, and was one of the most distinguished warriors of the day. He also
 made a journey into the Holy Land. He m. c. 1355, 2 Ed. III. Elizabeth, the
 daughter of Richard de Warrington, of whose age he made good, having lived 60
 years (1355) 13 Ed. III. He m. secondly Margaret, widow of (—) Richard, sister of
 Bartholomew (Burghes), John Burghes, 11th d. April 1369. Will dat. the
 day previous, directing his body to be at Westminster. His widow m. (for the 2nd
 husband) William de Burghes, and d. (1369) 17 Ed. III.

IV. 1369. 3. Elizabeth, the first daughter Burghes, aged 27
 at her father's death and then wife of Edward (Treasurer) Lord
 de Darnley, who d. 11 Nov. 1375. She d. a widow Aug. 1406. Will dat. her
 will "Elizabeth the daughter, Lady Darnley", dat. 1 July, and pr. 10 Aug. 1406. See
 fuller account under "de Darnley, Darnley."

V. 1409. 4. Richard Darnley, the first apparently, Lord
 Burghes, grandson and h. being a and h. of Thomas, Earl of
 Gloucester, and Lord de Darnley, beheaded and executed 5 Jan. 1399/1400.
 John Thomas was a and h. of Elizabeth, daughter Burghes, deceased, and
 d. m. 1400 when a child, Richard, son of Ralph (Treasurer) Lord de Westmoreland,
 by his 2d wife, the lady Anne de Darnley. He d. 20 at Morten, Surrey, 1 Oct.
 1414, aged 14, and was bur. (with his father) at Tewkesbury. His widow m. Henry
 (Prince) Rector of Northampton, who d. 25 May 1433.

(?) There is proof in the title of Part

(?) Probably erroneously given.

(?) See the History, Vol. I, p. 275, note "a." It is somewhat remarkable that he
 and not his father (then "at the North of his military fame") should have been so
 honored. The designation of "de Burghes" and his possession of the title long after
 his father's death makes the fact certain. See also "Order of the Garter," p. 45.
 (v) In the Abridged case (1764) it was held that the attainted person died in the
 lifetime of the person in possession of the dignity, the attainted person's son could
 take. See "Hobart," p. 12.

VI. 1414. . 5. ISABEL, apparently, *suo jure* BARONESS BURGHERSH, only surv. sister and sole h., being posthumous child of Thomas (DESPENCER) EARL OF GLOUCESTER, abovenamed, *b.* at Cardiff 26 July 1400. She *m.* firstly 27 July 1411, Richard (BEAUCHAMP), LORD BERGAVENTNY, or BEAUCHAMP DE BERGAVENTNY, who, in 1420, was *cr.* EARL OF WORCESTER, and who *d. s.p.m.* 1422, and was *bur.* at Tewkesbury. She *m.* secondly (by spec. dispensation), her husband's cousin, Richard (BEAUCHAMP), EARL OF WARWICK (being his second wife) who *d.* 30 April 1439. She *d.* a few months subsequently, and was *bur.* at Tewkesbury. Will dat. 1 Dec. 1439, pr. 4 Feb. 1439/40.

VII. 1440. 6. HENRY (BEAUCHAMP) EARL OF WARWICK, and, apparently, LORD BURGHERSH, only s. and h. by 2d husband. He, who was *cr.* DUKE OF WARWICK *d. s.p.m.* 11 June 1445 aged about 22 years.

VIII. 1445, 7. ANN, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF WARWICK, and, to apparently, BARONESS BURGHERSH, only da. and h. She *d.* an infant and unm. 3 June 1449, when the Barony of Burghersh fell into *abeyance* between her aunts (the daughters and coheirs of Isabel, her grandmother, by her two husbands) or their descendants.^(a)

See fuller account under "WARWICK," Earldom of.

i.e. "BARON OF BURGHERSH, co. Sussex," see "WESTMORLAND," Earldom of, *cr.* 1624.

BURGHLEY.

Barony. 1. SIR WILLIAM CECIL, "Chief Secretary to the Queen,"

I. 1571. was, on 25 Feb. 1570/1, *cr.* BARON OF BURGHLEY,^(b) co. Northampton. He was s. and h. of Richard Cecil of Burghley, near Stamford, co. Northampton, sometime Groom of the Wardrobe, by Jane, da. and h. of William HECKINGTON of Bourne, co. Lincoln. He was *b.* 13 Sep. 1521 and *bap.* at Bourne afsd. ; ed. 1535 at St. John's Coll., Cambridge ; admitted 1541 to Gray's Inn. He was befriended by the Protector Somerset, whom (as Earl of Hertford) he had accompanied at the battle of Musselburgh, 10 Sep. 1547, and by whose influence he was made Master of the Requests, and (1548) *Custos Brevium* of the

^(a) These coheirs were (1) Edward (Nevill), Lord Bergavenny, s. and h. of Sir Edward Nevill by Elizabeth *suo jure*, apparently, Baroness Bergavenny, who was 1st da. of Isabel, *suo jure*, apparently, Baroness Burghersh abovenamed, and only child and h. of the said Isabel's 1st husband, Richard (Beauchamp), Lord Bergavenny (or Beauchamp de Bergavenny), and Earl of Worcester (2) Ann, 2d and yst. da. of the said Isabel, sister of the whole blood to Henry, Earl of Warwick, apparently, Lord Burghersh abovenamed, both being the said Isabel's children by her 2d husband, Richard (Beauchamp), Earl of Warwick. This Ann was then wife of Richard Nevill, who on 23 July 1449, was confirmed in the Earldom of Warwick. She *d.* a widow *s.p.m.* about 1490, leaving numerous descendants.

The coheirship as thus stated is independent of any doctrine of *half blood*, which, if the Barony of Burghersh was *legally vested* in the Duke of Warwick, might be argued in favour of his sister of the whole blood as against the descendants of Lady Bergavenny, his sister *ex parte maternâ*.

^(b) "In the patent of the creation of this title it is written Burghley throughout, excepting in the clause which provides that the grantee and his heirs male shall have a seat in Parliament, when it is spelt Burleigh." See "Courthope."

Common Pleas, and Sec. of State. In 1549, on the Protector's fall, he was deprived of his offices and imprisoned, but was restored in 1551; Knighted 11 Oct. 1551, and made P.C.; Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, 1552. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he was, for the 3d time, made Sec. of State, and for 40 years (during which period took place the trial of the Duke of Norfolk in 1572, of Mary, Queen of Scots, 1587, the invasion of the Spanish Armada, &c.), was the leading Minister of the Crown; Master of the Wards, 1561. In Jan. 1571 he was raised to the Peerage as above-mentioned; **EL. K.G.** 23 April and inst. 17 June 1572; **LORD TREASURER**, 15 Sep. 1572 till his death; Chancellor of the Univ. of Cambridge. He *m.* firstly in 1541 Mary, sister of the well-known Sir John Cheke, da. of Peter CHEKE, of Pingo, Essex, by Agnes, da. of (—) DUFFIELD, of Cambridge. She *d.* 1542. He *m.* secondly (mar. lic. 21 Nov. 1545 at Fac. office), Mildred, da. of Sir Anthony COOKE, of Gidea Hall, Essex, in Romford, Essex by Ann, da. of Sir William FITZWILLIAM, of Milton, co. Northampton. She, who was *b.* at Romford, and was a Greek scholar, *d.* at Burghley House, Strand, Midx., in her 63d year, and was *bur.* at Westm. Abbey, M.I.^(a) He *d.* at Burghley House afd. 4 Aug. 1598, and was *bur.* at St. Martin's, Stamford, M.I. Will dat. 1 March 1597/8, pr. 1598.

II. 1598. 2. THOMAS (CECIL), BARON BURGHLEY, s. and h., by 1st wife, *b.* 5 May 1542. On 4 May 1605 he was *cr.* **EARL OF EXETER**, with which title this Barony continues united. See "EXETER," Earldom of *cr.* 1605.

BURKE, see BOURKE.

BURLEIGH.

See "BURGHLEY" Barony of, *cr.* 1571, page 79, note "b."

See "BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH," Barony [S.], *cr.* 1607.

BURLINGTON, *alias* BRIDLINGTON.

Earldom.

I. 1664.

1. RICHARD (BOYLE), EARL OF CORK, VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN, &c. [I.], also BARON CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH, co. York, was on 20 March 1664 *cr.* **EARL OF BURLINGTON**, *alias* BRIDLINGTON, co. York. He was 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. (eldest of the 5 distinguished sons^(b) of Richard (BOYLE), 1st EARL OF CORK, &c. [I.], the "Great Earl," by his 2nd wife. He was *b.* 20 Oct. 1612 at the College of Youghall, co. Cork, was Knighted there 20 Oct. 1612 by the Lord Deputy Falkland, went on foreign travel 1622 to 1634 with an allowance of £1000, (afterwards £1500) a year. Raised a troop of horse (being then styled VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN) for the King in 1639, for whose cause he valiantly fought, defeating the Irish near Liscarrol, in 1642, &c. Was M.P. for Appleby, 1640-44; Gov. of Youghal, 1641; *suc.* his Father as EARL OF CORK, &c. [I.] in Sep. 1643, and, having *m.* 5 July 1635, at the chapel in Skipton Castle, in Craven co. York, Elizabeth, *suo jure* BARONESS CLIFFORD (1628) da. and h. of Henry (CLIFFORD), 5th and last EARL OF CUMBERLAND, and 1st LORD CLIFFORD (under the writ of 1628), by Frances, da. of Robert (CECIL), EARL OF SALISBURY, he, on the death of his wife's father, the said Earl, on 11 Dec. 1643, *suc.* to the vast estates of the Clifford family in Yorkshire and elsewhere. He was consequently on 4 Nov. 1644 *cr.* **BARON CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH** co. York. He was a commissioner to Parl. in the amount of £1631, retiring for some years to the continent. Lord Treasurer [I.], 16 Nov. 1660 to 1695 when he resigned it to his grandson. P.C. [I.], 1661. In 1664 he was *cr.* **EARL OF BURLINGTON** as abovenamed. Lord Lieut. of W. Riding co. York, 1667 and again 1679-83; Recorder of York 1685-88. He joined in the petition, 17 Nov. 1688, to James II to call an Irish Parl. and was subsequently *attainted* by the Parl. [I.] of 1687, but *restored* in 1690. His wife *d.* 6 Jan. 1698 in her 77th year. Will pr. March 1691. He himself *d.* 15 Jan. and was *bur.* 3 Feb. 1697/6 at Londesborough, co. York. Will pr. 1698.

(a) One of the longest and most elaborate inscriptions in that place. See Dart's "Westm. Abbey."

(b) See vol. i, page 400, note "a," under "Boyle of Kinalmeaky" this Richard being styled "Richard the Rich."

[CHARLES BOYLE, styled VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN, 2d but 1st surv. s. and h. ap. *bap.* 12 Dec. 1639, King Charles being his Godfather. By privy seal, 23 Jan. 1662/3 he was sum. to the House of Lords [I.] in one of his Father's Peerages, taking his seat 20 Feb. as VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN.^(a) He was M.P. for co. York till 1689 when, by writ 16 July 1689, he was sum. to the House of Lords [E.], v.p. in his Father's Barony,^(a) as LORD CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH^(b). He *m.* firstly Jane, yst. da. of William (SEYMOUR), DUKE OF SOMERSET, by his 2nd wife Frances, da. of Robert (DEVEREUX), EARL OF ESSEX. She *d.* 23 Nov. and was *bur.* (as "*The Lady Jane Clifford*") 8 Dec. 1679 in Westm. Abbey, aged 42 years, 2 months and 17 days. M.I. Admon. 21 Jan. 1679/80. He *m.* secondly Arethusa, 6th da. of George (BERKELEY), 1st EARL BERKELEY by Elizabeth, da. of John MASSINGBERD. He *d.* v. p. 12 Oct. 1694. Admon. as "Charles, Viscount Clifford" of Lonsborough, co. York, 23 Feb. 1694/5 to a creditor. His widow *d.* 11 and was *bur.* 17 Feb. 1742/3 at Cranford, Midx. Will pr. 1743].

II. 1698. 2. CHARLES (BOYLE), EARL OF BURLINGTON, &c. [E.], also EARL OF CORK, &c. [I.] grandson and h. being s. and h. of Charles, VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN [I.] and Lord CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH, by Jane his 1st wife, abovenamed, which Charles was s. and h. ap. of the last Earl. He was *b.* before 1674; was M.P. for Appleby, 1690-94; Governor of co. Cork, 1691; Lord of the Bedchamber; and on 12 Oct. 1694, *suc.* his Father in the Irish Viscounty and English Barony abovenamed and was sum. to Parl. 20 Nov. following as LORD CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH. Lord Treasurer [I.] 16 Nov. 1695, and 12 Sep. 1702; P.C. to William III and Queen Anne; Lord-Lieut. of the West Riding of co. York, 1699; Vice-Admiral of co. York, 1701; Commissioner to treat of the Scotch Union, 1702. He *m.* 26 Jan. 1687/8 Juliana, da. and h. of the Hon. Henry NOEL of North Luffenham, Rutland (2nd s. of Baptist, 2nd VISCOUNT CAMDEN) by Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Sir William WALE, Alderman of London. He *d.* at his house at Chiswick, Midx. 9 and was *bur.* 28 Feb. 1703/4 at Lonsborough. Will dat. 4, pr. 26 Feb. 1703/4. His widow, who was *b.* 19 and *bap.* 30 May 1672 at Wakerley, co. Northampton, and who was Mistress of the Robes to Queen Anne, *d.* in Pall Mall, Midx. 17 Oct. and was *bur.* 7 Nov. 1750 at Lonsborough. Admon. 17 Jan. 1750/1.

III. 1704, 3. RICHARD (BOYLE), EARL OF BURLINGTON, (1664) to LORD CLIFFORD (1628) and BARON CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH (1644) [E.], also EARL OF CORK, &c. [I.] only s. and h. *b.* 25 April and *bap.* 3 May 1694 at St. James Westm. In 1715, when of full age he was made Lord Treasurer [I.] P.C. [I.] Gov. of co. Cork, also Vice-Admiral of co. York, and Lord-Lieut. both of the East and West Riding. P.C. 1729. El. K.G. 18 May and inst. 18 June 1730. Capt. of the Gent. Pensioners 1731-33; Gov. of Greenwich Hospital; Constable of Knaresboro' Castle &c. He was well known as an amateur Architect^(c) and as the Patron of Gay and Pope, of Kent the Architect, &c., indeed so liberal were his expenses in buildings and restorations of the fine arts, that it is said they amounted to above £200,000, to raise which he had to sell land in Ireland, worth £9,000 a year. On 25 May 1737 his claim to the BARONY OF CLIFFORD, *cr.* by the writ

(a) He is probably the *only* instance of an eldest son of a Peer being sum. v.p. to the House of Lords in the *two* respective Kingdoms of England and Ireland. Such summonses in Ireland were rare, being only nine in all, extending from 1613 to 1736. See a list thereof in Vol. 1, p. 2, note "a."

(b) The writ was directed to him as "Charles Boyle de Lanesborough," and he sat as "Lord Boyle," but it was amended 10 Aug. following under a Royal Warrant, and he afterwards sat as "Lord Clifford." See "Courthope."

(c) The villa he erected at Chiswick, Midx., was a specimen. It was said of it that it was "too small to live in and too large to hang to a watch." The well-known portico at Burlington House, Piccadilly, is not supposed to have been his design, he being but 23 in 1718 when it was erected. He is represented as a mason going up a ladder in Hogarth's "Man of Taste" (where Pope is whitewashing Burlington House and bespattering the Duke of Chandos), and is again satirised, with his friends, in Hogarth's "Taste of the Town." The Earl was also a great collector of pictures.

(issued in error) of 17 Feb. 1628 to Henry Clifford, (afterwards Earl of Cumberland) was *allowed* to him as h. to his Great Grandmother (Countess of Burlington) da. and sole h. of the said Henry. He *m.* 21 March 1720/1, Dorothy, da. and coheir of William (SAVILE), MARQUESS OF HALIFAX, by Mary, da. of Daniel (FINCH), EARL OF WINCHILSEA: He *d.* s.p.m. at his house at Chiswick, 3 and was *bur.* 15 Dec. 1753 at Londesborough, when his Irish Peerages devolved on his cousin and h. male^(a) John (Boyle), Earl of Orrery [I.] See "CORK" Earldom of [I.] *cr.* 1620. As to the English Peerages, the *Earldom of Burlington* and the *Barony of Clifford of Lanesborough* became *extinct*, while the *Barony of Clifford* (*cr.* by the writ of 1628) devolved on his da. and sole heir. (See under that title). Will *pr.* 1753. His widow, who was *b.* 13 and *bap.* 24 Sep. 1699 at St. James Westm. and who was Lady of the Bedchamber to Caroline, the Queen Consort, *d.* 21 Sep. and was *bur.* 12 Oct. 1758 at Londesborough. Will *pr.* 1758.

IV. 1831. 1. LORD GEORGE AUGUSTUS HENRY CAVENDISH, 3d and

yst. s. of William (CAVENDISH), 4th DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, by Charlotte, *suo jure* BARONESS CLIFFORD [1628], da. and h. of Richard (BOYLE), EARL OF BURLINGTON abovenamed, was *b.* 21 March 1754; M.P. for Knaresborough 1775-80; for Derby 1780-97 and for Derbyshire (in nine Parls.) 1797-1831; col. of the Derbyshire Militia, 1783; LL.D. Cambridge, 2 July, 1811, and was, on 10 Sep. 1831, *cr.* BARON CAVENDISH OF KEIGHLEY, co. York and EARL OF BURLINGTON. He *m.* 27 Feb. 1782, at Trinity chapel, Conduit str., St. Geo. Han. sq., Elizabeth, only da. and h. of Charles (COMPTON), 7th EARL OF NORTHAMPTON, by Anne, da. of Charles (SOMERSET), DUKE OF BEAUFORT. He *d.* 4 May 1834. Will *pr.* June 1834. His widow, who was *b.* 25 June 1760, and who inherited the estate called Compton Place in Eastbourne, Sussex, *d.* there, 7 April 1835. Will *pr.* May 1835.

V. 1834. 2. WILLIAM (CAVENDISH), EARL OF BURLINGTON, &c.,

grandson and h., being *s.* and h. of William CAVENDISH, by Louisa, da. of Cornelius (O'CALLAGHAN) 1st BARON LISMORE [I.] which William was *s.* and h. ap. of the last Earl, but *d.* v.p. 14 Jany. 1812 aged 30, before his Father's elevation to the Peerage. He was *b.* 27 April 1808, and (some 24 years after he had *suc.* to the Earldom of Burlington) *suc.* his cousin, 18 Jany. 1858, as DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, &c. See "DEVONSHIRE" Dukedom of, *cr.* 1694.

BURNELL.

Barony by Writ. 1. EDWARD BURNELL, of Condovery, Holgate, Acton

Burnell, &c., co. Salop and of Little Risington, co. Glouc., *s.* and h. of Philip B. of the same by Maud, da. of Richard (FITZ ALAN), EARL OF ARUNDEL, *suc.* his Father (1293-94) 22 Ed. I being then aged 12, served in the Scotch wars, 1311-14; and was *sum.* to Parl. as a Baron (LORD BURNELL) from 19 Dec. (1311) 5 Ed. II. to 24 Oct. (1314) 8 Ed. II. He *m.* Olivia, da. of Hugh LE DESPENCER, who survived him. He *d.* s.p. 1315, when the Barony became *extinct*.

II. 1350. 1. NICHOLAS BURNELL, *formerly* HANDLO, 2d *s.* of John DE HANDLO by Maud, sister of Edward (BURNELL), LORD BURNELL, having *suc.* in 1348 to the manors of Holgate, Acton Burnell, &c., abovenamed, assumed the name of *Burnell*, and, having served in the wars with France, was *sum.* to Parl. as a Baron (LORD BURNELL) from 25 Nov. (1350) 24 Ed. III to 7 Jany. (1382/3) 6 Ric. II. He *d.* 19 Jany. 1382/3.

^(a) He inherited therewith only the creationfee of the Earldom of Cork; the estates of the Boyle family co. Waterford, comprising Lismore Castle, &c. (which belonged to the 1st Earl) going with the vast estates inherited from the Clifford family (Bolton Abbey and Londesborough co. York, &c.) and the acquired property at Chiswick, Midx; Burlington House, Piccadilly, &c., to Charlotte, *suo jure*, Baroness Clifford, (the da. and h. of the last Earl), who brought them to the family of Cavendish.

- III. 1383, 2. HUGH (BURNELL), LORD BURNELL,^(a) s. and h., aged 36(b) in 1383. Gov. of Bridgnorth Castle, 1386. Was one of the Lords who received the abdication of Richard II. in the Tower of London; Gov. of Montgomery Castle, &c., 1404. K.G. 1406. He was sum. to Parl. from 20 Aug. 1383 to 21 Oct. 1420. He *m.* firstly Philippa, da. of Michael (DE LA POLE), 2d EARL OF SUFFOLK, by Katharine, da. of Hugh (STAFFORD), EARL STAFFORD, by whom alone he had issue. He *m.* secondly in 1386, Joyce, apparently, *suo jure*, BARONESS BOTETOURT (see that title.) She *d. s.p.* 1 Jany. 1405/6, and was *bur.* at Hales, Salop. He *m.* thirdly, between 1407 and 1409, Joan, Dow. BARONESS FITZWALTER,^(c) da. of John (DEVEREUX), 1st LORD DEVEREUX by Margaret, da. of Sir John BARR. He *d. s.p.m.s.* 27 Nov. 1420, and was *bur.* at Hales Abbey afd, when the *Barony* fell into *abeyance* ^(d). Will dat. 2 Oct. 1417. His widow was one of the ladies for whom robes of the Order of the Garter were prepared, firstly in 1390 as "The Lady Fitzwalter," and secondly in 1409 (after her re-marriage), as the "Lady of Burnell."^(e)

The family of Ratcliffe, sometime [since 1485] Lords Fitz Walter and afterwards [1529] Earls of Essex, *assumed* (among other assumptions) the style of BARON BURNELL, in right of representing one of the coheirs^(d) of that Barony. See "Antiq. Repertory," III, 175. This assumption was apparently not continued by the heir gen. (*i.e.*, the h. to the Barony of Fitz Walter) after the death, *s.p.*, of the 5th Earl of Sussex in 1629.

BURNELL OF EAST WITTENHAM.

- Barony. I. EDMUND DUNCH, of Little Wittenham, Berks, s. and h. of Sir William D. of the same, by Mary, da. of Sir Henry CROMWELL (grandfather of the Protector Cromwell) was *b.* 1602, *suc.* his Father 22 Jany. 1611; M.P. for Wallingford, in 3 parls., 1627-53, and joining himself to the parliamentary party, signed the Protestation in 1641; took the covenant in 1647; was on the committee for levying fines on estates of "delinquents," and, in 1648, was a Protestor against any agreement with the King. In 1654 and 1655 was M.P. for Berks in the Protector's parl.; was Gov. of Wallingford Castle 1655, and is said to have been, 26 April 1658 (the *same* date hereafter mentioned) *cr.* a Baronet by the said Protector. By him, under patent,^(f) dat. 26 April 1658 (in which he is designed as "Edmund Dunch, Esquire,"^(g)) he was *cr.* BARON BURNELL OF EAST WITTENHAM, Berks,^(g) to him and the heirs

(a) There is proof of his sitting in the Rolls of Parl.

(b) "Dugdale" *sub* "Burnell."

(c) "Dugdale," *sub* "Fitzwalter."

(d) The coheirs were the three daughters of the last Baron's son and h. ap. Edward Burnell, who had *d. v.p.* before 1416, viz. (1) Joyce, aged 24, wife of Thomas Erdington, junior. She *d. s.p.* (2) Katharine, aged 14, who afterwards *m.* Sir John Ratcliffe, whose descendants styled themselves *Barons Burnell*. (3) Margaret, aged 11, wife of Edmund Hungerford, whose h. *m.* Edmund Dunch, *cr.* Baron Burnell of East Wittenham in 1658, by Cromwell, as mentioned in the text.

(e) Beltz's "Order of the Garter," pp. ccxix and ccxxij and p. 252, note 4.

(f) A facsimile of this most interesting patent is in Noble's "Cromwell" vol. i *frontispiece*. It is sealed with these arms, *viz.*, Quarterly, 1st and 4th, the cross of St. George; 2nd, the cross of St. Andrew; 3rd, the Irish harp—over all on an escutcheon of pretence *A lion rampant* [the arms of Cromwell] the whole representing the arms of the Commonwealth. In the border round the patent, among other devices, is, at the top, the same quarterly coat, but *without* the escutcheon; while, on the dexter side, are the arms of Cromwell, and, on the sinister side, a shield of 6 quarterings, *viz.* Cromwell and 5 others.

(g) In Banks' "Baronia Anglica" Vol. I, p. 145 (where the descent of Dunch from Burnell, thro' Hungerford, is fully set out) are some pertinent Remarks as to the "vested power in the Sovereign *de facto* to create honours" under the Act 11 Hen. VII, &c.

male of his body. In 1659 he was one of the Committee of Safety, earning thereby the favour of the King, and probably hoping for a renewal of his patent of Peerage^(a). He *m.* before 1639, Bridget, only da. and h. of Sir Anthony HUNGERFORD, of Down Ampney, co. Glouc. (who *d.* 1637), by Elizabeth, da. of Sir Thomas LUCY. The fortune of this lady was above £60,000, and she was h. gen. and lineal descendant of Edmund Hungerford, and Margaret (Burnell) his wife, granddaughter and coheir of Hugh, LORD BURNELL, and was consequently h. to a moiety of that Barony, which accounts for her husband's creation by that title. He was *bur.* 4 Aug. 1678, at Little Wittenham aisd., aged 76.

II. 1678. 2. HUNGERFORD DUNCH, who never assumed the style of a BARON, s. and h. *b.* 1639; M.P. for Wallingford at the Restoration; for Cricklade 1660. He was put down among the "Knights of the Royal Oak" intended to have been *cr.* in 1660, his estate being estimated (tho' his Father was alive) at £2000 a year. He *d.* in London, 9 and was *bur.* 13 Nov. 1680 at Little Wittenham. His widow (whose name and parentage are not known) was *bur.* there 26 March 1684.

III. 1680 3. EDMUND DUNCH, who, likewise, never assumed the style of a BARON, s. and h. *b.* 24 Dec. 1657 in Little Jernyn street, Westm. He joined heartily in the Revolution which deposed James II; was Master of the Household to Queen Anne (6 Oct. 1703) and to George I (9 Oct. 1714) M.P. for Cricklade, 1708-15; for Boroughbridge, 1715-21 and for Wallingford, 1722-27.

He was also a member of the well known "Kit Cat Club." He *m.* Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Col. Charles GODFREY, Master of the Jewel office, by Arabella, sister to John, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, da. of Sir Winston CHURCHILL. He *d.* s.p.m. 31 May 1719 and was *bur.* at Little Wittenham aisd., when the heirs male of the body^(b) of the patentee became *extinct*.^(c)

(a) In the case of the only other Hereditary Peerage conferred by the Protector, viz. that of Charles Howard, who by patent 20 July 1657 was *cr.* BARON GILSLAND and VISCOUNT HOWARD OF MORPETH, the fortunate Patentee was *cr.* 30 April 1661, by Charles II, not only a Baron and Viscount (as above) but even an Earl, as EARL OF CARLISLE. The Viscounty promised by the Protector to Bulstrode Whitlock appears to have gone no further than the signature, 21 Aug. 1658, to the Bill for the patent.

(b) Of his four daughters and coheirs (1) Catharine *d.* young and unm.; (2) Arabella *m.* Edward Thompson of Marsden, co. York, and was *bur.* 18 Oct. 1734 at Little Wittenham as was Arabella, her only child, on 28 Feb. following (3) Elizabeth, the 1st da. inherited Little Wittenham and *m.* in 1729 Sir George Oxenden, Bart. and had issue; (4) Harriot, the 2d da., *m.* 3 April 1735, Robert (Montagu) Duke of Manchester, and *d.* 25 Feb. 1755, leaving issue. The descendants of these two last mentioned ladies represent the moiety of the Barony of Burnell vested in Bridget Hungerford, wife of Edmund Dunch, *cr.* Baron Burnell of East Wittenham as above.

(c) Cromwell's "OTHER HOUSE" or "HOUSE OF LORDS," 1657-58.

The members of this House, each of whom was styled "Lord" (e.g., "Lord Barksstead," &c.), were nom. by the "Protector," and were to consist of, at most, but 70 persons. The first writ of summons to this body was dated 10 Dec. 1657. A copy of this is in Dugdale's "Usage of Arms" and in Noble's "House of Cromwell," together with a list of the said Lords. See also "The Genealogist," vol. i (N.S. 1884), pp. 55-58, where the copy is given of a writ of summons by Richard Cromwell, a year (all but a day) later, viz. 9 Dec. 1658, to "Bulstrode, Lord Whitelock," with some interesting remarks thereon. Cromwell's "Lords," alphabetically arranged (the numbers which probably refer to the rank held in that "House of Lords" being retained), seem to be as under:—

54. BARKSTEAD [Sir] John, "Lieut. of the Tower of London," who had been Knighted by the Protector 19 Jan. 1655/6. Originally a goldsmith in the Strand. One of the King's Judges who signed the death warrant. Col. in the Parl. army and one of the "Major Generals," for the Counties. High Steward of Colchester. M.P.

BURNHAM THORPE.

See "NELSON OF THE NILE AND OF BURNHAM THORPE, co. Norfolk," (*Nelson*) Barony, *cr.* 1798; Viscounty *cr.* 1801; both *cr.* 1805.

for Midx. 1656. He escaped to Germany at the Restoration, but was captured and was executed at Tyburn, 19 April 1662.

[*Belasyse*.—See "Fauconbergh, Lord."]

59. BERRY or BURY, James. One of the "*Major Generals*" for the Counties. Said to have been a woodmonger or clerk to some iron works. Col. in the Parl. Army; M.P. for co. Worc. and Hereford, 1656. He deserted the losing side in 1659, survived the Restoration, and is said to have become a gardener.

[*Boyle*, see "Broghill, Lord."]

18. BROGHILL, "Lord," *i.e.* Roger (Boyle) Baron Broghill [I.], who had been so *cr.* 1628. He was on 5 Sep. 1660, *cr.* Earl of Orrery [I.] See under that title.

* Burnell of East Wittenham, Edmund (Dunch), Baron, so *cr.* by the Protector (but *subsequently* to the writ of 1657) 26 April 1658. He *d.* Aug. 1678, aged 76. See *text*, p. 83.

[*Bury*, see "Berry."]

10. CASSILLIS, John (KENNEDY) Earl of [S.] He was the 6th Earl; *suc.* 1615; *d.* 1668. See under that title.

63. CLARKE, John, Col. in the Parl. Army. One of the Committee of Safety in 1659.

20. CLEYPOLLE [Sir] John, "Master of the horse to His Highness," whose son-in-law he was, having *m.* in 1646 Elizabeth Cromwell, his 2nd da., who *d.* 6 Aug. 1658, aged 29. He was Knighted and *cr.* a Baronet, 16 July 1657 by the Protector, being then of Norborough, co. Northampton. He was arrested on suspicion of treason in 1678, but soon released. He *d.* in London 26 June 1688.

61. COOPER, Thomas, Alderman and M.P. for Oxford, 1640; Col. in the Parl. Army. He survived the Restoration. The family was of South Weston, Oxon.

44. CREW, John. He was M.P. in many Parls., and was made by the Parl. Chairman to the Committee of Religion. He was one of the Council of State in 1659, but favoured the restoration, and was *cr.* 20 April 1661 Baron Crew of Stene. See under that title.

1. CROMWELL [The Lord] Richard (1st s. of the Protector), who was proclaimed Lord Protector 4 Sep. 1658, a government that lasted but 7 months and 28 days. He *d.* 12 July 1712, in his 86th year, leaving issue.

2. CROMWELL [The Lord] Henry, 2d and yst. s. of the Protector. He was "Lord Deputy of Ireland." He *d.* 23 March 1673/4 in his 47th year, leaving issue.

22. DESBOROUGH, John, "One of the Generals of the Fleet," and one of the "*Major Generals*" for the counties. He was br.-in-law to the Protector, having *m.* Jane Cromwell, his sister, by whom he had numerous issue. He was living on the continent, April 1686.

[*Dunch*.—See "Burnell of East Wittenham," Baron.]

16. EURE, George (Eure) Baron. He *suc.* to that Peerage 1652; *d.* 1672. See under that title.

12. FAUCONBERGH, "Lord," *i.e.* Thomas (Belasyse), Viscount and Baron, Fauconbergh son-in-law to the Protector. He *suc.* his grandfather in the Peerage in 1652. The Viscounty, having been *cr.* since 4 Jan'y. 1641/2 (*i.e.* in 1643) was not acknowledged, being void by the Act of Parl. 4 Feb. 1651. Subsequently, in 1689, he was *cr.* Earl of Fauconbergh. See under that title.

[FIENNES, see "Say and Sele, Lord Viscount."]

3. FIENNES, Nathaniel, first of the "Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal;" and as such, bore the great seal at the Investiture of "the Lord Protector," on 27 June 1657. Col. in the Army; P.C. and Speaker of the "Upper House." He was 2d s. of William, 1st Viscount Saye and Sele, and was Father of William, the 3d Viscount. He *d.* 16 Dec. 1669, at Newton Toney, Wilts.

35. FIENNES, John, "Esq." Col. in the Army. He was next br. to the above, and was Father of Laurence, the 5th Viscount Saye and Sele. He *d.* before 1710.

6. FLEETWOOD, Charles, son-in-law to the Protector, having *m.*, about 1652, Bridget Ireton, widow, his first da. He was Lieut.-Gen. of the Army, and one of the "*Major Generals*" for the counties. He *d.* 4 Oct. 1692, aged 74, and was *bur.* at

BURNTISLAND.

Barony for 1. SIR JAMES WEMYSS of Caskberry, co. Fife, s. and h.
 Life [S.] of Gen. Sir James W. of the same, having m. Margaret only surv.
 child and h. presumptive of David (WEMYSS), EARL OF WEMYSS [S.]
 I. 1672 had a charter of the Castle of Burntisland, 3 March 1669 and, on 15
 to April 1672 was *cr.* LORD BURNTISLAND [S.] for his life. In
 1685. June 1679 his wife, by the death of her father, became *suo jure*
 COUNTESS OF WEMYSS [S.] He *d.* 1685 leaving issue, but his life
Peerage became, of course, *extinct*. The Countess, his widow, m. 11
 April 1700, George (MACKENZIE), EARL OF CROMARTY [S.] (who *d.* 17

Bunhill fields. See some corrections by Col. Chester of the account of him in Noble's "Cromwell" in "N. and Q." 4th series. Vol. ii, p. 600.

55. FLEETWOOD [Sir] George, who had been knighted by the Protector, probably in 1656. He was br. of the above. Was one of the King's Judges, signing the death warrant; M.P. for Bucks, Col. in the Parl. Army, and one of the "*Major Generals*" for the counties. Feigning repentance, his life was spared, and he emigrated to New England, where he openly boasted of his past "good deeds."

37. GERARD, Sir Gilbert, Bart., who had been so *cr.* 13 April 1620. He was M.P. for Midx. in many Parls., *temp.* Jac. I and Car. I; was Paymaster to the Parl. Army, &c., but was in 1659 one of the Committee of Safety. His will dat. 11 June 1668, was pr. 2 March 1669-70.

25. GLYNNE, John, "Chief Justice in the Upper Bench," 1655-58, as also to the succeeding Government, 1658-60. Afterwards (1660) King's Serjeant. He *d.* 15 Nov. 1666. Of him Hudibras writes:

"Was not the King by proclamation,
 Declared a rebel o'er all the nation?
 Did not the learned Glynne and Maynard
 To make good subjects, traitors strain hard?"

60. GOFFE, William, "Major-Gen. of the Foot." Was one of the King's Judges who signed the death sentence, and one of the "*Major Generals*" for the counties. He escaped at the Restoration with his father-in-law "*Lord Whalley*" [No. 42], to North America, where he lived nearly 40 years.

46. HAMPDEN, Richard. He was s. and h. of John Hampden called "the Patriot," whom he *suc.* 18 June 1643; M.P. for Bucks, 1656, and subsequently during the reign of Charles II, &c. He was *bur.* at Great Hampden, Bucks, 2 Jan'y. 1695/6, leaving issue.

38. HESILRIGGE, Sir Arthur, Bart., who, in 1629, had *suc.* his Father in that dignity. He was an Officer in the Parl. Army, and sat in the High Court of Justice for the trial of the King, but did not sign the death warrant. He was on the Committee of Safety in 1659, but was imprisoned in the Tower of London, in 1660, and *d.* there.

57. HEWSON [Sir] John, who had been knighted 5 Dec. 1657 by the Protector. Originally a cobbler, he became a Col. in the Parl. army, and was one of the King's Judges that signed his death warrant. He escaped to Amsterdam, where he died in 1662.

36. HOBART, Sir John, Bart., who, in 1647, had *suc.* his uncle in that dignity; M.P. for Norfolk, 1654. He m. for his first wife Mary, widow of Col. Robert Hammond, "the King's Gaoler," da. of John Hampden, "the Patriot." After the Restoration he entertained Charles II at his house at Blickling, co. Norfolk.

47. HONYWOOD, Sir Thomas. Was of Markshall, Essex. Was named in the commission to try the King, but did not sit. Col. in the Parl. army at Worcester; M.P. for Essex, 1654 and 1656. He *d.* 26 May 1666, in his 80th year, leaving issue.

13. HOWARD, "Lord Viscount," *i.e.* Charles Howard, of Naworth Castle, Cumberland, who, on 20 July 1657, had been *cr.* by the Protector, *Viscount Howard of Morpeth*, &c. This Peerage (together with the EARLDOM OF CARLISLE) was, 30 April 1661, re-conferred on him by the King. See under that title.

49. INGOLDSBY, Richard. He was 2d s. of Sir Richard I. of Lenthenborough, Bucks, by Elizabeth, da. of Sir Oliver Cromwell, of Hinchinbrooke; M.P. for Bucks, &c. He signed the warrant for the King's execution, but was pardoned and was even *cr.* K.B. by Charles II in 1661. He was *bur.* 16 Sep. 1685 at Hartwell, Bucks.

BURNSTILLAND

BURNSTILLAND

Barony for A Sir James Warras of Castlebury on the 2 and 3
 Life (S) of Sir James W. of the same, having no issue only son
 and a representative of Lady Warras, Earl of Warras (S)
 and a daughter of the Earl of Warras, Earl of Warras (S)
 April 1673 was Sir JOHN BURNSTILLAND (S) for his life in
 June 1673 his wife by the death of his father, became one of
 Countess of Warras (S). He d. 1685 having issue, but his life
 Average income of course, estate. The Countess, his widow, at 11
 April 1700, George (Marquess), Earl of Cornwall (S) (who d. 17

Burnhill fields. See some correspondence by Col. Chamberlain of the account of him in Noble's
 "Gleanings" in "N. and Q." 4th series, Vol. II, p. 380.
 66. Fitzwilliam (S) George, who had been knighted by the Protector, probably
 in 1653. He was for the above. Was one of the King's judges, signing the death
 warrant; M.P. for Bucks, Col. of the Foot Army, and one of the "Major Generals"
 for the campaign. Refusing repentance, he was executed, and his signature to
 New England, where he is greatly honored by the name "good George".
 67. General Sir Gilbert Burnet, who had been at 12 April 1680. He was M.P.
 for Bucks in 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 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2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 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2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 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3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3628, 3629, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3633, 3634, 3635,

Aug. 1714) and *d.* 1705. See fuller account under "WEMYSS" Earldom of [S.], *cr.* 1633.

48. JOHNSTON "Laird of Warreston" [Sir] Archibald, who was knighted by the Protector. Was one of the bitterest enemies to Charles I; one of the Commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge, &c. He was executed at Edinburgh, 24 Jan'y. 1661/2.

34. JONES, Philip, "Comptroller of His Highness' Household," and Col. in the Army. He was of Breconshire; M.P. for that co. in 1653, P.C., &c. He is said to be ancestor to the well-known clergyman, William Jones, of Neyland, in Suffolk.

52. JONES, John, "Esq.," Col. in the Army. He was second husband of Catharine Whitstone, widow, sister of the Protector, and, being one of the *Regicides*, was executed 17 Oct. 1660. See "Top and Gen" III, 160.

[Kennedy, see "Cassillis, Earl of" [S.]]

5. LAURENCE, Henry, "President of the Privy Council." He was of Sherdington, co. Glouc.

26. LENTHALL, William, "Master of the Rolls in Chancery." He had been Speaker of the House of Commons, 1640-53; and was, 1659-60, Keeper of the Great Seal to the Parl. He received the Royal pardon, and *d.* 3 Sep. 1662, at Burford, Oxon.

14. LISLE, "LORD VISCOUNT," *i.e.*, Philip Sydney, styled Viscount Lisle, being s. and h. ap. of Robert, Earl of Leicester, whom, in 1677, he *suc.* in that Earldom. See under that title.

4. LISLE, John, one of the "Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal." He was President of the High Court of Justice, &c., in which many unfortunate Royalists were condemned. He was assassinated at Lausanne 11 Aug. 1664. His widow, the well-known "Lady Alice Lisle," was executed (by Judge Jeffreys' sentence) in 1685.

45. LOCKHART [Sir] William, who was knighted by the Protector, 10 Dec. 1656. He had *m.* Robina, da. of John Sewster, of Wistow, co. Huntingdon, by Anne Cromwell, sister of the Protector, who appointed him ambassador to France, Keeper of the Signet of Scotland, &c. He made submission at the Restoration, tho' too late to retain his appointments, but was again made Ambassador in 1672. He *d.* 20 March 1675/6, leaving issue.

8. MANCHESTER, Edward (Montagu), Earl of. He had *suc.* to that Peerage, 1642, and *d.* 1671. See under that title.

24. MONCK, George, "Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of Scotland." For his great service towards the "Restoration" he was *cr.* by the King, 7 July 1660, DUKE OF ALBEMARLE, &c. See under that title.

[Montagu, see "Manchester, Earl of."]

23. MONTAGU, Edward, "One of the Generals of the Fleet and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury." He went over with the Fleet to Charles II at the Restoration, by whom he was *cr.* Earl of Sandwich in 1660. See under that title.

[Morpeth, Viscount Howard of, see "Howard," Lord Viscount.]

9. MULGRAVE, Edmund (Sheffield), Earl of. He was the 2d Earl; *suc.* 1646; *d.* 24 Aug. 1658. See under that title.

41. ONSLOW, Sir Richard, who had been knighted by James I, on 2 June 1624. Was of Cranley, Surrey. He was one of the Committee to urge Cromwell, in 1657, to assume the title of King. He, however, assisted in the Restoration. He *d.* 19 May 1664, in his 63rd year, being Father of Sir Arthur Onslow, Bart., ancestor of the Earls Onslow.

50. PACK [Sir] Christopher, Alderman of London, who had been knighted, when Lord Mayor, 23 Sep. 1655, by the Protector. He was of Cotes, co. Leic., and was living at the Restoration.

15. PICKERING, Sir Gilbert, "Chamberlain of His Highness' Household." He was *b.* 1613; is said to have been *cr.* a Bart. [S.] by James I; M.P. for Northamptonshire 1640, and again 1653, 1654, and 1656. Was one of the King's Judges, but sat only two days; obtained (probably by the influence of the Earl of Sandwich, his br.-in-law) a partial indemnity at the Restoration. He *d.* 1668 at Titchmarsh, co. Northampton.

19. PIERREFONT, William. He was 2d s. of Robert, 1st Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull, and was ancestor of the 3d and succeeding Earls, as also of the Dukes of Kingston. He was nick-named "Wise William," and *d.* 1679, aged 71.

43. POPHAM, Alexander, "Esq.," was of Littlecote, Wilts, being s. and h. of Sir Francis P. of the same. He was a Col. in the Parl. army; M.P. in many Parls. He

i.e. "EARL OF ISLA AND BURNTIZLAND," [S.,] see "MELFORT," (*Drummond*) Dukedom of [S.] *cr.* 17 April 1692 by James II when in France. See vol. i, p. 59 note "b," under "JACOBITE PEERAGES."

promoted the Restoration and was high in favour with the King, whom he entertained at Littlecote. He was *bur.* at Chilton Foliot, 8 Dec. 1669, leaving issue.

53. PRIDE [Sir] Thomas, who had been knighted 17 Jan. 1655/6, by the Protector. He was one of those who signed the King's death warrant. He is said to have been a drayman, but was a soldier of note in the Parl. army, and is famous for having overruled the House of Parl. by the Army, when he administered "Pride's Purge" to them. He *d.* at Nonsuch, s.p.m., 23 Oct. 1658.

[*Rich.*, see "Warwick, Earl of."]

62. ROBERTS, Sir William. He was of Neasden in Willesden, Midx., *b.* 1605. Knighted at Greenwich, 18 May 1624. Was one of the Commissioners to try Charles I; M.P. for Midx. 1654 and 1656. He *d.* Sep. 1662, and was *bur.* at Willesden. His s. and h. ap. was *cr.* a Baronet, v.p., 3 Nov. 1661, which dignity became extinct in 1700.

33. ROUSE, Francis, "Esq." Born at Halton, in Cornwall; M.P. for Truro, &c., *temp.* Car. I, being great in his outcry against an established church, &c.; M.P. for Devon, 1656, and, for a month, Speaker, P.C., &c. He was made Provost of Eton College. He *d.* 7 Jan. 1658/9, and was *bur.* "as a Baron" in Eton Chapel.

39. RUSSELL, Sir Francis, Bart., s. and h. of Sir William R., Bart., of Chippenham, co. Cambridge, *suc.* his Father in Feb. 1653/4, having been M.P. for Cambridgeshire, and one of the sequestrators of the estates of the delinquent loyalists and a Col. in the Parl. army. He was *bur.* at Chippenham, 30 April 1654, leaving issue, of whom his eldest son (Sir John) *m.* Francis Cromwell, da. of the Protector.

27. ST. JOHN, Oliver, "Chief Justice of the Common Pleas" (Oct. 1648). He was pardoned at the Restoration, and *d.* 31 Dec. 1673, aged 75.

11. SAY AND SELE, William (Fiennes), Viscount. He *suc.* to that title, as a Barony, 1613, and was *cr.* a Viscount, 1624. He *d.* 14 April 1662. See under that title. [*Sheffield.* see "Mulgrave, Earl of."]

31. SKIPPON, Philip, one of the "Major Generals" for the Counties. He is said to have been a waggoner; President of the Council of War under Essex; P.C. to the Protector Oliver and to his son, whom he deserted. He *d.* (just about the time of the Restoration) shortly before 1 July 1661. He was father of Sir Philip Skippon, knighted 1674.

28. STEELE, William, "Chancellor of Ireland," so appointed 26 Aug. 1656. He had previously (1654) been Chief Baron of the Exchequer in England. He was pardoned at the Restoration, which he not long survived, dying in Dublin. His grandson was the well-known essay-writer, Sir Richard Steele.

40. STRICKLAND, Sir William, Bart., who had been so *cr.* by the King, 30 July 1641. M.P. for East Riding, 1654 and 1656. He *d.* 1673.

32. STRICKLAND, Walter, who appears to have been br. to the above Sir William. He was agent at Holland during the Protectorate. Was a member of the Committee of Safety in 1659.

30. SYDENHAM, William, "One of the Commissioners of the Treasury;" Col. in the Army, &c. He was P.C. both to the Protector, and to his son, but joined the Committee of Safety. He was dismissed from Parl. in 1660, having been M.P. for Dorsetshire.

[*Sydney*, see "Lisle, Viscount."]

58. THOMAS, Edward. He was of an ancient family in co. Glamorgan.

51. TICHBORNE [Sir] Robert, who had been Knighted by the Protector 15 Dec. 1656, when Lord Mayor of London. He bore "the sword of the city of London" at the Protector's Investiture 27 June 1657. He had presented a petition from the Council of London for the trial of Charles I; was one of his Judges and signed his death warrant. He recanted at the Restoration, thereby saving his life, but *d.* a Prisoner in the Tower of London.

56. TOMLINSON [Sir] Matthew, who was Knighted by the Lord Deputy (Henry Cromwell) of Ireland. He was Col. of Horse in the Parl. Army. Tho' one of the King's Judges he did not sit, but guarded His Majesty during his trial and on the scaffold. By becoming a witness against several of the accused he was pardoned at the Restoration.

BURREN.

i.e. "BARON BURREN, co. Clare" [L.] (*O'Brien*) see "INCHQUIN" Earldom of [L.], *cr.* 1654; *ex.* 1855.

7. WARWICK, Robert (Rich), EARL OF. He *suc.* to the Peerage, 1619. He bore "the Sword of the Commonwealth" at the investiture of 27 June 1657. He, however, refused to sit in Oliver's "House of Lords with Pride and Hewson, one of whom had been a drayman and the other a cobbler." He *d.* 18 April 1658. See under that title.

42. WHALLEY, Edward, "Lieut.-Gen. of the Horse," and one of the "*Major Generals*" for the counties. He was 2nd s. of Richard W. of Screveton, Notts, by Frances, da. of Sir Henry Cromwell, and aunt of the Protector. Originally a merchant, he distinguished himself as a Soldier in behalf of the Parl. He was one of the King's Judges and signed the death warrant; M.P. for Notts, 1654 and 1656. He escaped to America after the Restoration, with his son-in-law Col. Goffe, and *d.* in concealment at Hadley, near Newhaven, shortly before 1679, leaving issue.

17. WHARTON, Philip (Wharton) BARON. He *suc.* to the Peerage 26 March 1625; *d.* 6 Feb. 1696. See under that title.

21. WHITELOCKE [Sir] Bulstrode, who had been knighted, at least as early as 1655, by the Protector. He was Commissioner of the Treasury and sometime one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal. In Aug. 1658 he was *promised a Viscounty* by the Protector. (See, *ante*, p. 84, note "k," *circa. initium*) He is the well-known author of "Whitelocke's Memorials." He *d.* 28 Jan'y. 1676 aged 71.

29. WOLSELEY, Sir Charles, Bart. He *suc.* his Father in that dignity 21 Sep. 1646. Was M.P. for Stafford 1654 and 1656; and one of the "*Major Generals*," for the counties: P.C. to the Protector and to his son. He *d.* 2 Oct. 1714 in his 85th year and was *bur.* at Colwich, co. Stafford, leaving issue.

Of the above "Lords" as to those numbered 1 to 63 some account will be found in Noble's "House of Cromwell," where there is this note, "Besides the above 61 Lords [ending with Lord Cooper] of the *other House*, we have 2 more gentlemen given as called to sit in this assembly [*viz.* Sir W. Roberts and J. Clarke] but if so, it must be after the year 1657."

To the above (63) must be added Edmund Dunch whose patent, as Baron Burnell, 26 April 1658, would, presumably, entitle him to a place therein.

Out of these Lords, seven (Eure, Fauconberg, Manchester, Mulgrave, Saye and Sele, Warwick, and Wharton) were actual Peers [E.] and, as such, entitled to a seat in the (regularly constituted) House of Lords [E.] Two more were Peers not so entitled, *viz.* Cassillis [S.] and Broghill [L.] With a few exceptions (notably Hewson, Pride and Berry) most of the others were persons of good position, many having the advantage of being connected with the dominant House of Cromwell.

Of the 13 "Governors or MAJOR-GENERALS of the Commonwealth" for the inspection of every county, &c. (many having several counties allotted to them) no less than 9 (of these most important officers) are among these Lords, the other 4 being, in the *alphabetical* list of them hereunder given, marked with an asterisk *.

"Barkstead, Colonel" [*The Lord Barkstead*] for Midx. and city of Westminster.

"Berry (or Bury), Colonel" [*The Lord Berry*], for Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, and North Wales.

*"Butler, Major" for Northamptonshire, Beds, and Rutland.

"Desborough, Colonel" [*The Lord Desborough*] for Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.

"Fleetwood, Lieut.-General" [*The Lord Charles Fleetwood*] with his deputy Major Haynes, for Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire.

"Fleetwood, Lieut.-General" [*The Lord George Fleetwood*] for Oxon, Bucks, and Herts.

"Goffe, Colonel" [*The Lord Goffe*] for Sussex, Hants, and Berks.

*"Harrison, Major General" for South Wales.

*"Kelsey, Colonel," for Kent and Surrey.

*"Lambert, Major General" for Yorkshire, Durham, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Northumberland.

"Skippon, Major General" [*The Lord Skippon*] for the city of London.

"Whalley, Commissary General" [*The Lord Whalley*] for Lincolnshire, Notts, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, and Leicestershire.

"Wolseley, Colonel" [*The Lord Wolseley*] for Cheshire, Lancashire and Staffordshire.

BURTON (of Burton).

Barony.

1. THE HON. HENRY PAGET, s. and h. ap. of William LORD PAGET, was, v.p., *cr.* 1 Jan'y. 1711/2^(a) BARON BURTON of Burton, co. Stafford, being one of the 12 Peers *cr.* in 5 days to secure a majority in the House of Lords. He *suc.* his Father in the BARONY OF PAGET next year, and in the year following was *cr.* EARL OF UXBRIDGE. With this Earldom the Barony of Burton was united till both became extinct in 1769 by the death of the 2nd Earl. See fuller account under "Uxbridge" Earldom of, *cr.* 1714 : *ex.* 1769.

BURTON (in Ireland.)

i.e. "BARON PERCEVAL OF BURTON, co. Cork," [I.], (*Perceval*), *cr.* 1715. See "EGMONT," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1733.

BURTON (co. Lincoln.)

See "MONSON OF BURTON, co. Lincoln" (*Monson*), Barony, *cr.* 1728.

See "OXENBRIDGE OF BURTON, co. Lincoln," (*Monson*) Viscounty, *cr.* 1886.

BURTON OF RANGEMORE AND BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

Barony.

1. SIR MICHAEL ARTHUR BASS, Bart., was, on 13 Aug. 1886, *cr.* BARON BURTON OF RANGEMORE AND OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT, both in co. Stafford. He was s. and h. of Michael Thomas Bass, of Rangemore aisd. (many years M.P. for Derby and Head of the Brewery^(b) at Burton-upon-Trent) by Eliza Jane, da. of Major Samuel ARDEN, of Longcroft's Hall, co. Stafford. He was b. 12 Nov. 1837 at Burton-on-Trent ; ed. at Harrow and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge ; B.A., 1859 ; M.A. 1863. He was M.P. for Stafford, 1865-68 ; for East Staffordshire, 1868-85, and for the Burton division of co. Stafford, 1885-86. He was, v.p. *cr.* a Baronet 17 May 1882, with a spec. rem., failing heirs male of his body, to his br. Hamar Alfred Bass. He *suc.* his Father (who *d.* aged 84) 29 April 1884 ; Lieut.-Col. 5th Stafford Volunteers ; Director of the extensive Brewery Company of "Bass and Co." Raised to the Peerage in 1886 as above. He *m.* 28 Oct. 1869, Harriet Georgiana, da. of Edward THORNWILL, of Dove Cliff, co. Stafford.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 2,283 acres, valued at £17,317 a year. *Principal Residences.*—Rangemore, near Burton-on-Trent ; Glen Quoich, co. Inverness, and Chesterfield House, Mayfair, Midx.

BURTON PYNSENT.

i.e. "VISCOUNT PITT OF BURTON PYNSENT, co. Somerset," (*Pitt*) see "CHATHAM," Earldom of, *cr.* 1766 ; *ex.* 1835.

(a) "Horâ octavâ ante meridiem ejusdem diei." See vol. i. p. 269 note "d" for an account of this proceeding.

(b) Founded in 1777 by William Bass, who *d.* 1787, aged 69, and was *suc.* by his s. Michael Thomas Bass, who *d.* 1827, aged 66, being grandfather of Lord Burton.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

See "JERMYN OF ST. EDMUNDS BURY, co. Suffolk" (*Jermyn*), Barony, cr. 1643; ex. 1708.

BURY (co. Lancaster).

i.e. "VISCOUNT Bury, co. LANCASTER" (*Keppel*), see "ALBEMARLE," Earldom, cr. 1697.

BUTE (county of).

Earldom. [S.] 1. SIR JAMES STUART, Bart. [S.] was, on 14 April 1703, cr. EARL OF BUTE, VISCOUNT OF KINGARTIL, LORD

I. 1703. MOUNT STUART, CUMRA AND INCHMARNOCK [S.] to him and his heirs male whatsoever. He was s. and h. of Sir Dugald Stuart, Bart. [S.] of Bute^(a), by Elizabeth, da. of Sir Thomas RUTHVEN of Dunglass. He suc. his Father in 1672 being then very young. In 1681 he was active as Col. of the Militia in quieting Argyllshire, then in confusion thro' the rebellion of its Earl. He was Sheriff of Tarbet, 1684; Sheriff of Argyllshire, 1685; admitted an Advocate, 1685. He concurred with the Revolution, was M.P. for co. Bute 1685-93; P.C. to Queen Anne; and, being one of the Commissioners to treat of the Union [S.] in 1702 (which did not then take effect) was raised to the Peerage as above. He afterwards, however, opposed that measure and absented himself from Parl. when it was carried. He m. firstly, Agnes 1st da. of (the learned) Sir George MACKENZIE of Rosehaugh, King's Advocate, by his 1st wife Elizabeth, da. of John DICKSON of Hartree, a Lord of Session. She, who was b. 2 Jany. 1663, was living 1690. He m. secondly Christian, da. and coheir of William DUNDAS of Kincavel, Advocate. He d. at Bath, co. Somerset, 4 June 1710 and was bur. at Rothesay, M.I. His widow d. at Edinburgh 25 May 1740 and was bur. the 30th in the Carmelite monastery at Queensferry.

II. 1710. 2. JAMES (STUART), EARL OF BUTE, &c. [S.] s. and h. by first wife. On the death of his maternal uncle George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, he, after great litigation, suc. to and retained possession of the extensive estates of his maternal Grandfather. He was a Lord of the Bedchamber. Lord-Lieut. of co. Bute. REP. PEER [S.], 1715 till his death. He m. Anne, da. of Archibald CAMPBELL, 1st DUKE OF ARGYLL [S.] by Lady Elizabeth TOLLEMACHE, da. of Elizabeth, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF DYSART [S.] He d. in London 28 Jany. 1723 aged 33 and was bur. at Rothesay. Will dat. 5 Jany. and pr. 2 May 1723. His widow m. 19 Sep. 1731 Alexander FRASER of Strichen, co. Aberdeen, a Lord of Session. She d. at Strichen 9 Oct. 1736.

III. 1723. 3. JOHN (STUART), EARL OF BUTE, &c. [S.], s. and h.^(b) b. 25 May 1713, in Parl. sq. Edinburgh. REP. PEER [S.], 14 April 1737 to 1741, and, again, 1761 to 1780; Lord of the Bedchamber to Frederick, Prince of Wales, 1750-51; Groom of the Stole to George, Prince of Wales, 1756-60, and again to him when King, 1760-61; El. K.T. 10 July and inv. 15 Aug. 1738, at Holyrood House; one of the Princ. Secs. of State, 13 Apr. 1761 to 29 May 1762; Ranger of Richmond Park, 1761; El. K.G. 27 May, and inst. 22 Sep. 1762, resigning the Order of the Thistle previously.^(c) First Lord of the Treasury and Prime

(a) This Dugald was s. and h. of James Stuart of Ardmoleish in Bute who was cr. a Baronet [S.] 28 March 1627, being a great sufferer for his loyalty to his King and who d. in 1662. His ancestor John Stuart was an illegit. s. of Robert II of Scotland, who, about 1385, erected the islands of Bute, Arane and Cumbræ into a county conferring on him the office of *Hereditary* Sheriff thereof.

(b) His yr. br., the Rt. Hon. James STUART-MACKENZIE, Lord Privy Seal [S.], suc. to the Mackenzie estates, and d. s.p. 6 April 1800, in his 82nd year.

(c) See vol. i, p. 11, note "b" for an account of such Knights of the Thistle (12 in number, exclusive of the Blood Royal) as have been elected to the Garter.

Minister, 28 May 1762 to 15 April 1763, when he finally retired from public life.^(a) He was a great patron of literature and the fine arts, and was himself a distinguished botanist. In 1763 he purchased the estate of Luton Hoo, Beds, enlarging the park to 1200 acres and commencing to rebuild the mansion with great magnificence after a design of the architect Adam. He was President of the Soc. of Antiquaries [S.] 1780; Chancellor of the Marischal Coll., Aberdeen; Hon. Fellow of the Coll. of Physicians at Edinburgh, &c.^(b) He *m.* 24 Aug. 1736, Mary, only da. of Edward WORTLEY-MONTAGU, of Wortley, co. York, by Mary,^(c) da. of Evelyn (PIERREPONT), 1st DUKE OF KINGSTON. He *d.* in London 10 March 1792, in his 79th year. His widow, who was *b.* at Pera, during her Father's Embassy to Constantinople, Feb. 1718, *suc.* on the death in Feb. 1761, of her said Father to his extensive estates in Yorkshire and Cornwall, her only br. Edward (who *d.* s.p. 1776) having been disinherited for his eccentricity. On 3 April 1761 she was *cr.* BARONESS MOUNT STUART OF WORTLEY, co. York, with rem. of that Barony to the heirs male of her body by her then husband. She *d.* at Isleworth, Midx., 6 Nov. 1794, in her 77th year.

IV, 1792. 4 and 1. JOHN (STUART), EARL OF BUTE, &c. [S.] s. and h.^(d) *b.* 30 June 1744 at Mount Stuart; M.P. for Bosiney, 1766-76 Lord Marquessate. Lieut. of co. Glamorgan, 1772-93, and again 1794-1814 Having *m.* 1 Nov. 1766 at St. John's Chapel, St. Geo. Han. sq., Charlotte Jane, 1st da. and coheir (eventually sole h.) of Herbert (HICKMAN-WINDSOR), VISCOUNT WINDSOR [I.] and BARON MOUNTJOY, by Alice, da. (whose issue became heir) to Sir John CLAVERING, Bart., he, by this alliance, acquired the valuable estates near Cardiff and elsewhere in South Wales, which had descended to his wife thro' the family of Herbert, Earls of Pembroke, and, in consequence, was *cr.* v.p. 20 May 1766, BARON CARDIFF OF CARDIFF CASTLE. Col. Glam. Militia, 1778; P.C. 1779; Envoy to Turin, 1779-83; AMBASSADOR to Spain, March to Dec. 1783 (being then styled^(e) VISCOUNT MOUNT-STUART), and again (as Earl of Bute) 1795-96, having, on 10 March 1792, *suc.* his Father in the Scotch Earldom; Lord Lieut. of co. Bute, 1794. On 13 Nov. 1794 he *suc.* his mother as BARON MOUNT-STUART OF WORTLEY, and on 21 March 1796, he was *cr.* VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY of the Isle of Wight, EARL OF WINDSOR and MARQUESS OF THE COUNTY OF BUTE. Councillor of State [S.] to the Prince of Wales, 1806; F.R.S., 1799, &c. His first wife, who was *b.* 7 May 1746, *d.* 28 Jan. 1800 in Hill st., St. Geo. Han. sq. Admon. Feb. 1801. He *m.* secondly 17 Sep. 1800, Frances, 2d da. and coheir of Thomas COURTS of the Strand, Midx., Banker, by his 1st wife. The Marquess *d.* at Geneva 16 Nov. 1814.^(f) His widow *d.* 12 Nov. 1832.

(a) His influence with the Dow. Princess of Wales was supposed by the mob to control unduly and in a wrong direction the young King, so that his short Ministry was, consequently, an unpopular one. A jack-boot [bute] and a petticoat were burned (as emblems of the two) at some of the riotous meetings.

(b) He had, under the act of 1747 abolishing heritable jurisdictions, an annuity of £2136 for the Sheriffship and Regality of Bute.

(c) The well-known Lady Mary Wortley-Montagu, who, after a residence of 22 years on the Continent, *d.* in England 21 Aug. 1762, aged 73.

(d) His next br. James Archibald, who on the death of his Mother in 1794, had inherited the estates of the Wortley family, took that name in 1795 after his patronymic of Stuart. He *suc.* on the death of his uncle, Rt. Hon. James Stuart-Mackenzie, in 1800 (see *ante*, note "b") to the estates of the Mackenzie family, which, (after a long dispute between him and the Marquess, his nephew) were confirmed to him by the House of Lords 4 March 1803 whereupon he assumed the additional name of Mackenzie. His s. and h. was in 1826 *cr.* BARON WHARNCLIFFE.

Another br. Sir Charles Stuart, K.B., was father of Charles Stuart, *cr.* in 1828 BARON STUART DE ROTHESAY (*cr.* 1845) whilst the yst. br. William Stuart, was ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH, 1800 to 1822.

(e) His more correct style would apparently have been "Lord Mountstuart" or "Viscount Kingarth." See vol. i, p. 316, note "b" for some remarks on the custom generally prevailing in Courtesy titles.

(f) He was also one of the Auditors of the Imprest, on the abolition of which office in 1782, he received £7000 a year for his life.

[JOHN STUART, *styled* VISCOUNT MOUNT-STUART^(a), s. and h. ap., by 1st wife, *b.* 25 Sep. 1767. M.P. for Cardiff, 1790-94; Lord-Lieut. of co. Glamorgan, 1793-94, and Col. of the Glam. Militia. He *m.* 12 Oct. 1792, at Dumfries House, Elizabeth Penelope, only surv. da. of Patrick (MACKDOWALL-CRITCHTON), EARL OF DUMFRIES [S.] by Margaret, da. of Ronald CRAUFORD of Restalrig, co. Edinburgh. He *d.* v.p. 22 Jan. 1794 in his 27th year at Bassingbourn Hall and was *bur.* at Stanton Rivers, Essex. His widow, who was *b.* 25 Nov. 1772 at Dumfries House, *d.* v.p. 25 July 1797 at Southampton in her 25th year and was *bur.* 16 Aug. at Cumnock].

Marquessate. }

II.

Earldom [S.] }

V.

1814.

2 and 5. JOHN (CRITCHTON-STUART), MARQUESS OF BUTE, &c.; also EARL OF DUMFRIES, EARL OF BUTE, &c. [S.] grandson and h. being s. and h. of JOHN STUART, *styled* VISCOUNT MOUNT-STUART^(b) and Elizabeth Penelope his wife above-named. He was *b.* 10 Aug. 1793, and on 7 April 1803 *suc.* his maternal Grandfather as EARL OF DUMFRIES, VISCOUNT AIR, LORD CRITCHTON, &c. [S.] On 26 Aug. 1805 he took by Royal lic. the

name of *Crighton* before that of *Stuart*. Ed. at Christ's Coll., Cambridge; M.A. 1812. In 1814 he *suc.* as Marquess of Bute, &c.; Lord-Lieut. of co. Bute, 1815; Lord-Lieut. of co. Glamorgan, 1815; Col. Glam. Militia; D.C.L., Oxford, 10 June 1834; LL.D., Cambridge, 6 July 1835. High Commissioner to Gen. Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1842-44; K.T. 13 June 1843, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. He *m.* firstly 29 July 1818, Maria, 1st da. and coheir of George Augustus (NORTH), 3d EARL OF GUILFORD, by his 1st wife Maria Frances, da. of George (HOBART), EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. She, who was *b.* 26 Dec. 1793, *d.* s.p., 11 Sep. 1841. He *m.* secondly, 10 April 1845 at Loudoun Castle, Sophia Frederica Christina, da. of Francis (RAWDON-HASTINGS), 1st MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, by Flora Muir, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF LOUDOUN [S.] He *d.* 18 March 1848, very suddenly, at Cardiff Castle in his 55th year. Will pr. April 1848^(b). His widow, who was *b.* 1 Feb. 1809, *d.* 28 Dec. 1859.

Marquessate. }

III.

Earldom [S.] }

VI.

1848.

3 and 6. JOHN PATRICK (CRITCHTON-STUART) MARQUESS OF BUTE, EARL OF WINDSOR and VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY (1796) BARON MOUNT-STUART OF WORTLEY (1761) and BARON CARDIFF OF CARDIFF CASTLE (1776) [G.B.]; also EARL OF DUMFRIES (1633), EARL OF BUTE (1703) VISCOUNT AYR (1622 and 1633), VISCOUNT KINGARTH (1703), LORD CRITCHTON OF SANQUHAR (1488), LORD SANQUHAR (1622), LORD CRITCHTON OF SANQUHAR AND CUMNOCK (1633) and

LORD MOUNT-STUART, CUMRA AND INCHMARNOCK (1703 [S.], also a Baronet [S.], only s. and h. by 2d wife, *b.* 12 Sep. 1847 at Mount Stuart, co. Bute; ed. at Harrow and at Ch. Ch. Oxford; Hon. Col. Glam. Artillery Volunteers, 1868; K.T. Feb. 1875. He *m.* 16 April 1872, Gwendolen Mary Anne, 1st da. of Edward George (FITZ ALAN HOWARD) 1st BARON HOWARD OF GLOSSOP, by his 1st wife, Augusta, da. of George Henry TALBOT. She was *b.* 21 Feb. 1854.

[JOHN CRITCHTON-STUART, *styled* EARL OF DUMFRIES, s. and h. *b.* 20 June 1881, at Chiswick House, Midx.]

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 21,402 acres in Glamorganshire (valued at £100,000 a year) 59 in Breconshire and 12 in Monmouthshire, besides 1953 in co. Durham and 72 in Beds.—also, in Scotland, of 43,734 acres in Ayrshire, 29,279 in co. Bute and 20,157 in co. Wigtown. Total 116,668 acres, worth £161,135 a year.

Principal Residences.—Mount Stuart, isle of Bute; Dumfries House, co. Ayr; Cardiff Castle, co. Glamorgan, and Chiswick House, Midx.

Note.—The Marquess of Bute is one of the 28 noblemen who possess above 100,000 acres in the United Kingdom. See list thereof, *ante*, p. 51, note "a."

BUTILLER, LE BUTILLER, LE BOTILLER, &c., see under "BOTELER" and "BUTLER."

(a) See page 92, note "h."

(b) He is said to have expended above £400,000 in the formation of Cardiff Docks.

BUTLEIGH.

See "Glastonbury of Butleigh, co. Somerset," (*Grenville*) Barony, *cr.* 1797; *ex.* 1825.

BUTLER (see also under "BOTELER.")

Note.—Three distinct families of this name were ennobled, of which two [E.] are here treated of under "*Boteler*" (see vol. i, p. 381), but the third, *viz.* the illustrious race early settled in Ireland, is given under "*Butler*," being the form of spelling most generally adopted by that line.

Barony [I.]

1. THEOBALD WALTER or FITZ WALTER, s. and h. of

I. 1192?

Hervey WALTER, of Amounderness, co. Lanc. and West Dereham, Norfolk (owner of large estates in Norfolk and Suffolk) by Maud,^(a) da. and coheir of Theobald DE VALOINES, accompanied in 1185 John, Count of Mortaigne, Lord of Ireland (afterward King John), into Ireland who conferred on him vast estates in that Kingdom, including (before 1189) the fief of Arklow, &c., and (in or before 1192) the important office of BUTLER [I.] a dignity^(b) which, of itself, probably comprised (even if it did not more than comprise) *Baronial rank and position* for himself and his successors.^(c) He is said (in Carte's "*Ormonde*") to have subsequently obtained the valuable monopoly of the prisage^(d) of wines [I.] Returning to England, he obtained from Richard I, in 1194, the Lordship of Preston, co. Lanc., and a regnant of the Wapentake of Amounderness. He was Sheriff for Lancashire, 1193-1200; and was Founder of the Abbey of Cocker-sand in that co. In 1197 he was one of the Justices Itinerant. In 1203 he paid a fine to proceed to Ireland, where he founded the Abbey of Nenagh, co. Tipperary (1200); the Abbey of Wotheny, co. Limerick (1205), and the monastery of Arklow,^(e) co. Wicklow. He m. Maud, da. and h. of Robert LE VAVASOUR, with whom he acquired the manors of Edlington, Newborough, &c., co. York. He d. 1206, and was bur. at Wotheny Abbey.^(f) His widow m., in 1207, Fulke FITZWARINE.

^(a) Her sister, Bertha, was wife of Ranulph de Glanville, the great Justiciary. This circumstance greatly contributed to the advancement of the Butler family. A yr. br. of this Theobald, one Hubert Walter, was Archbishop of Canterbury (1193) and Chancellor (1199) till his death in 1205.

^(b) "We can form some idea of the estimation in which this high dignity was held from the circumstance of King Henry II. having attended [in 1170] on his son [Henry] as *Chief Butler* at that Prince's coronation." See "*Lynch*," p. 79.

^(c) Under the name of Butler, or Le Botiller, these Barons appear (without any territorial designation) in every roll of Parl. to which they were sum., the office giving henceforth the surname to the family, under which, accordingly, this Barony is here treated; for it can hardly be doubted but that, inasmuch as several of the Anglo-Irish race enjoyed Irish Baronies, in the sense of Peerage dignities, in the 12th and 13th century, *this* family, being one of the *most leading houses* (inferior to none save, possibly, the Geraldines) was held to possess such a Barony long before its elevation to an Earldom, which was not till the 14th century.

^(d) This right was by Act of Parl. 1811, purchased from the then Marquess of Ormonde [I.], for £216,000.

^(e) The Castle and town of Arklow had been granted to him by John, Count of Mortaigne (afterwards King John) to hold "by the service of one Knight's fee." See "*Lodge*," vol. iv, p. 4. This grant was made at some date before 1189, and was afterwards confirmed to him by William Marshal, who, *jure uxoris*, was Lord of Leinster. "It is in virtue of this fief that *Lynch* and others have attempted to claim a *feudal Barony* [of Arklow] for Theobald and his descendants." See Mr. J. Horace Round's article on "Theobald Butler" in Stephen's "*Nat. Biography*." See also as to the claim of the Butler family to the Barony of Arklow [I.], vol. i, of this work, p. 129.

^(f) His estates were "Upper Ormond, lower Ormond, Elyogarty, Ikerin, Owey, Kilnamanagh, Kilnalongurty, Ileagh, Dow, Arra, &c." See "*Lynch*," p. 80, where also it is mentioned that on his seal (in the court of the Duchy of Lancaster) are the words "*Sigillum Theobaldi Walteri*."

II. 1206.. 2. THEOBALD BUTLER, or LE BOTILLER, s. and h. aged 6 years in 1206. Had livery of his estates 18 July 1222. In 1222 "he was sum. with the more potent Barons to attend the King in London with men, arms, and horses."^(a) Was LORD JUSTICE [I.] 1247. He appears to have *m.* twice, *viz.*, firstly Joane, sister and coheir of John DE MARISCO;^(b) and secondly (shortly after 1225, when the King requests such marriage) Rohesia, only da. and h. of Nicholas DE VERDON, of co. Stafford, which Lady was heiress of Croxden, &c., and Foundress of Grace Dieu Monastery, co. Leic.^(b) He *d.* 1248, and was *bur.* in the Abbey of Arklow.

III. 1248. 3. THEOBALD BUTLER, or LE BOTILLER, heir of the last Baron and aged 6 in 1248 was, in all probability his grandson, *viz.* s. and h. of the 1st s. and h. ap. of the said Baron, by his first wife Joan.^(c) He adhered to Hen. III in the wars with the Barons. He *m.* Margery, 1st da. of Richard DE BURGH, ancestor of the Earls of Clanricarde [I.] He was *bur.* at Arklow.

IV. 1265? 4. THEOBALD BUTLER, or LE BOTILLER, s. and h. He took part with Ed. I in the war with Scotland. He *m.* Joan da. of John FITZ-JOHN, 4th and youngest sister and coheir of Richard, LORD FITZ JOHN, 1295-97. He *d.* 26th Sep. 1285 in the Castle of Arklow and was *bur.* in the monastery there. His widow *d.* 1303.

V. 1285. 5. THEOBALD BUTLER, or LE BOTILLER, s. and h.; who, under that name and without any territorial designation, stood 5th on the Roll of the Parl. [I.] of 1295. He accompanied the King in 1296 to Scotland. He *d.* unm. at his manor of Turvey, 14 May 1290 and was *bur.* 27th in Wotheny Abbey afsd.

VI. 1290. 6. EDMUND BUTLER, or LE BOTILLER, br. and h., who, under that name and without any territorial designation, sat in the Parl. [I.] of 1302. He was Knighted in London by Ed. II in 1309. From 1312 to 1313 and again 1315 to 1317 he was, under the style of LORD KEEPER, Chief Governor of Ireland, and was active in dispersing the rebellion. At a feast in Dublin 20 Sep. 1313 he *cr.* no less than 30 Knights. For his services against Edward Bruce and the Scots as also against the rebel Irish, he on 1 Sep. 1315 received the *feodum* of "the Castle and manors of Karryk Macgriffyn and Roscrea" with the *habendum* as follows. "Quod predictus Edmundus habeat et teneat predicta castra et maneria, cum pertinentiis, sibi et heredibus suis . . . sub nomine et honore Comitum de Karryk." This charter however (notwithstanding that the "feodum" continued in the family) appears to have failed^(d) in creating its recipient EARL OF CARRICK [I.] and we

(a) See "Lynch" p. 81.

(b) The first match *only* is mentioned in "Lodge" (vol. iv, p. 5) the Second match *only* in "Lynch" (p. 81) where it is stated that her children "of whom was John de Verdon, Theobald de Verdon senior, and Theobald de Verdon junior, retained [*sic.*] their maternal surname." Maud, a da., *m.* John Fitz Alan (Earl of Arundel?) feudal Lord of Clun and Oswaldestre, who *d.* 1268. See *ante* vol. i, p. 144.

(c) See "Lodge," vol. iv, p. 5, where it is mentioned that the Butler family *suc.* to considerable estates in England and Ireland on the death of Sir Stephen de Marisco (1390-91) 14 Ric. 2 in right of Joan Butler, great aunt of the said Stephen.

(d) In a very able article on "the Earldoms of Ormond" [I.] by "J. H. Round, Esq., M.A." (Foster's "Coll. Gen.," pp. 84-93), from which the account in the text (above) of the charter of 1 Sep. 1315 is compiled, it is suggested that tho' the charter erected certain lands into an Earldom, it was "without, *ipso facto*, conferring the actual dignity; the latter being effectively *cr.* by subsequent *cincture* or *belting*"; and this view is supported by the later charters of 1319, 1328, and 1329 (whereby the Earldoms of Louth, of Ormonde, and of Desmond [I.] were respectively *cr.*) and in which is recited "the creation of the *Earl*, as something over and above the creation of the *Earldom*." *c.g.* in 1328, "*ipsiusque Comitum de Ormond prefecimus et gladio cinxerimus*." If it should be urged that in these three cases the "feodum" was *non-territorial*, compare

find him witnessing charters 16 Dec. 1315 and 4 Feb. 1315-6 (merely) as "Edmund le Botiller, Justiciarius;" and officially described, in 1319, as "Edmundus Water, Pincerna Hibernie;" while his son is described, in 1321-2, as "James, s. and h. of Edmund le Botiller" and again, in the Ormond creation charter, in 1328 (simply) as "James le Botiller," tho' since that date, continuously described as "Earl of Ormonde." He *m.* 1302 Joan, da. of John (FITZ THOMAS-FITZ GERALD) 1st EARL OF KILDARE [L.] by Blanche, da. of John (ROCHE), LORD FERMOY [L.] He *d.* (after returning from a pilgrimage to St. James of Compostella in Spain) in London, 13 Sep. 1321 and was *bur.* at Gowran co. Kilkenny.

VII. 1321. 7. JAMES BUTLER, or LE BOTILLER, s. and h. under age, at his Father's death. On 2 Nov. 1328, he was *cr.* EARL OF ORMONDE [L.] See "ORMONDE," Earldom of [L.], *cr.* 1328.

BUTLER OF TULLEOPHELIM.

Viscounty. 1. THEOBALD BUTLER, 3d. and yst. s. of Sir Edmund B.

[L.] of Roscrea and Cloughgrenan, co. Carlow, by Eleanor, da. of Rowland

I. 1603, (EUSTACE), 2d VISCOUNT BALTINGLASS [L.] (which Edmund Butler was 2d. s. of James, 9th EARL OF ORMONDE &c. [L.]) and next br. to Thomas, the 10th Earl) was granted by patent 13 July 1603 (being at that time h. male, tho' not h. gen. of his Father) the *reversion* of the

to Earldoms of Ormonde and of Ossory [L.] on the death of [his uncle] 1613. Thomas, the then Earl, s.p.m., with rem. to heirs male of his body, rem. to heirs male of the body of his great grandfather, Piers Butler.

On 4 Aug. 1603 (a few weeks subsequently) he was *cr.* VISCOUNT BUTLER OF TULLEOPHELIM, co. Carlow [L.] He was Gov. and Lord-Lieut. of co. Carlow, 16 June 1605. He *m.* Elizabeth, only da. and h. of [his said uncle] Thomas (BUTLER), EARL OF ORMONDE, &c. [L.] by, his 2d. wife, Elizabeth, da. of John (SHEFFIELD), BARON SHEFFIELD. He *d.* s.p. (in the life time of his said Uncle and Father-in-law to whose Peerage honours, to which he never succeeded, he was in remainder) Jany. 1613 and was *bur.* in St. Canice's church, when his honours became *extinct*. His widow *m.* Richard (PRESTON), LORD DINGWALL [S.] who, on 24 July 1619, was *cr.* EARL OF DESMOND [L.] with a spec. rem. She *d.* s.p.m. in Wales, 10 Oct. 1628, 18 days before her said husband. See "DINGWALL," Barony [S.], *cr.* 1609.

i.e. "BARON BUTLER OF LANTHONY, co. Monmouth" (Butler) Barony [*first creation*], *cr.* 1660 with the EARLDOM OF BRECKNOCK. See "ORMONDE," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1682 : all titles *forfeited* 1715.

i.e. "BARON BUTLER OF CLOUGHGRENAN" (Butler) [L.] *cr.* 1662, with the EARLDOM OF ARRAN [L.], which see ; *ex.* 1686.^(a)

them with the earlier case of the Earldom of Ulster [L.] in 1205-6, where the "feodum" granted was "*totam terram Ultonie, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, de qua ipsum ciuimus in Comitum.*"

"The simple fact," adds Mr. Round, "that the title [of Carrick] was never really conferred will solve, the otherwise *insoluble* problems of its (on the hypothesis of its existence) most mysterious disappearance. As its '*feodum*,' the Castles of Carrick Macgriffyn, and Roscrea, continued in the hands of the Butlers, it is otherwise incomprehensible why they should have allowed it to be '*superseded*' (as Lord James Butler expresses it) by a title which completely ignored it; and, still more why they did not revive it when *precedence* was the *summum bonum*, and when it would have ranked them above their rivals of Kildare, and made them in fact the PREMIER EARLS" [of Ireland.]

(^a) Another Barony of *Cloughgrenan* [L.] (not "*Butler of Cloughgrenan*") was conferred in 1693 together with another Earldom of Arran [L.], on Charles Butler, nephew of the above, and became extinct in 1758.

i.e. "BARON BUTLER OF WESTON, co. Huntingdon" (*Butler*). This Barony [*first creation*] conferred 27 Aug. 1673 on Richard (BUTLER), EARL OF ARRAN [I.] became *extinct*, with that Peerage, 25 Jany. 1685/6. See "ARRAN" Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1662; *ex.* 1686.

BUTLER OF MOORE PARK.

- Barony by Writ. I. THOMAS BUTLER, styled EARL OF OSSORY ("the gallant Ossory") being s. and h. ap. of James, DUKE OF ORMONDE [I.], Earl of Brecknock and Baron Butler of Lanthony [E.] was, v.p. sum. to Parl., by writ 5 March 1678/9, as LORD BUTLER OF MOORE PARK co. Hertford.^(a) He d. v.p. 30 July 1684 aged 46.
- II. 1684, 2. JAMES (BUTLER), LORD BUTLER OF MOORE PARK, s. and h. b. 29 April 1665. On 21 July 1688 he *suc.* his Grandfather as DUKE OF ORMONDE [E. and I.] *Attainted* 20 Aug. 1715 whereby this Barony and his other English dignities became *forfeited*.
- } See fuller particulars under "ORMONDE," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1682; *forfeited* 1715.

i.e. "BARON BUTLER OF WESTON, co. Huntingdon" (*Butler*). This Barony [*second creation*] conferred 23 Jany. 1694 on Charles (BUTLER), EARL OF ARRAN [I.], became *extinct*, with that Peerage, 17 Dec. 1758. See "ARRAN," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1693; *ex.* 1758.

See "NEWTOWN-BUTLER, co. Fermanagh," (*Butler*) Barony [I.], *cr.* 1715.

"RICHARD BUTLER, Esq.," *cr.* a Baron [Qy. BARON BUTLER] in 1727 by the titular JAMES III. See under "Jacobite Peerages," vol. i, p. 59, note "b."

i.e. "BARON BUTLER OF LANTHONY, co. Monmouth," (*Butler*) This Barony [*second creation*] conferred 20 Jany 1801, on Walter (Butler), EARL OF ORMONDE [I.] (who was subsequently, 1816, *cr.* MARQUESS OF ORMONDE [I.]), became, on his death, s.p. 10 Aug. 1820, (as also the Irish Marquessate) *extinct*.^(b) See "ORMONDE," Earldom of [I.]

^(a) It seems probable that the Barony meant was that of "Butler of Lanthony" (*cr.* 1660) which was vested in his Father; and, had the writ been addressed "Thomæ Butler" [only], such Barony doubtless it would have been; but the writ is "Thomæ Butler de Moore Parke," creating, accordingly, a new Barony. The words "de Moore Park" are put, somewhat misleadingly (inasmuch as they exist in the writ), by Dugdale (in his "Summons," p. 567) within brackets. This course he apparently adopts to shew that the Barony is styled "BUTLER" and not "MOORE PARK." Accordingly "de Truro" is there put *within* brackets after "Roberts," "de Cherbury" after "Herbert," &c., while, on the other hand, "Carey de Hunsdon," and "Roper de Tenham," are written *without* brackets, inasmuch as the style of these Baronies is "Hunsdon" and "Tenham," not "Carey" and "Roper."

^(b) The Peerage in the United Kingdom conferred 17 July 1821, on his br. and successor in the Irish Earldom was Baron Ormonde of Lanthony, co. Monmouth, which br. also, on 25 Oct. 1823 was *cr.* Marquess of Ormonde [I.]

As "BARON BUTLER OF WESTON, co. Huntingdon" (Butler).
This Baron (second creation) succeeded 22 Jan. 1801 on Richard (Butler) Earl of
Aran [I.] became extinct with that Peerage 23 Aug. 1830. See "ARAN".
Baron of [I.] ex 1801; ex 1830.

BUTLER OF MOORE PARK.

Barony by A. THOMAS BUTLER, styled Earl of Ossory ("the
Wife"
I. 1878
II. 1884
to
1715. Age 1715 whereby this Barony and the other English
digitals became forfeited.

As "BARON BUTLER OF WESTON, co. Huntingdon" (Butler).
This Baron (second creation) succeeded 22 Jan. 1801 on Richard (Butler) Earl of
Aran [I.] became extinct with that Peerage 23 Aug. 1830. See "ARAN".
Baron of [I.] ex 1801; ex 1830.

See "NEWTOWN-BUTLER, co. Kermanshah" (Butler) Barony [I.]
ex 1715.

"RICHARD BUTLER, Esq." as a Baron [I.] BARON BUTLER [I.]
1717 by the Order JAMES III. See under "JAMES BUTLER" vol. I p. 28, note
"B."

As "BARON BUTLER OF LANTHONY, co. Monmouth" (Butler).
This Baron (second creation) succeeded 22 Jan. 1801 on Walter (Butler) Earl of
Ormonde [I.] who was subsequently, 1816, co. Marquess of Ormonde [I.] became
extinct 19 Aug. 1830. See also the Irish Marquessate extinct. See
"ORMONDE", Earldom of [I.]

(*) It seems probable that the Barony meant was that of "Butler of Lanthony"
(ex 1830) which was vested in his father; and had the wife been addressed "Thomas
Butler" (ex 1830) such Barony doubtless it would have been; but the wife is "Thomas
Butler of Moore Park", creating accordingly, a new Barony. The words "de Moore
Park" are put somewhat unnecessarily (inasmuch as they exist in the writ, by the
date in his "Honours", p. 667) within brackets. The name is apparently adopted
to show that the Barony is styled "Butler", and not "Moore Park". Accordingly
"de Yare" is then put within brackets after "Robert", as "Charles", after
"Robert", &c. while on the other hand "Lady de Hunsdon", and "Hunsdon" is
written without brackets, inasmuch as the style of these Barons is
"Hunsdon" and "Tisbury", not "Lady" and "Hunsdon".
(†) The Peerage in the United Kingdom conferred 17 July 1801 on his son and
successor in the Irish Earldom was Baron (Baron) of Lanthony, co. Monmouth,
which he died on 22 Oct. 1830 was co. Marquess of Ormonde [I.]

BUTTERWICK.

See "SHEFFIELD OF BUTTERWICK, co. Lincoln" (*Sheffield*), Barony, *cr.* 1547 ; *ex.* 1735.

BUTTEVANT, BARRY OR BARRYMORE.

i.e. "VISCOUNT BARRY, BARRYMORE OR BUTTEVANT" [I.] (*Barry*), *cr.* 1461 ? See under "BARRY," vol. i, p. 250.

BYNG OF SOUTHWELL.

i.e. "BARON BYNG OF SOUTHWELL, co. Bedford" (*Byng*), *cr.* 1721, with the VISCOUNTCY OF TORRINGTON, which see.

BYRES.

See "LINDSAY OF THE BYRES" (*Lindsay*), Barony [S.], *cr.* about 1445.

See "BINNING AND BYRES" (*Hamilton*), Barony [S.], *cr.* 1613.

BYRON OF ROCHDALE.

Barony.

1. JOHN BYRON, s. and h. of Sir John Byron^(a) of I. 1643. Newstead Abbey, Notts, Clayton, co. Lanc. &c., **K.B.**, by Ann, da. of Sir Richard MOLYNEUX, Bart., of Sefton, was aged 15 in 1614 ; was M.P. for Nottingham, 1623-25 ; *suc.* his Father 28 Sep. 1625 ; was **K.B.** at the coronation of Charles I, Feb. 1625/6 ; M.P. for Notts, 1627 ; High Sheriff of Notts, 1634 ; Gent. of the Bedchamber ; Lieut. of the Tower of London, Dec. 1641, which appointment giving offence to the Parl. party he surrendered it in Feb. 1641/2. He was of the greatest service to the Royal cause during the rebellion, commanding the reserve at the battle of Edgehill, &c. On 1 Nov. 1642 was made D.C.L. of Oxford, and on 24 Oct. 1643, was *cr.* BARON BYRON OF ROCHDALE, co. Lancaster, with rem., failing heirs male of his body, to Sir Richard Byron, William Byron, Thomas Byron,^(b) Robert Byron, Gilbert Byron, and Philip Byron, his six surv. brothers, in like manner, all of whom had distinguished themselves as Loyalists.^(c) Field Marshal Gen. of the King's forces in the counties of Worcester, Salop, Chester, and North Wales. Gov. of Chester, where he endured a long siege till Feb. 1645/6. He surrendered Carnarvon Castle on honourable terms in June 1646. Was Governor to James, Duke of York, 1646-52. He *m.* firstly Dame Cecilia BINDLOSS, widow, da. of Thomas (WEST), LORD DELAWARE, by Cicely, da. of Sir Thomas SHIRLEY, of Wiston, Sussex. She *d.* Feb. 1638. He *m.* secondly in 1644, Eleanor, widow of Peter WARBURTON, of Arley, co. Chester, da. of Robert (NEEDHAM), VISCOUNT KILMOREY [I.] by his 2d wife Eleanor, da. of Thomas DUTTON. He *d.* s.p. Aug. 1652 in Paris. His widow, who was aged 11 in 1638 (the date of her first marriage), *d.* at Chester 26 Jan'y. 1663, and was *bur.* at Trinity Church there.^(d)

^(a) This Sir John was s. of another Sir John, and grandson of John Byron of Newstead, Notts, one of the children, born before marriage, of Sir John Byron, of Clayton, co. Lancaster.

^(b) Sir Thomas Byron, severely wounded at the battle of Hopton Heath, was *bur.* 9 Feb. 1643/4 at Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford. His issue, as also that of all his brothers (excepting Richard) expired in the first generation.

^(c) "Being seven brothers [they] faithfully served King Charles the First in the Civil War." See M.I. to the second Lord in 1679.

^(d) She, according to Pepys (Diary 26 April 1676), was "the King's 17th mistress abroad."

BUTTERWICK.

See "SHEPHERD OF BUTTERWICK, an Lincoln" (Shepherd)
Barony, ca. 1417; ca. 1435.

BUTTERWICK, HARRY OR BARRYMORE.

See "Viscount Harry, Barrymore or Butterwick" [1] (Barry), ca.
1431; See under "Barry", vol. i, p. 230.

BYNG OF SOUTHWELL.

See "Baron Byng or Southwell, co. Bedford" (Byng), ca. 1431, with
the Viscountess of Torrington, which see.

BYRES.

See "Barony of the Byres" (Lindsay), Barony [S.] ca. about 1415.

See "Barony and Byres" (Lindsay), Barony [S.] ca. 1415.

BYRON OF ROCHEDALE.

Barony. 1. John Byron, a son of Sir John Byron^(a) of
I 1612. Newcastle Abbey, North, Cheshire, was born ca. 1415; was
Sir Richard Byron, Baron of Rochdale, was aged 15 in 1414; was
M.P. for Nottingham, 1423-25; see his father 23 and 1425; was M.P. as the
consent of Charles I. Feb. 1425; M.P. for North, 1431; High Sheriff of North, 1431;
Grant of the Bedlammer; Lord of the Tower of London, 1441, which appears
most giving offence to the Part party he was made B.C.L. of Oxford, and on 24 Oct.
granted entry to the local courts during the rebellion, commanding the troops at the
battle of Edgehill, &c. On 1 Nov. 1442 was made B.C.L. of Oxford, and on 24 Oct.
1442 was Sir BARON BYRON OF ROCHEDALE, co. Lancashire, with name, before
being made of his body to Sir Richard Byron, William Byron, Thomas Byron^(b) Robert
Byron, Gilbert Byron and Philip Byron. In his early life, in his manner, all of
which had distinguished themselves as knights. First knighted Gen. of the King's
forces in the counties of Worcester, Derby, Cheshire, and North Wales. Gen. of
Cheshire, where he endured a long siege till Feb. 1445. He succeeded Cheshire
Castle on honorable terms in June 1446. Was Governor to James, Duke of York,
1446-52. He married Anne, Countess of Warwick, widow of the Duke of York, 1446.
Governor by Henry, da. of Sir Thomas Shireburn of Winton, Sussex. See 4 Feb.
1458. He married in 1444, Isabella, widow of Peter Warrington, of Arley, co.
Cheshire, da. of Robert (Warwick) Viscount Beaumont [1] by his 2d wife Elizabeth,
da. of Thomas Dutton. He d. 4 p. Aug. 1452 in Paris. His widow, who was aged 11
in 1452 (the date of her first marriage) d. at Chester 28 Jan. 1462, and was bur. at
Trinity Church there^(c).

(a) This Sir John was a son of another Sir John, and grandson of John Byron of
Newcastle Abbey, one of the earliest barons before marriage of Sir John Byron, of
Cheshire, co. Lancashire.

(b) Sir Thomas Byron severely wounded at the battle of Marston Heath, was bur. 2
Feb. 1413 at Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford. His land as also that of all his
brothers (excepting Richard) vested in the last generation.

(c) "Being seven brothers [sic] originally served King Charles the First in the
Civil War." See M. to the second land in 1478.

(d) She, according to Topley (ibid. 20 April 1478), was "the King's 17th mistress
abroad."

II. 1652. 2. RICHARD (BYRON), BARON BYRON OF ROCHDALE, *br.* and *h.*, according to the spec. *lim.* in the patent which *cr.* that peerage. Like his brethren^(a) he was an earnest Loyalist, being one of "the Valiant Colonels" who fought at Elzeshill: Knighted at Shrewsbury 1 Oct. 1642; M.A. of Oxford, 1 Nov. 1642; Gov. of Appleby Castle, as also of Newark, where he greatly distinguished himself. He *m.* firstly Elizabeth, widow of Nicholas STRELLEY, *da.* of Gervase ROSSSELL, of Ratcliff-on-Trent, Notts, by Margaret, *da.* of Walter WHALLEY, of Cotgrave. She was *bur.* at Hucknall, Notts. He *m.* secondly Elizabeth, *da.* of Sir George BOOTH, *Bart.*, of Dūnham Massey, by his 2d wife, Elizabeth, *da.* of Sir Edmund ANDERSON, Ch. Justice of Common Pleas. He *d.* 4 Oct. 1679 in his 74th year, and was *bur.* at Hucknall. M.I. Admon. 30 April 1680 to his son.

III. 1679. 3. WILLIAM (BYRON), BARON BYRON OF ROCHDALE, *s.* and *h.* by 1st wife. He *m.* firstly (*lic.* at Vic. Gen. off. 5 Oct. 1660, to marry at Brooke, co. Rutland, he aged 24, *bachr.*, she aged 26, spinster) Elizabeth, *da.* of John (CHAWORTH), 2d VISCOUNT CHAWORTH [L] by Elizabeth, *da.* of Edward (NOEL), VISCOUNT CAMPDEN. She, who was *bap.* 19 Dec. 1632 at Southwell, Notts, *d.* Dec. 1683. He *m.* secondly 25 June 1685 (*mar. lic.* at Fac. off.) at Westm. Abbey, Dame Elizabeth STYDOLPH, widow, *da.* of Sir George STONHOUSE, *Bart.*, of Radley, by Martha, *da.* of Richard (LOVELACE), 1st BARON LOVELACE OF HURLEY. He *d.* 13 Nov. 1695 and was *bur.* at Hucknall. Admon. 12 Dec. 1696 to his son. His widow *d.* 28 Dec. 1703 in her 77th year, and was *bur.* at Mickleham, Surrey, with her first husband. Will dat. 5 Jan'y. 1702/3, pr. 7 Jan'y. 1703/4.

IV. 1695. 4. WILLIAM (BYRON), BARON BYRON OF ROCHDALE, 4th but only surv. *s.* and *h.* by first wife, *b.* 4 Jan'y. 1669. Gent. of the Bedchamber to George, Prince of Denmark, till 1708. He *m.* firstly Feb. 1702/3. Mary, *da.* of John (EGERTON), 3d EARL OF BRIDGEWATER, by his 2d wife Jane, *da.* of Charles (POWLETT), DUKE OF BOLTON. She, who was *b.* 14 and *bap.* 15 May 1676, at St. Giles Cripplegate, *d.* s.p. of small pox, 11 April 1703 (six weeks after marriage), and was *bur.* at Hucknall. Admon. 20 April 1703. He *m.* secondly, 19 Dec. 1706, Frances Williamina, *da.* of William (BENTINCK), 1st EARL OF PORTLAND, by his 1st wife Ann, *da.* of Sir Edward VILLIERS. She *d.* 31 March 1712, and was *bur.* at Hucknall. Admon. 28 April 1712. He *m.* thirdly 3 Dec. 1720, at Kensington, Frances, *da.* of William (BERKELEY), 4th BARON BERKELEY OF STRATTON, by Frances, *da.* of Sir John TEMPLE. He *d.* at Newstead Abbey, 8 Aug. 1736. Will pr. 1736. His widow *m.* Aug. 1740, Sir Thomas HAY, *Bart.* [S.], and was *bur.* 21 Sep. 1757 at Twickenham, Midx. Will pr. 1757.

V. 1736. 5. WILLIAM (BYRON), BARON BYRON OF ROCHDALE, 4th but 1st surv. *s.* and *h.*, being 1st *s.* by 3d wife, *b.* 5 Nov. 1722. Lieut. R.N. May 1738; Master of the Royal Stag hounds, 5 Dec. 1763. Having killed in a duel, 26 Jan'y. 1765, his relative, William Chaworth, of Annesley, Notts, he was found guilty of "manslaughter" by his Peers in April following, but was discharged under the statute of Privilege as a Peer. He encumbered his estate, sold the property at Rochdale, co. Lanc., and was known as "the wicked Lord." He *m.* 28 March 1747 Elizabeth, *da.* of Charles SHAW, of Besthorpe Hall, Norfolk. She *d.* 5 July 1788. He *d.* 19 May 1798, s.p.s.^(b)

VI. 1798. 6. GEORGE GORDON (BYRON, afterwards NOEL), BARON BYRON OF ROCHDALE, great nephew and *h.*, being only *s.* and *h.* John Byron, Capt. in the Army (by his 2d wife, Caroline,^(c) *da.* of George GORDON, of

(a) See *ante*, p. 98, note "c."

(b) His grandson, William Byron, the only *s.* of his only surv. *s.* William (who *d.* v.p. 22 June 1776, aged 26) *d.* unm. (also in his lifetime), being killed at the Siege of Calvi in Corsica, in 1794.

(c) She, from whom her son is said to have inherited much of his talent, was *m.* 13 May 1785, at St. Michael's, Bath, and *d.* 1 Aug. 1811, aged 46. Her fortune of £23,000 had been utterly squandered by her husband.

Gight, co. Aberdeen), which John, was s. and h. of the well-known Admiral, the Hon. John Byron, next br. to the last Lord. He was *b.* 22 Jan'y. 1788 in Holles Street, Marylebone, *suc.* his Father 2 Aug. 1791; was ed. at the Free School, Aberdeen; at Harrow (1801) and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge (Oct. 1805); M.A., 4 July 1808. The life and career of this most distinguished poet belongs to biography.^(a) His principal works appeared in the following order, *viz.*: "Hours of Idleness," 1807; "English Bards and Scottish Reviewers," 1809; "Childe Harold," 1812; "Bride of Abydos," &c., &c., ending with "Don Juan." He *m.* 2 Jan'y. 1815 at Seaham, Anne Isabella, only da. and h. of Sir Ralph MILBANKE (afterwards NOEL), Bart., by Judith, da. of Edward (NOEL), VISCOUNT WENTWORTH. From her, however, in a year's time, he, by mutual consent, was separated, from which time he lived entirely on the continent. In Nov. 1817 thro' his ever recurring pecuniary difficulties, he sold the ancestral estate of Newstead.^(b) By the death of his wife's mother, Dame Judith Noel, he and his wife inherited a fortune of about £8000 a year (which was partitioned equally between them), and by Royal lic., 27 Feb. 1822, he took the name of *Noel* only. Having enthusiastically espoused the cause of Greece against Turkey, he *d.* from the effects of over exertion and fever, at Missolonghi 19 April 1824, s.p.m., in his 36th year. He was *bur.* at Hucknall. Will dat. 29 July 1815 (*sic*) in which (with the full approbation of his wife who was well provided for) he leaves all to his sister Augusta Leigh (who *d.* 18 Oct. 1851, aged 67) and her children. His widow, who was *b.* 17 May 1792, became, on 12 Nov. 1856 (when the abeyance of the Barony terminated by the death of Lord Scarsdale) *suo jure* BARONESS WENTWORTH. She *d.* 16 May 1860^(c) at St. George's Terrace, Regent's Park, Midx., in her 68th year.

VII. 1824. 7. GEORGE ANSON (BYRON), BARON BYRON OF ROCHDALE, first cousin and h. male, being s. and h. of George Anson Byron, Capt. R.N. (by Henrietta Charlotte, da. of Robert DALLAS, of Dallas Castle, Jamaica), who was next br. to Capt. John Byron, the Father of the last Lord. He was *b.* 8 March 1789 at Bath; entered the Navy 1800; Admiral, reserved list, 1862; one of the Lords in Waiting till 1860, when he was made an extra Lord. He *m.* 18 March 1816, Elizabeth Mary, da. of Sacheverell CHANDOS-POLE, of Radborne Hall, co. Derby, by Mary, da. of Rev. Henry WARE, D.D., Rector of Balrothery. He *d.* 1 March 1868. His widow *d.* 20 Aug. 1873 in her 80th year, at the Rectory, Kirkby Mallory, co. Leicester.

VIII. 1868. 8. GEORGE ANSON (BYRON), BARON BYRON OF ROCHDALE, s. and h., *b.* 30 June 1818 at Cheltenham. Capt. 19th Foot, 1842-43. He *m.* 3 Aug. 1843, at St. Geo. Han. sq., Lucy Elizabeth Jane, 1st da. and coheir of Rev. William WESCOMB, of Thrumpton Hall, Notts, Rector of Langford, Essex. He *d.* s.p. and intestate 28 Nov. 1870, after many years ill-health, at Thrumpton Hall. His widow *m.* 18 Jan'y. 1878 Rev. Philip Henry DOUGLAS, M.A. (Durham, 1863) Vicar of Thrumpton afsd, 1873.

IX. 1870. 9. GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAM (BYRON), BARON BYRON OF ROCHDALE, nephew and h., being s. and h. of the Hon. Frederick Byron, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, by Mary Jane, 2d da. and coheir of the Rev. William WESCOMB abovenamed. He was *b.* 27 Dec. 1855; *suc.* his Father 4 April 1861; was ed. at Harrow and at Ch. Ch. Oxford; B.A., 1880.

Family estates.—None of the paternal inheritance seems to have devolved with the Peerage since 1824. The estates of the Wescomb family are at Thrumpton, Notts and Langford, Essex. In Bateman's "Great Landowners," 1883, the "Hon. Mrs. Byron, of Langford Grove, Essex," is credited with 2099 acres, "Notts," worth £3,364 a year.

(a) See an able notice of his career in Stephen's "Dict. of Nat. Biography," by its learned Editor.

(b) The Augustinian Priory of Newstead was acquired in 1540 by Sir John Byron, of Colwick, whose heir was his illegit. son John Byron, who, probably, converted it into a residence. The estate is about 3200 acres. As early as Sep. 1812 a contract for its sale, at £140,000 had been made, but on payment of £25,000, was abandoned. The price obtained by Lord Byron from Col. Wildman in 1817 was £95,000, on whose his death it was again sold, in 1861, to Mr. W. F. Webb.

(c) Augusta Ada Byron, their only child, *b.* 10 Dec. 1815, *m.* 8 July 1835 William (KING, afterwards KING-NOEL), 1st EARL OF LOVELACE, and *d.* v.m., 27 Nov. 1852, leaving issue, who inherited, in her right, the Barony of Wentworth.

C.

CABERSTON.

i.e. "LORD OF LINTON AND CABERSTON" [S.], (*Stuart*), *cr.* 1633, with the EARLDOM OF TRAQUAIR [S.] which see; *dormant* 1861.

CADOGAN,

CADOGAN OF READING, and CADOGAN OF OAKLEY.

Barony. 1. WILLIAM CADOGAN, 1st s. of Henry C.^(a) of Lis-carton, co. Meath, Barrister at Law, by Bridget, da. of Sir Hardress WALLER, was *b.* 1670; entered the army (Col. 1694; Brig. Gen. 1704; Major Gen., 1707; Lieut. Gen. 1709) and served in the wars in Flanders, distinguishing himself at Schellenberg and at Blenheim (being then Col. of the 5th Reg.^(b) of Horse) in 1704, at Ramillies in 1706, at the siege of Menin and the battle of Malplaquet in 1709; and at the siege of Bouchain in 1711. He was Lieut. of the Tower of London, 1707, but, sharing the same fate as his old commander, Marlborough, he in 1712 resigned all his appointments. He was M.P. for Woodstock, 1705-16. Envoy to Hanover, 1706. Envoy to the Hague, 1707-10 and again Oct. 1714. In 1714 he was, by George I., made Master of the Robes. Col. of the Coldstream Foot Guards, 1714; Gov. of the Isle of Wight, 1715; Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Scotland, 1716, and on 21 June 1716 was *cr.* BARON CADOGAN OF READING, co. Berks.^(c) **K.T.** 29 June 1716. High Steward of Reading, 1716; Ambassador to the Hague, 1716; P.C., 1716; Gen. of all the Foot, 1717. On 8 May 1718 he was *cr.* BARON CADOGAN OF OAKLEY, co. Buckingham, VISCOUNT CAVERSHAM, co. Oxford and EARL CADOGAN, co. Denbigh,^(c) with a *spec. rem.* of the Barony (only), failing the heirs male of his body, to his br. Charles Cadogan in like manner. In Feb. 1720 he assisted in arranging the terms on which Spain acceded to "the quadruple alliance." In 1722, on the death of Marlborough, he *suc.* him as Com. in Chief of the Forces, Col. of the 1st Reg. of Foot Guards, and Master Gen. of the Ordnance. On 23 June 1723 was one of the Lords Justices of the Realm during the King's absence from England. He *m.* early in life, at the Hague, Margaretta Cecilia, da. of John MUNTER, Dr. of Laws (Utrecht), Councillor of the Court of Holland, by Margaret, da. of Hendrick TRIPP of Amsterdam and Cecilia GODIN his wife. He *d.* at his house at Kensington Gravel pits, s.p.m. 17 July 1726 in his 57th year, and was *bur.* 21st in Westm. Abbey, when the Barony of 1716 and the Earldom and Viscounty of 1718 became *extinct*. Will dat. 27 June and pr. 7 Nov. 1726. His widow who was *b.* 29 July 1675 *d.* at the Hague, Oct. 1749 in her 75th year.^(d) Will pr. 1750.

Barony. 2. CHARLES (CADOGAN), BARON CADOGAN OF OAKLEY, II. 1726. br. and h. male, who *suc.* to the above peerage under the *spec. rem.* He was *b.* 1685, was M.P. for Reading 1716-22, and for Newport (Isle of Wight) 1722-26. He served in the army at Flanders being Lieut. Col. Coldstream Foot Guards, 1715; Col. 4th Foot, 1719; Col. 6th

(a) He *d.* 13 Jan. 1713/4 and was *bur.* at Christ Church, Dublin.

(b) Known as "*Cadogan's Horse*."

(c) The preamble to each creation is given in "Collins," vol. v, p. 414 and 416.

(d) According to "Collins" she was *bur.* next month by her husband in Westm. Abbey. No such entry however, appears among the burials. They had two daughters and coheirs *viz.* (1) Sarah, *m.* Charles (Lennox), Duke of Richmond, and (2) Margaret, *m.* Charles John Bentinck, Count Bentinck, who *d.* 1779.

Dragoons, 1724; Major Gen. 1739; Col. 2nd troop of Horse Guards, 1743-76; Lieut. Gen., 1745; Gen. of the Horse, 1761-76; Gov. of Sheerness, 1749; Gov. of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, 1752-76. A trustee of the British Museum; F.R.S., &c. He *m.* 25 July 1717 at St. Geo. the Martyr, Queen square, Midx., Elizabeth, 2nd and yst. da. and coheir (whose issue became sole h.) of Sir Hans SLOANE, Bart., President of the College of Physicians and Lord of the Manor of Chelsea, Midx., by Elizabeth, da. and coheir of John LANGLEY, Alderman of London. She *d.* 20 May 1768 and was *bur.* at Caversham, Oxon. Will pr. Sep. 1768. He *d.* 24 Sep. 1776 in his 92nd year and was *bur.* 30th at Caversham. Will pr. 1776.

III. 1776. *1 and 3.* CHARLES SLOANE (CADOGAN), BARON CADOGAN OF OAKLEY, only s. and h., *b.* 29 Sep. 1728 in the parish of St. Geo. Han. sq. M.P. for Cambridge, 1749-76. Keeper of the Privy Purse to Prince Edward (of Wales) 1756; Surveyor of the King's Gardens, 1764; Master of the Mint, 1769-84; Hereditary Trustee of the British Museum. On 27 Dec. 1800 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT CHELSEA, co. Midx. and EARL CADOGAN.^(a) He *m.* firstly 30 May 1747 at St. Geo. Han. sq. Frances, da. of Henry (BROMLEY), 1st BARON MONTFORT by Frances, da. of Thomas WYNDHAM of Trent, Somerset. She *d.* 25 May 1768 and was *bur.* 30th at Caversham. He *m.* secondly, 10 May 1777, Mary, da. of Charles CHURCHILL, Col. in the army, by Mary, the *legitimated* da. of Robert (WALPOLE), 1st EARL OF ORFORD. She was *divorced* 1796.^(b) He *d.* 3 April 1807.

Earldom.	}	1807.	<i>2 and 4.</i> CHARLES HENRY SLOANE (CADOGAN), EARL CADOGAN, &c., s. and h., being eldest of the six sons by 1st wife; <i>b.</i> 29 Nov. and <i>bap.</i> 13 Dec. 1749 at St. Geo. Han. sq., was sometime an officer in the army. Hereditary Trustee of the British Museum. He <i>d.</i> unm. 23 Dec. 1832. Will pr. July 1833.
III.			
Barony.			
IV.			

Earldom.	}	1833.	<i>3 and 5.</i> GEORGE (CADOGAN), EARL CADOGAN, &c., br. and h., being 8th s., the 2nd s. by the 2nd wife, of the first Earl of the creation of 1800. He was <i>b.</i> 5 May 1783 in St. James square, Midx. and <i>bap.</i> there; entered the Royal Navy 1796; Post Capt. 1807; Rear Admiral of the Blue, 1841; and, finally, Admiral of the Red, 1863. Extra Naval Aide-de-Camp to William IV, 1831; Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, 1837. Knight of Maria Theresa of Austria, 22 July 1814 in reward for services (in co-operation with the Austrian troops) on the coast of the Adriatic. C.B., 4 June 1815. On 10 Sep. 1831 he was (in his brother's life time) <i>cr.</i> BARON OAKLEY OF CAVERSHAM, co. Oxford. Hereditary Trustee of the British Museum. He <i>m.</i> 4 April 1810, Louisa Honoria, sister of the 1st BARON WALLSCOURT [I.], 5th da. of Joseph BLAKE of Ardfry, co. Galway, by Honoria, da. of Dermot DALY. She <i>d.</i> 12 Sep. 1845. He <i>d.</i> 15 Sep. 1864 in his 83rd year at (No. 138) Piccadilly, Midx.
IV.			
Barony.			
V.			

^(a) When the *family name* is taken as the Peerage title it is more usual in the case of Earldoms, or even of Marquessates, to *omit* the word "of"; e.g. (among Marquesses) Conyngham, Cornwallis, Townshend, &c.; also (among Earls) Amherst, Annesley, Bathurst, Cadogan, Cairns, Cathcart, Cowley, Graham, Grey, Fitzwilliam, Howe, Nelson, Poulett, Russell, Spencer, Stanhope, Waldegrave, &c. In some cases "of" is *omitted* when the title was the surname (not of the party enobled, but only) of a family from whom the grantee derived descent, e.g. (among Earls) Beauchamp, Brooke, Brownlow, Ferrers, Granville, Innes, Manvers, Soudes, Strange, Sydney, Vane, &c. Contrariwise, the word "of" is sometimes *retained* (more especially when the surname is of *local* origin), e.g., Earl of Berkeley, Earl of Coventry, Earl of Craven, &c. The Marquess Camden, Earl Cawdor, &c., seem, as *English* titles, somewhat anomalous, tho', in the *Irish* peerage, names of places are not unfrequently so treated, e.g., Earl Belmore, Earl Castle Stewart, Earl Erne, Earl Fife, Earl Mountcashell, Earl Winterton, &c.

^(b) The cause was *crim. con.* with Rev. Mr. Cooper.

Earldom.	}	1864.	4 and 6. HENRY CHARLES (CADOGAN), EARL CADOGAN, &c., s. and h., b. 15 Feb. 1812 in South Audley street, mat. at Oxford (Oriol Coll.) 9 July 1829; B.A. 1832. Attaché at St. Petersburg, 1834-35; M.P. for Reading, 1841-47; for Dover, 1852-57; Col. Westm. Militia, 1841; Sec. of Embassy at Paris, 1858-59; Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guard, 1866-68; P.C., 1866. Hereditary trustee of the British Museum. He <i>m.</i> 13 July 1836 at Durham, his first cousin, Mary Sarah, 3rd dau. of Hon. the Rev. Gerald Valerian WELLESLEY, D.D., by Emily Mary, da. of Charles Sloane (CADOGAN), EARL CADOGAN abovenamed. She, who was <i>b.</i> 16 Jan. 1803, <i>d.</i> 11 Feb. 1873. He <i>d.</i> a few months subsequently, 8 June 1873, in his 62nd year at Woodrising, Norfolk.
V.			
Barony.			
VI.			

Earldom.	}	1873.	5 and 7. GEORGE HENRY (CADOGAN), EARL CADOGAN [1800], VISCOUNT CHELSEA [1800], BARON CADOGAN OF OAKLEY [1718], and BARON OAKLEY OF CAVERSHAM [1831], s. and h., <i>b.</i> 12 May 1840 at Durham; ed. at Ch. Ch., Oxford; M.P. for Bath, May to June, 1873; Under Sec. for war, 1875-78; for the Colonies, 1878-80; LORD PRIVY SEAL, Aug. 1886. Hereditary trustee of the British Museum. Hon. Col. 3rd City of London Regiment. He <i>m.</i> 16 May 1865, Beatrix Jane, 4th da. of William (CRAVEN), 2nd EARL OF CRAVEN, by Emily Mary, da. of James Walter (GRIMSTON), EARL OF VERULAM. She was <i>b.</i> 8 Aug. 1844.
VI.			
Barony.			
VII.			

[ALBERT EDWARD GEORGE HENRY CADOGAN, *styled* VISCOUNT CHELSEA, 1st s. and h. ap. *b.* 29 Dec. 1866, to whom H.R.H. *Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales, was Sponsor. He *d.* 2 Aug. 1878, aged 11 years, at Chelsea House, Cadogan Place.]

[HENRY ARTHUR CADOGAN, *styled* VISCOUNT CHELSEA, 2d but 1st surv. s. and h. ap. *b.* 13 June 1868.

Family estates.—These consist chiefly of the (lucrative) manor of Chelsea, Midx., which was purchased of the family of Cheyne in 1712, by Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., on whose death s.p.m., 11 Jan. 1753 in his 92d year, it devolved on his two daughters, of whom one *m.* Lord Cadogan. The Rt. Hon. Hans Stanley, only s. of the other da., *d.* s.p. 13 Jan. 1780, leaving the reversion of his moiety, after the death of his two sisters, to the Cadogan family, who became thereby, eventually, possessed of the *whole*. The names of Sloane street, Hans Place, Cadogan Square, &c., testify its extent. *Principal Residence.*—Chelsea House, Cadogan Place, Midx.

CAHER.

alias CAHIER, *alias* CHAIER, *alias* CHAIERDOWNESKE.

Barony [I.] 1. SIR THOMAS BUTLER of Chaier, or Caher-down-Eske, in the barony of Kilteneen, s. and h. of Edmund Butler of the same by Catharine, da. of Sir Pierce Power, of co. Waterford, was *cr.* 10 Nov. 1543 BARON CAHER,^(a) co. Tipperary [I.], with rem. to the *heirs of his body.*^(b) He *m.* firstly Eleanor, da. of Piers (BUTLER), EARL OF ORMONDE [I.] by Margaret, da. of Gerald (FITZ GERALD), EARL OF KILDARE [I.] He *m.* secondly Ellen, sister of James, EARL OF DESMOND [I.], da. of Maurice, FITZ GERALD by Joan, da. of John FIEZGIBBON, the White-Knight. He *d.* 1558.

(a) The preamble to the patent is in "Lodge," vol. vi. p. 217.

(b) This very unusual limitation to *heirs general* of the body, in an Irish patent was preceded (1328) by that of the Earldom of Ormonde, and followed (1660) by that of the Viscounty of Massereene.

- II. 1558, 2. EDMUND (BUTLER), BARON CAHER [I.] only surv. s. and h. (of six sons) by 1st wife. He joined the Earl of Sussex, then Lord Lieut. [I.] in the expedition against Limerick. He *m.* Eleanor, da. of James (FITZ GERALD), EARL OF DESMOND [I.] by his 4th wife Eleanor, da. of Donald MACARTHY *More*. He *d.* s.p. 1560, only 21 months after his father. His widow *m.* Brian O'RORKE.^(a)

III. 1583. 1. SIR THEOBALD BUTLER, cousin and h. male, being s. and h. of Pierce B., next br. to the first Lord, by — da. of — (BUTLER), BARON DUNBOYNE [I.], *suc.* to the estates of the family, and having rendered signal services to the Queen's Government, was, after the surrender of all rights (confirmed 14 July 1585) on the part of the heirs *general*, *cr.* 6 May 1583, BARON OF CAHER [I.] to him and the heirs *male* of his body, and on the 9th inst. (being Ascension Day) the solemnity of his creation was performed in Christ Church.^(b) He *m.* Mary, da. of Sir Thomas CUSACK, of Lismullen, co. Meath, Lord Chancellor [I.] by his 2nd wife Maud, "Lady DARCY." He *d.* 28 April 1596 at Caher. His widow was living 1601.

IV. 1596. 2. THOMAS (BUTLER), BARON CAHER [I.], s. and h., 28 years at the death of his father. In 1599 he joined the Spanish and certain Irish rebels, for which he was *attainted*, but on 27 May 1601, had *pardon* for all treasons and crimes. He *m.* firstly Eleanor, said to be da. or sister of Richard (BUTLER), 1st VISCOUNT MOUNTGARRET [I.]. She was living 1601. He *m.* secondly, Ellice, da. of Sir John FITZGERALD of Dromana, co. Waterford. He *d.* s.p.m.^(c) 31 Jan. 1627. His widow *m.* without licence, Sir Thomas ESMONDE, Bart. but received a pardon for the same 19 March 1629.

V. 1627. 3. THOMAS (BUTLER), BARON CAHER [I.], nephew and h. male, being s. and h. of Pierce Butler of Cloghacullie, co. Tipperary, by Ellenor, da. of Pierce BUTLER of Callan, co. Kilkenny, which Pierce B. first-named was next br. of the last Lord. On 6 June 1640 he had a confirmation of the Manors of Caher, &c. He *m.* Feb. 1624/5, Ellenor, who in certain proceedings taken by her husband in 1633 to dissolve their marriage^(d) is called "grandchild to the LORD POWER" [I.]. He *d.* in or shortly before 1648.

VI. 1648. 4. PIERCE (BUTLER), BARON CAHER [I.], grandson and h., being s. and h. of Edmund Butler, by Ellenor,^(e) da. of Edmund (BUTLER), BARON DUNBOYNE [I.], which Edmund B. first named was s. and h. ap. of the last Lord and was living 1642. He was a ward 1648-62. He *m.* 1663

(*) On his death the Barony, according to the spec. rem., fell into abeyance between the heirs general, *i.e.*, the 2 daughters of his father by the 2d wife, *viz.* : (1) Ellenor BUTLER, one of the daughters of "Sir Thomas Butler, Knt., late Baron of the Cahir, deed.," and (2) Thomas PRENDERGAST, s. and h. of Thomas P. of Newcastle, by Johan Butler, another of the said daughters. The Queen wrote to the Lords Justices [I.] "to travel earnestly" with these ladies to surrender the dignity. This was done accordingly by deed, dat. at Caher, 14 July 1585, in which they surrendered to "our well beloved cosen Sir Theobald Butler of the Cahir, Knt., the name, dignity, estate, lordship, degree, creation, prebendynences and privileges of LORD BARON OF THE CAHIR descended and come to us from the said Sir Thomas Butler [their father] as his heyres; and the lettres patents whereby the said Sir Thomas Butler was made and created Lord Baron of Caher, &c." See (Mr. Fleming's) "Authorities, &c.," in the Berkeley claim, 1862, p. 75. See also "Lynch," p. 215.

(b) See preamble to patent in "Lodge," vi, 215.

(c) Margaret, his only da. and h., aged 21 in 1627 who was the first wife of Edmund (Butler), Baron Dunboyne [I.], *d.* in Dublin 1632 leaving issue, of whom Eleanor *m.* Edmund Butler and was mother of Pierce, 4th Baron Caher [I.]

(d) See an elaborate account thereof in "Lodge" vi, p. 230, *note*.

(e) See *ante*, note "C," *circa finem*.

Elizabeth, da. of Theobald [or Toby] MATHEW, of Thurles, by Margaret, da. of Sir Valentine Browne, Bart. [I.] He *d.* s.p.m. 1676, having made his will 29 Jan. of that year. His widow *m.* 1635 Daniel MacCARTHY, of Carriguevar, and *d.* 1704.

VII. 1676. 5. THEOBALD (BUTLER), BARON CAHER [I.], cousin and h. male (*i.e.* cousin of the last Lord's grandfather), being s. and h. of Edmond Butler, of Knockananomagh, co. Tipperary, by Catharine, da. of MAC-IBRIEN-ARAGH, which Edmond was a yr. s. of Theobald [III.] 1st Baron Caher [I.] abovenamed. He sat in the Parl. [I.] of 1689 of James II, and was *outlawed* 1691, but was *restored* Michmas 1693, tho' his estates suffered considerably by these proceedings. He *m.* firstly Mary, da. of Sir Redmond EVERARD, Bart. [I.] He *m.* secondly, Feb. 1693, Margaret, da. and coheir of [his predecessor] Pierce (BUTLER) [VI.] 4th BARON CAHER [I.] by Elizabeth, da. of Toby MATHEW abovenamed. By her he acquired the manor of Castle Grace and other lands, co. Tipperary. He *d.* 27 Sep. 1700. His wife survived him.

VIII. 1700. 6. THOMAS (BUTLER), BARON CAHER [I.], s. and h., by 1st wife, was under age in 1700. He *m.* 24 July 1709, at St. Nicholas, Dublin, Frances, 1st da. of Sir Theobald BUTLER, Solicitor Gen. to James II. She *d.* 1733 in her 47th year. He *d.* May 1744 in the city of York.

IX. 1744. 7. JAMES (BUTLER), BARON CAHER [I.] s. and h., *b.* 1 Aug. 1711. He *m.* Jan. 1739, Christian, da. and coheir of Michael MOORE, of Drogheda. She *d.* before him. He *d.* s.p. 6 June 1786, at Lyons, in France.

X. 1786. 8. PIERCE (BUTLER), BARON CAHER [I.], br. and h., *b.* before 1727. He *d.* unm. 10 June 1788 at Paris.

XI. 1788. 9. JAMES (BUTLER), BARON CAHER [I.] cousin and h. male, being s. and h. of Richard Butler of Glengall, co. Tipperary, by Jane, his 1st wife, da. of Richard BUTLER, of Ballynahinch, in that co., which Richard B., first named (who *d.* before 1750), was s. of James B. of Glengall (who *d.* before 1737), s. of Theobald B. of Knocklofty (living 1641) s. of James B. of the same (who *d.* 1630), who was 5th s. of Theobald [III.] 1st Baron Caher abovenamed. He *m.* Sarah NICHOLS. He, who was sometime of Fethard, co. Tipperary, *d.* in the East Indies, July 1788.

XII. 1788.	1 and 10. RICHARD (BUTLER), BARON CAHER	} See fuller account under "GLENGALL," Earlom of [I.], <i>cr.</i> 1816; <i>cr.</i> 1858.
Viscounty [I.]	[I.], s. and h., <i>b.</i> 13 Nov. 1775. On 22 Jan. 1816 he was <i>cr.</i> VISCOUNT CAHER, co. Tipperary, and EARL OF I: 1816. GLENGALL [I.] He <i>d.</i> 30 Jan. 1819.	
Viscounty [I.]	} 1819, 2 and 11. RICHARD (BUTLER), to EARL of GLENGALL (1816), VISCOUNT CAHER (1816), and BARON CAHER (1583) [I.], only s. and h., <i>b.</i> 17 May 1794. He <i>d.</i> s.p.m. 1858. 22 Jan. 1858, when all his honours became <i>extinct.</i> ^(a)	
Barony [I.]		
XIII.		

(^a) It is possible that the Barony of Caher may still be successfully claimed. It has been, however, acted upon as an extinction, according to the Act of Union [I.] in the creation of a new Irish Peerage, *viz.*, "ATHLUMNEY," in 1863. The title indeed appears to be actually (tho' on what ground is unknown to the Editor) *assumed*, for among the announcements of "marriages" in Jan. 1884, appears "on the 6th ult. Arthur John Turner to the Hon. Fanny Butler, of Richmond place, Chester, only da. of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Lawrence Butler, 13th Lord Caher, of Ladywell Park, Lewisham, Kent (J. L. Butler, formerly of Liverpool and London)." This, apparently, was "the Lord Caher," then "advanced in years," who was, on 12 June, 1881, prosecutor in an assault case.

CAHIRAVAHILLA.

In 1689 or 1690, DOMINICK ROCHE, Alderman of Limerick, was *cr.* by James II., when in banishment, BARON TARBERT and VISCOUNT CAHIRAVAHILLA [I.] as appears by Ferrar's "History of Limerick." See under "JACOBITE PEERAGES," *cr.* by James II after 1688, vol. i, p. 59, note "b."

CAHIR-GUILLAMORE.

See "GUILLAMORE OF CAHIR-GUILLAMORE, co. Limerick" (*O'Grady*), Viscountcy [I.], *cr.* 1831.

CAILLY.

- Barony by writ. 1. THOMAS DE CAILLY, of Buckenham, Norfolk, s. of Osbert [or Adam] de Cailly by his 2d wife Emma, da. of Robert DE TATTESHALL, of Buckenham afsd., was, in 1306, on the death of his cousin Robert, LORD TATTESHALL (to whom the said Emma was great aunt) found one his 3 coheirs, being then of the age of 22. He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD DE CAILLY) by writ directed "*Thome de Cailly*," from 4 March 1308/9 to 16 June 1311. He m. Margaret, but *d. s.p.* in 1316, when his Barony became *extinct*.^(a)
- I. 1309,
to
1317.

CAIRNS and CAIRNS OF GARMOYLE.

- Barony. 1. HUGH MC CALMONT CAIRNS, 2nd s. of William C. of Cultra, co. Down, by his 1st wife Rosanna, da. of Hugh JOHNSON, was *b.* 27 Dec. 1819, ed. at Trin. Coll. Dublin where he was first class in classics, B.A. 1838, LL.B. and LL.D. 1862; Student of Law at Dublin, 1839; at Lincoln's Inn, 1841, and at Middle Temple, 1844; Barrister (Mid. Temple), 1844, rapidly acquiring an extensive practise; M.P. for Belfast 1852-59 and 1865-66; Q.C. and Benchers (Lin. Inn) 1856; Solicitor-Gen., Feb. 1858 to June 1859; Knighted 17 Mch. 1858; Hon. LL.D., Cambridge, 9 June 1862; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, 17 June 1863; Attorney-Gen., July to Oct. 1866; P.C. 1866; Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery, Oct. 1866 to 1868; Chancellor of the Univ. of Dublin 1867 till his death. He was *cr.* 27 Feb. 1867 BARON CAIRNS OF GARMOYLE, co. Antrim, and, as such, assisted in passing thro' the upper house, the Reform bill of the Conservative Government. From 29 Feb. to 9 Dec. 1868 he was LORD CHANCELLOR^(b) and again from Feb. 1874 to April 1880. During the interval (1868-74) he was the recognised Leader of the Conservative (opposition) party in the House of Lords. On 27 Sep. 1878, being then (for the second time) Lord Chancellor, he was *cr.* VISCOUNT GARMOYLE, co. Antrim and EARL CAIRNS (c). He m. 9 May 1856, Mary Harriet, 1st da. of John
- I. 1867.
- Earldom.
I. 1878.

^(a) Adam de Clifton, s. of his sister Margaret, by Roger de Clifton, was his heir and then aged 9 years. In 1376 this Adam was sum. to Parl. as a Baron. See "CLIFTON," Barony, *cr.* 1376.

^(b) Thus "within 3 years [he] passed thro' 3 legal offices, Attorney-Gen., Lord Justice of Appeal, and Lord Chancellor; rising from a practising Barrister to the highest seat in the law, from a simple member of the House of Commons to the Speakership of the House of Lords, and, after less than 10 months enjoyment of that honourable office, has been entrusted with the still more responsible position of the Leadership of the Conservative party in the House of which he had been so short a time a member. Such a rapid advance as this has never been before witnessed, such proof of confidence is almost unparalleled." See Foss' "Lives of the Judges of England."

^(c) See *ante*, p. 102, note "a" (under "CADOGAN") for some remarks on the omission of the word "of" in titles of Earldoms.

CAHIRAVAHILLA.

In 1889 or 1890, DOMINIC ROBERT, Alderman of Limerick, was ex-
posed by James II. when in England, RALPH TAYLOR and VISCOUNT CAHIR-
AVAHILLA [?] as appears by Peter's "History of Limerick." See under
"JACOBIUS FRANKLIN" as by James II after 1890, vol. I, p. 22, note "I."

CAHIR-GUILLAMORE

See "GUILLAMORE OF CAHIR-GUILLAMORE, ex Limerick" (O'Donoghue)
Viscountcy [?] or 1881

CAILY.

Barony by writ. A THOMAS DE CAILY, of Buckenham, Norfolk, a of
Robert (for Adam) de CAILY of his 2d wife Emma, da. of Robert
de Tattershall, of Buckenham, died, say, in 1200, on the death of
his cousin Robert, from Tattershall (to whom the said Emma was
great aunt) found one his 3 nephews, being sons of the age of 22. He
was said to have as a Baron, JOHN DE CAILY, to wife, daughter
of "TASER de CAILY," from 1 March 1200 to 16 June 1211. He was
disseised, but d. say in 1212, when his lands became vacant.

CAIRNS and CAIRNS OF GARMOYLE.

Barony. 1. HUGH McCAIRNS Cairns, 2nd s. of William C. of
Cairns, ex Baron, by his 1st wife Roseanne, da. of Hugh Cairns,
was s. 27 Dec. 1819, s. of John Cairns, who was first
Baron Cairns, B.A. 1822, LL.B. and LL.D. 1828; Baron of Law
as Dublin, 1828; as Limerick Jan. 1831, and as Dublin 1831.
Baron Cairns (John Cairns) 1841, originally receiving an extensive practice;
M.P. for Dublin 1833-35 and 1836-38; Q.C. and Recorder (Law, Jan.)
1838; Recorder-General, Feb. 1838 to June 1839; Knighted 17 Nov. 1839; Lord Lifford,
Cambridge 9 June 1842; Lord D.C. 17 June 1843; Attorney-General, July
to Oct. 1843; Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery, Oct. 1846 to 1849;
Chancellor of the Duchy of Devon 1847 till his death. He was ex 27 Feb. 1847
BARON CAIRNS OF GARMOYLE, ex Antrim, and as such, succeeded in passing
the Upper House, the Reform Bill of the Conservative Government. From 29
Feb. to 9 Dec. 1848 he was Lord Chancellor (P) and again from Feb. 1851 to April
1850. During the interval (1849-51) he was the recognized leader of the Conservative
(opposition) party in the House of Lords. On 27 May 1850, being then for the
second time Lord Chancellor, he was ex VISCOUNT GARMOYLE, ex Antrim,
and EARL CAIRNS (P). He m. 9 May 1838, Mary Harter, da. of John

(*) Adam de Cairns, s. of his sister Margaret, by Roger de Gifford, was his heir and
then ruled 9 years. In 1276 this Adam was said to have as a Baron. See "Gifford."
Barony, ex 1276.

(*) Thus "within 3 years [he] passed that a legal officer, Attorney-General, Lord
Justice of Appeal, and Lord Chancellor; rising from a position inferior to the
highest seat in the law, from a simple member of the House of Commons to the
Speaker of the House of Lords, and after less than 10 months enjoyment of that
honourable office, had been entrusted with the still more responsible position of the
leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords, which he had held as such a
time a member. Such a rapid ascent as this has never before witnessed, and
proof of confidence is almost unparalleled." See Lord "Lives of the Judges in
England."

(*) See note p. 102, note "2" (under "Cairns") for some remarks on the confusion
of the word "C" in title of Earl Cairns.

MACNEILE of Parkmount, co. Antrim, by Charlotte Lavinia, da. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas DALLAS, G.C.B. He *d.* at his house called "Lindisfarne" (which he had built some 12 years before) in Bournemouth, Hants, 3 April 1885 in his 66th year and was *bur.* at Bournemouth cemetery^(a). His widow living, 1886.

Earldom and 2. ARTHUR WILLIAM (CAIRNS), EARL CAIRNS [1878]
Barony. VISCOUNT GARMOYLE [1878] and BARON CAIRNS OF GARMOYLE [1867]
2d. but 1st surv. s. and h. *b.* 21 Dec. 1861 in London, ed. at
II. 1885. Wellington and at Trin. Coll. Cambridge. Priv. Sec. to the President
of the Board of Trade, 1885^(b).

CAIRO.

See "WOLSELEY OF CAIRO^(c) AND OF WOLSELEY, co. Stafford"
(*Wolseley*) Barony; *cr.* 1882.

CAITHNESS^(d).

CAITHNESS, with SUTHERLAND, was one of the Seven PROVINCES of transmarine Scotland in the 9th century ^(e), tho' it does not appear to have ever been numbered among "the SEVEN EARLDOMS" (Mormaerdoms) of that Kingdom. Temporary possession of it was, till the 11th century, often obtained by the Norsemen from Orkney, which islands they began to colonize late in the 9th century, at the close of which epoch the title of *Jarl*, or *Earl*, of *Orkney*, was bestowed on one Sigurd, the first of that name.

"The Earldom of Caithness was possessed for many generations by the *Norwegian* Earls of Orkney. They held the *islands of Orkney* under the King of Norway according to *Norwegian custom* by which the title of *JARL*, or *EARL*, was a personal title. They held the *Earldom of Caithness* under the *King of Scotland* and its tenure was in accordance with the laws of Scotland.

We find from the *Orkneyinga Saga* that during this period the Orkney Islands were frequently divided into two portions and [that] each half [was] held by different members of the Norwegian family who each bore the title of Earl. We likewise find that the EARLDOM OF CAITHNESS was at such times also *frequently divided* and [that] each half [was] held by different Earls of Orkney, tho' whether *both* bore the title of Earl of Caithness does not appear."^(d)

(a) "Several [of his] judgments have become classical especially in regard to Company Law and dealings on the Stock Exchange...many judgments are models of lucid reasoning...as a lawyer he was surpassed by few Chancellors and by none in the capacity to make clear, and reduce to order, complex matters." See article in "the Times" newspaper 3 April 1885.

(b) He (when Viscount Garmoyle) was the defendant in an action for breach of promise of marriage, in which *by far* the highest sum for damages ever hitherto paid in such actions, *viz.* £10,000, was agreed to, on 20 Nov. 1884. The case was called "Finney *v.* Cairns," and was brought by Miss Emily May Finney, better known as "Miss Fortescue," under which last name she had appeared as an Actress from 1880 to 1883 at the Savoy theatre, Westminster. The nearest approach to such a sum was when £3500 was given in 1835 in the action of "Wood *v.* Hurd," and when £3000 was given in 1824, in that of "Foote *v.* Hayne." See note to "Harrington" Earldom of, *cr.* 1742, under the 4th Earl.

(c) See *ante*, vol. i, p. 79, note "a" for list of peerages named after a victory gained by the grantee.

(d) See an article on this Earldom by Mr. Skene in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," vol. xii, p. 571, reprinted in Skene's "Celtic Scotland" (1880) vol. iii, pp. 448-453. Following, as far as possible, that most able article, *cach* "Jarl of Orkney," who *suc.* Thorthinn, is here credited with being *also* Earl of Caithness [S.], tho' to *prove*, by conclusive evidence, that such, universally, was the case is apparently unattainable.

(e) See some account of these seven Provinces of the Pictish Kingdom in the remarks under "Angus," vol. i, p. 88.

Earldom [S.] 1. THORFINN, *Jarl of Orkney* in the Kingdom of Norway, was EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.] holding "undoubtedly the *entire* Earldom of Caithness for a long period." He was s. & h. of SIGURD

I. 1030? (the Second) also *JARL OF ORKNEY*, by a da. of MALCOLM II, KING OF SCOTLAND, and was 5 years old at his father's death in 1014, when he was sent to the King, his maternal grandfather abovenamed, who bestowed on him Caithness and Sutherland with the title of Earl. On Malcolm's death, 1034, he disputed the right to the throne [S.] with Duncan, son of an elder da. of that King. Joining with Macbeth, Mormaer of Moray, he obtained, after Duncan's murder (1040) dominion over the whole of the north of Scotland, during Macbeth's usurpation of the Crown [S.] He m. Ingebiorg. He d. about 1056. His widow m. (as his first wife) MALCOLM III, KING OF SCOTLAND, 1058 to 1093, and d. before 1070.

II. 1056? 2 and 3. PAUL and ERLEND, *Jarls of Orkney*, and EARLS OF CAITHNESS [S.] the two sons of the above "ruled *jointly*^(a) without dividing the Earldoms." The descendants of each appear also to have, for the most part, ruled *jointly* and are here distinguished by the mark of ✱ and ✧ respectively.

III. 1180? 3 and 4. ✱ HAKON (s. of Paul) and ✧ MAGNUS (s. of Erlend), *Jarls of Orkney* and EARLS OF CAITHNESS [S.] divided the islands between them, each bearing the title of Earl. "The latter was the Great Earl known as *St. Magnus*. After his death s.p., Earl Hakon appears to have possessed the whole."

IV. 1110? 5. ✱ HARALD SLETTMALI, *Jarl of Orkney* and EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], s. of the above Earl Hakon "appears to have held the whole of Caithness from the King of Scots" though the Orkneys were divided between him and his br. Paul, next hereafter named.

V. 1140? 6. ✱ PAUL, *Jarl of Orkney* and EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], br. and h. of the above, on his death, obtained possession of the whole of Caithness. The King of Norway, however, divided the Orkneys between him and his first cousin ✧ Rognwald,^(b) *Jarl of Orkney*, nephew, by the sister, of Earl Magnus. Earl Paul abdicated in favour of his own nephew, Harald, next named.

VI. 1170? 7, 8, 9, and 10. ✱ HARALD, *Jarl of Orkney* and EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.] by the resignation of Earl Paul abovenamed, was s. of Madach, EARL OF ATHOLE [S.] by Margaret da. of Earl Hakon and sister of Earl Paul abovenamed^(c). He, too, like his predecessors, shared the Orkneys with the Jarl ✧ Rognwald, and, possibly, the Earldom of Caithness also. During Rognwald's pilgrimage to Jerusalem, King Malcolm IV [S.] gave half of Caithness to ✧ ERLEND UNGI, the son of Earl Harald Slettimali abovenamed, who thus became EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.] On Erlend's death however, his half of Caithness was granted (or re-granted) to the abovenamed ✧ ROGNWALD who then (if not previously) became EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.] Rognwald d. s.p.m. but his only da., Ingigerd, m. Erik Slagbrellir, a Norwegian, and had three sons, of whom

✱ Descendants of Earl Paul are so marked.

✧ Descendants of Earl Erlend are so marked.

(a) "A trace of Norse laws and usages continuing a few years after the mainland ceased to be under Norse rule." G. Burnett, *Lyon*.

(b) This name together with "an Earl's title" was given him by the King of Norway. His former name was Kali. He was s. of a Norwegian, called Kol, by Gunhild, sister of Earl Magnus. See, *ante*, p. 107, note "d."

(c) Though he inherited his Earldom from his mother, he was paternally descended from the Royal House of Scotland, his father Madach being s. of Duncan I and br. of Malcolm III, Kings of Scotland, ancestors of the succeeding monarchs.

✠ HARALD UNGI, became EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.] having received from King William the Lion [S.] the half of Caithness which had belonged to Rognwald, and from the King of Norway "an Earls title with the half of the Orkneys." He was slain however in 1198 by Earl Harald (the Elder) who thus (for the first time) became possessed of the *whole* Earldom. Earl Harald appears to have *m.* firstly Afrika, sister of Duncan, EARL OF FIFE [S.], and, having repudiated her, secondly, a da. of Malcolm MAC-HETH (the alleged son of Angus, EARL OF MORAY [S.], slain 1130) in whose (supposed) right he rebelled and occupied Moray.^(a) He was, however, defeated, in 1201, when the southern part of his district (Sutherland) was taken from him,^(b) and he was (only) allowed to hold Caithness north of "the Ord" and that on payment of 2000 marks of silver. He *d.* 1206.

VII. 1206. 11. ✠ DAVID, *Jarl of Orkney* and EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], s and h, of Earl Harald. He *d.* 1214.

VIII. 1214. 12. ✠ JOHN, *Jarl of Orkney* and EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], br. and h. He was supposed to have been privy to the murder of Adam, Bishop of Caithness in 1222, whereby he was deprived of his estate by Alexander II [S.], tho' for a large sum, suffered to redeem it. He *d.* s.p.m. 1231, being murdered by his servants, and his body burned in retaliation for the death of the Bishop.

IX. 1232. 13 and 14 ✠ MAGNUS, *Jarl of Orkney* and EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], s. of Gillebride, EARL OF ANGUS [S.]. His mother was, not improbably, a second wife, who was sister of ✠ Harald Ungi, Earl of Caithness (who *d.* 1198), to whom this Magnus, though an infant, was apparently recognised as his successor in his half of the Earldom. In 1232, at all events, he was Earl of Caithness. The *other half of Caithness* appears to have been possessed by FRESKIN (DE MORAVIA), LORD OF DUFFUS (who *d.* before 1269) in right of his wife ✠ Johanna (the inheritor of Strathnaver) who, possibly, was da. and h. of Earl John, last abovenamed.

X. 1250. 15. ✠ MALCOLM^(c) *Jarl of Orkney* and EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], probably s. and h. of Earl Magnus abovenamed. The *other half of Caithness* was, probably, possessed by ✠ Freskin as above.

XI. 1280? 16 and 17. ✠ JOHN,^(c) *Jarl of Orkney* and EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], s. and h. He was one of the nobles addressed by Edward I, 12 March 1289/90, as to a proposed marriage between his son and Margaret of Norway, Queen of Scotland. To Edward I he swore fealty in 1296. The *other half of Caithness* appears to have been possessed by Sir Reginald CHEYNE in right of ✠ Mary his wife, one of the two daughters and coheirs of Freskin and ✠ Joanna abovenamed, who had acquired the portion (one fourth) of the other such da. and coheir, ✠ Christian, by the resignation of Christian's husband, William de Fedrett.

XII. 1300? 18. ✠ MAGNUS,^(c) *Jarl of Orkney* and EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], "the last of the Earls of the Angus line." His relationship to the former Earls is not clear. He *m.* Catharine and *d.* before 1329, when "Caterina, Comitissa Orcadie et Cathanesie" grants a charter "in viduitate."

XIII. 1329? 1. ✠ MALISE, EARL OF STRATHERNE [S.], who had, to before 1320, *suc.* his Father (another Malise) in that Earldom, was 1335. charged with the rents of the 4th part of Caithness in 1331, and styles himself, in a charter of 1334, EARL OF THE EARLDOMS OF STRATHERNE, CAITHNESS and ORKNEY [S.] It is not improbable that he

^(a) *Ex inform.* G. Burnett, Lyon, to whom the Editor is indebted for several valuable emendations in this article not separately acknowledged.

^(b) Sutherland was given to Hugh de Moravia (called Hugh Freskin) Sheriff of Inverness (1204) as a Lordship, and was raised into an Earldom for his son.

^(c) The succession between EARL MAGNUS, who *suc.* in 1232, down to the EARL MAGNUS, who died about 100 years later, is obscure, and somewhat uncertain. It is altogether omitted in Skene's valuable article.

*HAROLD UNDER became EARL OF CATHMERS [2] having received from King William the land [2] the hall of Cathmers which had belonged to Hargrove and from the King of Norway "an Earls title with the hall of the Gungwe". He was slain however in 1193 by Earl (John) the Elder who then (for the first time) became possessed of the whole land. Earl (John) appears to have in 1193, after the death of Thomas, Earl of Kent [2] and having received from Henry, a son of Richard I. (the Lionheart) Earl of Kent [2] (John) the Elder in 1193 in whose (supposed) right he retained and occupied Henry (?). He was however defeated in 1201 when the southern part of his district (St. Edmund) was taken from him, and he was (only) allowed to hold Cathmers north of "the Old" and that on payment of 2000 marks of silver. He d. 1204.

VII. 1206. VI. *DAVID, Lord of Gwyn and EARL OF CATHMERS [2] a and b, of Earl Harold. He d. 1214.

VIII. 1214. VI. *JOHN, Lord of Gwyn and EARL OF CATHMERS [2] a and b. He was supposed to have been busy to the murder of Adam, Bishop of Cathmers in 1222, whereby he was deprived of the estate by Alexander II [2] the King, for a large sum, and he died in 1221. He d. 1221. being murdered by his servants, and his body buried in retaliation for the death of the Bishop.

IX. 1222. VI. *MARGARET, Lady of Gwyn and EARL OF CATHMERS [2] a and b. She was not improbably a second wife, who was sister of the Earl (John) the Elder of Cathmers (John d. 1193), to whom this Margaret, though an infant, was appointed as his successor in his hall of the land. In 1222 at all events, he was recognized as the Earl of Cathmers. The other half of Cathmers appears to have been possessed by Farnham (the Mowbray), Lord of Dures (John d. 1209) in right of his wife *Johanna (the daughter of St. Edmund) who possibly was the and b. of Earl John. She d. 1209.

X. 1230. VI. *MALCOLM, Lord of Gwyn and EARL OF CATHMERS [2] a and b. He was probably a son of Earl Margaret. The other half of Cathmers was probably possessed by *Farnham as above.

XI. 1280. VI. *JOHN, Lord of Gwyn and EARL OF CATHMERS [2] a and b. He was one of the nobles mentioned by Edward I. in March 1280/81 as to a proposed marriage between his son and Margaret, Queen of Scotland. To Edward I. he was loyal in 1282. The other half of Cathmers appears to have been possessed by the Reginald Cuthbert in right of his wife, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of Farnham and *Johanna. He was slain by the King (John) the Elder in 1282. He d. 1282. He was slain by the King (John) the Elder in 1282. He was slain by the King (John) the Elder in 1282.

XII. 1300. VI. *MARGARET, Lord of Gwyn and EARL OF CATHMERS [2] a and b. He was the last of the Earls of the Gwyn line. His relationship to the former Earls is not clear. He d. Cathmers and b. before 1320, when "Cathmers, Countess of Cathmers" grants a charter "in witness".

XIII. 1330. VI. *MARGARET, Lord of Gwyn and EARL OF CATHMERS [2] a and b. He was the last of the Earls of the Gwyn line. He d. Cathmers and b. before 1320, when "Cathmers, Countess of Cathmers" grants a charter "in witness".

(*) As before, G. Harold, Lord, to whom the Bishop is indebted for several valuable possessions in this article not separately acknowledged.
(*) Cathmers was given to Hugh de Mowbray (and Hugh de Mowbray) Sheriff of Lancashire (1204) as a lordship and was sold into an Earl for his son.
(*) The connection between Earl Margaret who was in 1221, given to the Earl of Mowbray who died about 1200 years later is obvious and somewhat mysterious. It is altogether omitted in some valuable articles.

inherited these last two dignities through his mother, Mary, widow of Hugh DE ABERNETHIN, the first wife of Earl Malise (his father), which Lady was *m.* before 1292, and living 1296. The other 4th part (the two making together the half which belonged to the Angus Earls) belonged to Margaret, wife of Simon FRASER, killed at Hallidon Hill, 1333. The Earl *m.* firstly, Maria, who was the Countess implicated in 1320 (with de Brechin and de Soulis) in a conspiracy. He *m.* secondly, before 1334, "Matilda, da. of Hugh, EARL OF ROSS, by Matilda, sister of ROBERT (BRUCE), KING OF SCOTLAND."^(a) He was *attainted* in 1335, when his honours became *forfeited*, and *d. s.p.m.* before 1357, and probably before 1353.^(b) See fuller account under "STRATHERNE," Earldom of [S].

- XIV. 1375? 1. DAVID (STEWART), EARL OF STRATHERNE, }
[S.] yst. s. of KING ROBERT II [S.] was. before Nov. 1375,^(c) }
cr. EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.] He *d.* before 1389. }
XV. 1388? 2. EUPHEMIA, *suo jure*, COUNTESS OF }
STRATHERNE AND COUNTESS OF CAITHNESS [S.] only da. }
and h. She *resigned*, after 1390, being then unmarried, the *Earldom of* }
Caithness to her uncle Walter STEWART, afterwards EARL OF ATHOLE }
[S.] }
XVI. 1395? 3. WALTER STEWART, of Brechin, yst. s. of KING }
ROBERT II [S.] became, on the resignation of Euphemia, his niece }
abovenamed, EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.] He was, about 1409, *cr.* EARL OF ATHOLE }
[S.] In or about 1428, he *resigned* the *Earldom of Caithness* (which however }
reverted to him shortly afterwards) in favour of his son, as under. }
XVII. 1428? 4. ALAN STEWART, yst. s. of the above, became, on the }
resignation of his father, EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.] He obtained, }
15 May 1430, a patent for the same to him and the heirs male of his body, with rem. }
to his father and his heirs. He *d. unm.* 1431, being slain at an engagement at }
Inverlochy by Donald Balloch. }
XVIII. 1431, 3 (*bis*). WALTER (STEWART), EARL OF ATHOLE [S.] above- }
to named, who (again) became EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], under the }
1437. patent of 1430, on the death of his son the last Earl. He was executed }
for high treason in April 1437, when his *titles* and estates became }
forfeited. See fuller account under "ATHOLE" Earldom of [S.], *cr.* 1409, *forfeited* 1437.

(a) *Ex. inform.* G. Burnett, Lyon.

(b) Earl Malise appears to have had several daughters and coheirs, *viz.* (1) Matilda, called "eldest da." (probably by the first wife), whose s. and h. Alexander de le Arde (*b.* before 1357) *resigned* in 1375, his right to the *Earldom of Caithness* to the King. (2) Euphemia de Stratherne, who, in 1364, "appears as one of the heirs of the late Earl Malise." (3) Agneta, in whose right in 1353, "Erngils, a Norwegian, gets from the King of Norway the title of *Earl of Orkney*, which he forfeits in 1357," and (4) Isabel (undoubtedly a da. of the second wife) who was declared heir to the *Earldom of Caithness* by Earl Malise, her Father (when under forfeiture) failing heirs male of his body. She *m.* Sir William St. Clair, and was mother of Henry St. Clair, who, with one Malise Sperre, in 1379, claimed "the *Earldom of Orkney*. Henry becomes Earl and calls his mother [by the designation of], Isabella St. Clair, in a charter of lands, of which she was heiress." See Skene's "Celtic Scotland" (1880), vol. iii, p. 453. "See also Diploma Pedigree of Earls of Orkney, of date 1460, printed in *Miscellany of Maitland Club*, III. p. 65; and, with notes, in Professor Munch's *Symbola ad historiam antiquiorum Rerum Norvegicarum*, pub. 1850." *Ex. inform.* G. Burnett, Lyon.

(c) "In 1375 Alexander de le Arde *resigned* to King Robert II [S.] the *Earldom of Caithness*, the principal manor or mansion, with the title of *Earl*, and all other rights belonging to him in right of his mother Matilda, eldest da. of Earl Malise." All these were granted by the King to his own son David, including "the Castle of Brathwell, now Braal Castle, in the vale of the Thurso river; and the possession of the principal messuage carried the title of *Earl*. The other lands of the *Earldom* appear to have been held in *pro indiviso* fourths." Skene's "Celtic Scotland" (1880), vol. iii, p. 453.

belonged there but two months through his nephew, Henry, widow of Hugh de Aconbury, the first wife of Earl Mable the father, which fact was at before 1282 and before 1286. The other the fact the two marriages together the fact which belonged to the same family belonged to Margaret wife of John de Passer, killed at Bannockburn 1286. The fact is that Mable was the daughter of Hugh de 1280 (with the Bishop and the Bishop as a witness). He is married, before 1284 "Mable de de Hugh Earl of Ross or John de Mable, sister of Robert, Bishop of Ross or Bannockburn." He was married in 1282 with his second wife, before 1284, and probably before 1282 (p. 1284). See later second wife "Stewartess", London of (S).

XIV 1274: I - DAVID (STEWART) EARL OF STUARTS
[S] (p. 1274) a of King Robert II (S) was before Nov. 1274 (p. 1274)
or EARL OF CAITHNESS [S]. He d. before 1286.
XV 1286: 2 - MURIEL, two parts, daughter of
STEWART AND FORTUNE OF CAITHNESS [S] only in
and in the reign after 1286 being then married, the father of
Children to her name Walter Stewart, afterwards Earl of Atholl.
[S]

XVI 1294: 3 - WALTER STEWART of Brochin, yet a of King
ROBERT II (S) became, on the resignation of Muriel, the first
apostrophe, EARL OF CAITHNESS [S]. He was about 1294, MAR or ABERNETHY
[S]. In or about 1292 he resigned the Earldom of Caithness (which however
reverted to his family afterwards) in favour of his son, Walter.

XVII 1298: 4 - ALAN STEWART, yet a of the above, became, on the
resignation of his father, EARL OF CAITHNESS [S]. He obtained
in May 1298 a patent for the same to him and the heirs male of his body, with
to his father and his heirs. He d. near 1291, being slain at an engagement at
Invercherry by Donald Bannock.

XVIII 1291: 5 (S) - WALTER (STEWART) EARL OF ATHOLL [S] above
to name, who (S) became EARL OF CAITHNESS [S], under the
1291, passed of 1291, on the death of his son the last Earl. He was executed
for high treason in April 1291, when his wife and certain barons
forfeited. See later account under "Atholl", London of (S), p. 1291, before 1291.

(S) See reference to Muriel, 1291.
(S) Earl Mable appears to have had several daughters and a son, viz. (1) Muriel,
called "Mable de", probably by the fact wife, whose a and a Alexander de de Aconbury
(S) before 1282 resigned in 1274, his right to the Earldom of Caithness to the King. (2)
Muriel de Stewart, who in 1284, "appears as one of the heirs of the late Earl
Mable." (3) Agnes, in whose right in 1284, "Frankie, a Stewartess, gets from the
King of Norway the title of Earl of Orkney, which he holds in 1284," and (4) Isabel
(undoubtedly a de, of the second wife, who was married last to the Earl of
Caithness by Earl Mable, her father (when under tutelage) before being made of his
body. She is the William de Caithness, and was mother of Henry de Caithness, with
one Mable appears in 1274, claimed "the Earldom of Orkney. Henry becomes Earl
and calls his mother by the designation of, Isabel de Caithness in a charter of lands of
which she was heiress." See Stewart's "Caithness" (1880), vol. II, p. 123, "see
also Diplomatic Register of Earls of Orkney, of date 1180, printed in Wodrow's
Historical Club, III, p. 123, and with notes in Stewart's "Caithness" in Edinburgh
University Press, 1880, p. 123. See Stewart, 1291.
(S) In 1274 Alexander de de Aconbury resigned to King Robert II (S) the Earldom of
Caithness, the bishopric of Moray, with the Bishop's land and all other rights
belonging to him in right of his mother Mable, widow of Earl Mable. "All these
were granted by the King to his own son, Henry, including "the Castle of Bannock,
now Bannock Castle, in the vale of the Trossachs river; and the possession of the Bishopric
necessaries carried the title of Earl. The other lands of the Bishopric appear to have
been held in fee by his father." Stewart's "Caithness" (1880), vol. II, p. 123.

XIX. 1452. 1. SIR GEORGE CRICHTON, of Cairns, s. and h. of Stephen C. of the same, *suc.* his father before 1427, was a favourite of James II [S.] by whom he was made HIGH ADMIRAL [S.], and was, in the Parl. of 1452, "*belitt*" EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.] Under that designation he got a Royal charter, 8 July 1452, of the same. The limitation is said to have been to the heirs male of his body by his then wife, Janet, widow of Sir James DOUGLAS, of Dalkeith, da. of Sir William BORTHWICK of Borthwick, but, soon after he had obtained the Earldom, he resigned it, into the King's hands, not even reserving his own, life rent. See "Exchequer Rolls" [S.] vol. v., preface cij. He *d.* in 1455, ^(a) His widow was living 9 Oct. 1459.

XX. 1455. 1. WILLIAM (SINCLAIR), EARL OF ORKNEY [S.], who had *suc.* his Father in that honour before 1418, was one of the Hostages for James I [S.] when allowed to return to Scotland in 1421; was Admiral of Scotland and, as such, conveyed the Princess Margaret of Scotland to France on her marriage to the Dauphin (Louis XI); was Founder of the Collegiate Church and exquisite chapel at Rosslyn in Midlothian, was HIGH CHANCELLOR [S.], 1454-58; and was, 28 Aug. 1455, *cr.* EARL OF CAITHNESS and LORD SINCLAIR [S.] "to him and his heirs." The isles of Orkney, having, on the marriage of James III [S.], come under the Scotch dominion, he, in 1470, *resigned the Earldom of Orkney* [S.] to the King, receiving the Castle of Ravenscraig &c. co. Fife in exchange, by charter 17 Sep. 1470. He was Ambassador to England 1471-73. He *m.* firstly Elizabeth, Dow. COUNTESS OF BUCHAN [S.], widow (then) of Sir Thomas STEWART, da. of Archibald (DOUGLAS), 4th EARL OF DOUGLAS [S.] by Lady Margaret STEWART, da. of KING ROBERT III [S.]. He *m.* secondly, before 15 Nov. 1456, Marjory, da. of Alexander SUTHERLAND of Dunbeath. He *d.* in or before 1476, leaving by his 1st wife a s. and h., William Sinclair ^(b) who *suc.* him in such honours and lands as he had not otherwise disposed of.

XXI. 1476. 2. WILLIAM (SINCLAIR), EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.] in consequence of a resignation to that effect by the late Earl, to whom he was a yr. s. tho, probably, the 1st s. by the 2nd wife. He obtained a crown charter of the whole lands of the Earldom "to him and his heirs whatsoever, on 7 Dec 1476. He *m.* Mary, da. of Sir William KEITH of Inverugie. He *d.* 9 Sep. 1513 being killed, with his King, at the battle of Flodden.

XXII. 1513. 3. JOHN (SINCLAIR), EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], s. and h. He *m.* before 1527 Elizabeth, da. of William SUTHERLAND of Duffus. He and 500 of his men were slain in an attempt to recover the Orkneys (to which he alleged he had a right) at Stenness, 18 May 1529.

XXIII. 1529. 4. GEORGE (SINCLAIR), EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* before 14 July 1527, first sat in Parl. in 1542. He *resigned his Earldom to the Crown* obtaining a *novodamus* thereof 2 Oct. 1545, with rem. to John Sinclair his s. and h. ap., and his heirs male and assigns, whom failing to the Earl,

(a) He left issue a son, James, by his 1st wife, and a da., Janet, by his 2nd wife *Ex. inform.* G. Burnett, Lyon.

(b) This William Sinclair, was ancestor of the Lords Sinclair [S.]. His Father gave him, in 1459, the Barony of Newburgh co. Aberdeen, but seems, in consequence of his prodigal habits, to have mainly disinherited him, leaving the Earldom of Caithness to one of the sons of his 2nd wife, and the estate of Rosslyn &c. to the other. After his Father's death, however, he succeeded in effecting an arrangement, by which the lands in Fife, which had been acquired in compensation for the *Earldom of Orkney*, were made over to him by his brother, Sir Oliver Sinclair. In a deed, 9 Feb. 1481, this William is called "s. and h. of umquhile William, Earl of Caithness and Lord of Saint Clair." See "Riddell," p. 609, *note*, and see, also, as to the succession of the Barony of Sinclair [S.], "Exchequer Rolls" [S.] vol. viii, preface xlvij.

himself, and his heirs *male* whatsoever. He was Justiciary of Caithness, 1566 and one of the Jury for the trial of the Earl of Bothwell in 1567. He *m.* Elizabeth, 2nd da. of William (GRAHAM), 2nd EARL OF MONTROSE [S.] by Janet, da. of William (KEITH), EARL MARISCHAL [S.] He *d.* 9 Sep. 1582 and was *bur.* at Rosslyn. M.I.

[JOHN SINCLAIR, MASTER OF CAITHNESS, 1st s. and h. ap. He *m.*, after 1563, Jean, widow of John STEWART, Prior of Coldingham, da. of Patrick (HEPBURN), 3d EARL OF BOTHWELL [S.] and sister of Francis (STEWART), also EARL OF BOTHWELL [S.] He *d.* v.p. 1577.]

XXIV. 1582. 5. GEORGE (SINCLAIR), EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], grandson and h., being s. and h. of John Sinclair, *styled* Master of Caithness, and Jean his wife abovenamed. He was *b.* 1566. On 18 June 1606 he had charter of various lands forming the *Barony of Berriedale*. He, also, *resigned his Earldom*, and obtained from the King a *novodamus* thereof, 3 April 1592, with rem. to William Sinclair, his 1st s. and his heirs *male* and assigns whatsoever. He *m.* Jean, da. of George (GORDON), 5th EARL OF HUNTLY [S.] by Ann, da. of James (HAMILTON), EARL OF ARRAN [S.] He *d.* 1643, in his 78th year.

[WILLIAM SINCLAIR, MASTER OF CAITHNESS, *styled* LORD BERRIEDALE^(a) s. and h. ap. He *m.* Mary, da. of Henry (SINCLAIR), 3d LORD SINCLAIR [S.] He *d.* v.p.]

[JOHN SINCLAIR, *styled* MASTER OF BERRIEDALE, s. and h. ap. of the abovenamed William, Master of Caithness, and Mary his wife. He *obtained a charter*, 27 July 1633, of the *reversion of the Earldom* to himself and the heirs male of his body, whom failing to his Father and his heirs male and assigns whatsoever. He *m.* Jean, yr. da. and coheir of Colin (MACKENZIE), 1st EARL OF SEAFORTH [S.] He *d.* before his grandfather [the Earl] at Edinburgh, Sep. 1639 and was *bur.* at Holyrood House Chapel. His widow *m.* Alexander (SUTHERLAND), 1st LORD DUFFUS [S.] being the first of his four wives, and *d.* 1639.]

XXV. 1643. 6. GEORGE (SINCLAIR), EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.] great grandson and h., being s. and h. of John Sinclair, *styled* Master of Berriedale and Margaret his wife abovenamed. He was served heir to the Earldom, 21 March 1644, and had a charter thereof, 10 June 1661, to himself, his heirs male and assigns. He *m.* 22 Sep. 1657, at Roseneath, Mary, 3d da. of Archibald (CAMPBELL), MARQUESS OF ARGYLL [S.] by Margaret, da. of William (DOUGLAS), 2nd EARL OF MORTON [S.] Being childless and greatly in debt, he, in 1672,^(b) granted a redeemable disposition of his lands and honours to Sir John Campbell of Glenurchy, with a proviso for the assumption of the *title of Earl*, when (*i.e.*, after six years) the right of the said Sir John to the lands became absolute. He *d.* s.p. May 1676 at Thurso Castle. His widow *m.* 7 April 1678, as his second wife, the abovenamed Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, who was *cr.* EARL OF CAITHNESS, &c. [S.], in 1677, and subsequently EARL OF BREADALBANE, &c. [S.] See next below.

(a) This title appears to have been adopted by the family since the charter of 10 June 1606 granted to the 5th Earl, of lands forming the *Barony of Berriedale*, tho' the Master of Caithness, who *d.* v.p. in 1577 (*before* such charter), is designated (perhaps wrongly) as "John, Lord Berriedale," in the petition of the 10th Earl in 1771.

(b) The lands of the Earldom followed the Title till 1545, after which time they were gradually alienated till 1672, when the last residue was made away with.

XXVI. 1677. 1. SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, of Glenurchy, who, under the to disposition of 1672 abovenamed, (of which he obtained a Crown 1681. confirmation), and by sasine of the lands, supposing himself entitled to the *Honours*, as well as to the lands of the late Earl, obtained from the King (who had been advised that his right to the *lands* was good), a charter and patent, 28 June 1677, whereby he was *cr.* EARL OF CAITHNESS, VISCOUNT OF BREADALBANE and LORD ST. CLAIR OF BERRIEDALE AND GLENURCHY [S.], with a clause for taking the name and arms of *Sinclair*. He was able to retain possession of the late Earl's *lands* (attempting even to seize the estate of Keiss which was *not* such property), but the right to the *title* having been declared to the heir male he relinquished it and was *cr.* 13 Aug. 1681, EARL OF BREADALBANE AND HOLLAND, &c., [S.] with the precedence of his former creation 28 June 1677. See fuller account under "BREADALBANE" Earldom of [S.]

XXVII. [1676, or] 1681. 7. GEORGE (SINCLAIR), EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], cousin and h. male of George the 6th Earl abovenamed, being only s. and h. of Francis Sinclair of Keiss and Northfield, by Elizabeth, da. of Andrew (FRASER), LORD FRASER [S.], which Francis, was 2d s. of George the 5th Earl. He was inhibited by Charles II, from assuming the Earldom of Caithness, 17 Jan. 1677, till the Royal pleasure concerning it was declared. On 15 July 1681, the Privy Council found that he had a right to the said Earldom, and he took his seat accordingly on 20 Aug. following. He *d.* unm. at Keiss in 1698.

XXVIII. 1698. 8. JOHN (SINCLAIR), EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], cousin and h. male, being s. and h. of Sir James Sinclair of Murchil, by his 2d wife Jean, da. of William STEWART of Burray, which Sir James was s. and h. of another Sir James Sinclair, also of Murchil, who was next br. to George the 5th Earl. He took his seat 25 July 1704. He *m.* Jean CARMICHAEL. He *d.* 1705.

XXIX. 1705. 9. ALEXANDER (SINCLAIR), EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], s. and h. took his seat 17 Dec. 1705, voting against all the articles of the Union, [S.] which were subsequently discussed. He *m.* 15 Feb. 1738, at Durham, Margaret, 2d da. of Archibald (PRIMROSE), 1st EARL OF ROSEBURY [S.], by Dorothea, da. and h. of Everingham CRESSY. He *d.* s.p.m. at Haimers Castle, in Caithness, 9 Dec. 1765, in his 81st year, having possessed his peerage 60 years, and outlived every Peer who had sat in the Scotch Parl.^(a) His widow *d.* at Hermitage, near Leith, 7 Oct. 1785.

XXX. 1765. 10. WILLIAM (SINCLAIR), EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], cousin and h. male, being served as such 28 Nov. 1768.^(b) He was 2nd but only surv. s. and h. of John Sinclair of Ratter, by Janet, da. of Patrick SINCLAIR of Solthdun, which John (who *d.* 1733) was s. and h. of another John S. (who *d.* 1714), s. and h. of William S. (living 1663) only s. and h. of James S. all of Ratter afsd., which James S. was 4th s. (being the only s. that had issue) of Sir John Sinclair of Greenland and Ratter (*d.* 1622), who was br. to James Sinclair of Murchil (ancestor of the 8th and 9th Earls) and to George, the 5th Earl. By petition (1771)

^(a) Under his will, the family estate at Murchil and elsewhere passed to Sir John Sinclair of Woodhall, to the exclusion of his da. and h. Dorothea, Countess Fife [I.], (who subsequently *d.* s.p.) and of his h. male, and successor, the 10th Earl of Caithness.

^(b) He was opposed at the election of Peers [S.] 21 Aug. 1766 and (again) 21 Dec. 1768 by James Sinclair, who stated himself to be s. and h. of David Sinclair, s. and h. of another David S. *lawful* s. and h. of David S. of Broinach, next br. to John, 8th Earl. It appears, however, that the younger David was unquestionably *born* a bastard, tho', according to the claimant, he was legitimated by a subsequent marriage. The proof of this marriage is not altogether clear. This James Sinclair who became a Capt. in the East India Company's service, *d.* s.p. 11 Jan. 1788. A long account of his claim is in "Riddell" pp. 610-619, where a favourable view is taken of it.

he claimed the "dignities of *Earl of Caithness, Lord or Baron of Berriedale*" as the nearest h. male of "John, Lord Berriedale, the 1st s. of George, 4th Earl of Caithness." On 7 May 1772 his right to the Earldom (no mention being made of the title of "*Berriedale*") was declared by the Committee for privileges. He *m.* Barbara, da. of John SINCLAIR of Scotscauder. He *d.* at Edinburgh, 29 Nov. 1779 in his 53rd year. His widow *d.* at Bath, 20 Feb. 1793.

XXXI. 1779. 11. JOHN (SINCLAIR), EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], s. and h. He joined the army 1772, and became Major, 76th Foot, 1777, serving, as such, in America, where, at the siege of Charlestown, he was wounded. Lieut. Col., 1783. He *d.* suddenly and unm. in London, 8 April 1789 in his 33rd year and was *bur.* 13th at St. Marylebone, Midx.^(a) Will pr. 1789.

XXXII. 1789. 12. JAMES (SINCLAIR), EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], cousin and h. male, being only s. and h. of Sir John Sinclair, 5th Bart. [S.] of Mey, by Catharine, da. of Eric SUTHERLAND of Duffus, which Sir John was s. and h. of Sir James S., 4th Bart., s. and h. of Sir James S., 3rd Bart., s. and h. of Sir William S., 2nd Bart., s. and h. of Sir James S., 1st Bart., s. and h. of Sir William S. of Mey, s. and h. of George Sinclair of Mey, the 3rd s. of George, 4th Earl of Caithness abovenamed. He was *b.* 31 Oct. 1766 at Barrogill Castle co. Caithness and *suc.* his Father in the Baronetcy, 26 March 1774. He did not assume the Earldom till 4 May 1793, when his right was found good by the House of Lords.^(b) REP. PEER [S.] 1807 and 1812. Lord Lieut. of co. Caithness. Postmaster Gen. [S.] 1810. Lieut. Col. of the Rossire Militia. He *m.* 2 Jan. 1784 at Thurso Castle, Jean, 2nd da. of Gen. Alexander CAMPBELL of Barcaldine, Dep. Gov. of Fort St. George, by Helen, da. of George SINCLAIR of Ulbster, co. Caithness. He *d.* 16 July 1823 at Barrogill Castle. His widow *d.* 2 April 1853 at Edinburgh.

[JOHN SINCLAIR, *styled* LORD BERRIEDALE, s. and h. ap. *b.* 20 July 1788; *d.* unm. in his 14th year, 1 June 1802 at Barrogill Castle].

XXXIII. 1823. 13. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL (SINCLAIR), EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. *b.* 24 July 1790; sometime (1807) an officer in the army. Lord Lieut. of co. Caithness. He *m.* 22 Nov. 1813, at Mortlake, Surrey, Frances Harriett, da. and coheir of William LEIGH, of Rushall Hall, co. Stafford, Dean of Hereford. She *d.* 23 Aug. 1854. He *d.* 24 Dec. 1855.

XXXIV. 1855. 14. JAMES (SINCLAIR), EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], s. and h., *b.* 16 Aug. 1821. Lord Lieut. of co. Caithness, 1856. One of the Lords in waiting 1856-58 and 1859-66. REP. PEER [S.] 1858-68. On 1 May 1866 he was *cr.* BARON BARROGILL of Barrogill Castle, co. Caithness. He was well known in the scientific world, being the inventor of a steam carriage, a compass, &c. He *m.* firstly, 17 July 1847 at St. Geo. Han. sq., Louisa Georgiana, 3rd and yst. da. and coheir of Sir George Richard PHILLIPS, Bart., of Weston, co. Warwick, by Sarah Georgiana, da. of Richard (CAVENDISH), BARON WATERPARK [I.]. She *d.* 31 July 1870 at Barrogill Castle. He *m.* secondly 6 March 1872, at (No. 6) Windsor street, Edinburgh, Marie, DUCHESSE DE POMAR (so *cr.*, in 1879, by Pope Leo XIII), widow of Gen. the COMTE DE MEDINA POMAR, da. of Don Jose DE MARIATEGUI. He *d.* in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, America, 28 March 1881 and was *bur.* in the Chapel Royal, Holyrood, co. Edinburgh. His widow living 1887 at Paris.

^(a) After his death the lands of Ratter &c. were sold by order of the Court for £13,313.

^(b) In Scotland a peerage vests by simple survivorship, and, therefore, although he did not assume the Earldom in 1789, the freeholders of his county objected to his vote as a Commoner and were allowed by the Court of Session 2 Feb. 1790 "to prove that Sinclair of Mey has *suc.* to the title of Earl of Caithness." As, however, shortly afterwards, he resolved to assert his *status* as a Peer, the case was not further proceeded with.

XXXV. 1881. 15. GEORGE PHILIPS ALEXANDER (SINCLAIR), EARL OF CAITHNESS (1455) [S.] also BARON BARROGILL (1886) and a Baronet [S.], only s. and h., by 1st wife; *b.* 30 Nov. 1853 in Hill street, Berkeley sq., Midx.; ed. at Mag. Coll. Cambridge. Lord Lieut. of co. Caithness, 1881. Col. of the Caithness and Sutherland Volunteers, 1881.

Family Estates. These, in 1883, consisted of 14,460 acres in co. Caithness, valued at £4,478 a year, and of 613 in Herts, valued at £973. Total 15,073 acres, valued at £5,451 a year. *Principal Residences.* Barrogill Castle, near Thurso, co. Caithness, and Stagenhoe Park, near Welwyn, Herts.

CALDECOT CASTLE.

i.e. "BARON BEAUFORT OF CALDECOT CASTLE, co. Monmouth and EARL OF GLAMORGAN; (*Somerset*)." See under "GLAMORGAN," Earldom of, these titles being considered, by some, to have been a Peerage dignity *cr.* 1644.

CALEDON.

Barony [I.] 1. JAMES ALEXANDER, yr. s. of Nathaniel A. of Gunsland, co. Donegal, Alderman of Londonderry, by Elizabeth, da. of William McClintock of Dunmore in that co., was *b.* 1730 and, having amassed a large fortune in the East Indies, returned to Ireland, where he purchased for about £600,000 estates at Caledon and elsewhere. He was M.P. for Londonderry, 1775-90. On 6 June 1790 he was *cr.* I. 1790. BARON CALEDON of Caledon, co. Tyrone [I.]; on 23 Nov. 1797, VISCOUNT CALEDON of Caledon, co. Tyrone [I.], and on 29 Dec. 1800 EARL OF CALEDON,^(a) co. Tyrone [I.]. He was a strenuous supporter of the Union [I.]. He *m.* 28 Nov. 1774, Anne, 2nd da. of James CRAUFURD of Craufurdsburn co. Down. She *d.* 21 Dec. 1777. I. 1800. He *d.* 22 March 1802, in Rutland sq. Dublin.

Earldom,	}	1802.	2. DU PRE (ALEXANDER), EARL OF CALEDON, &c. [I.] only s. and h., <i>b.</i> 14 Dec. 1777; M.P. for Newtownlands in the last Irish Parl., 1800; REP. PEER [I.] 1804; Lord Lieut. of co. Tyrone; Col. of the Tyrone Militia; Gov. of the Capt. of Good Hope, ^(b) 1807-11, being the first Gov. since its cession to the realm. K.P., 23 Aug. 1821. He <i>m.</i> 16 Oct. 1811, at St. James, Westminster, Catharine Freeman, 2d da. and coheir of Philip (YORKE), 3d EARL OF HARDWICKE, by Elizabeth, da. of James (LINDSAY), 5th EARL OF BALCARRES [S.]. He <i>d.</i> 8 April 1839. His widow, who was <i>b.</i> 14 April 1786, and <i>hap.</i> at Marylebone, <i>d.</i> 8 July 1863, aged 77, at Tittenhanger, Herts.
Viscountcy			
and			
Barony [I.]			
II.			

III. 1839. 3. JAMES DU PRE (ALEXANDER), EARL OF CALEDON &c. [I.], only s. and h., *b.* 27 July 1812; M.P. for co. Tyrone, 1837-39; sometime Capt. in the Coldstream Guards; Col. of the Tyrone Militia; REP. PEER [I.] 1841. He *m.* 4 Sep. 1845, Jane Frederica Harriet Mary, 4th da. of James Walter (GRIMSTON), 1st EARL OF VERULAM, by Charlotte, da. of Charles (JENKINSON) 1st EARL OF LIVERPOOL. He *d.* 30 June 1855. His widow, who was *b.* 17 Jan'y. 1825, V.A. (2d class), extra Lady of the Bedchamber (1878), was living 1887.

(a) This Earldom was one of the 18 Irish Peerages conferred (on the last day of such creations before the Union) on persons who already possessed a Peerage of that Kingdom. See vol. i, p. 208, note "c."

(b) A district in the Orange River is named after him.

IV. 1855. 4. JAMES (ALEXANDER), EARL OF CALEDON, &c. [I.] s. and h. *b.* 11 July 1846 at Carlton House Terrace, Westm.; ed. at Harrow and at Ch. Ch. Oxford; was an officer in the 1st Life Guards, 1867-81. Served in Egyptian campaign (medal and clasp 1882, and Khedive's bronze star); Major 1st Inniskilling Fusiliers. REP. PEER [I.] 20 Oct. 1877. He *m.* 9 Oct. 1884, Elizabeth, 2d da. of Hector (GRAHAM-TOLER), 3d EARL OF NORBURY [I.] by Stuart Lindsay, da. of Sir Henry LINDSAY-BETHUNE, Bart., *de jure* EARL OF LINDSAY [S.] She was *b.* 6 June 1857.

[ERIC JAMES DESMOND ALEXANDER, *styled* VISCOUNT ALEXANDER,^(a) 1st s. and h. ap. *b.* 9 Aug. 1885, at Carlton House Terrace, Westm.]

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 29,236 acres, co. Tyrone, and 2,877 co. Armagh, viz.: 32,113 acres in Ireland, worth £19,754 a year; also 1,947 acres in Herts, worth £2,567 a year. Total 34,060 acres, worth £22,321 a year. *Principal Residences.*—Castle Caledon, co. Tyrone, and Tittenhanger Park, near St. Albans', Herts.

CALENDAR.

See "LIVINGSTON," [possibly "LIVINGSTON OF CALENDAR,"] Barony [S.] (*Livingstone*) *cr.* 1458.

i.e. "LORD LIVINGSTON AND CALENDAR" [S.] (*Livingston*), *cr.* 1600, with the EARLDOM OF LINLITHGOW [S.] which see; *forfeited* 1715.

Earldom [S.] 1. JAMES (LIVINGSTON), LORD LIVINGSTON OF ALMOND [S.], was, on 6 Oct. 1641, *cr.* EARL OF CALENDAR, LORD I. 1641. LIVINGSTON AND ALMOND [S.] On 28 July 1647, (misquoted, as 22 July 1646, in the patent of 21 Nov. 1660) he obtained a power, failing heirs male of his body, to nominate his successor in this title, which power (during the usurpation), on 19 May, 1657, and, again, on 7 May, 1660, he appears to have exercised; the last nomination containing. It is said, an ultimate rem. to heirs male *general*; however (probably after resignation tho' none such is recited) he obtained another *novodamus*, 21 Nov. 1660, wherein the rem., failing heirs male of his body, was (1) to his nephew Alexander Livingston in tail male, (2) to Alexander Livingston, great-nephew of the grantee (being 2d s. of his nephew George, Earl of Linlithgow [S.]) in like manner, and (3) to Alexander Livingston, s. of Sir Alexander L. of Dalderse, decd. in like manner.^(b) The grantee was 3d s. of Alexander (LIVINGSTON), 1st EARL OF LINLITHGOW [S.] by Eleanor, da. of Andrew (HAY), 7th EARL OF ERROLL [S.] Having served in the wars in Bohemia, Germany, Holland and Sweden, he was, on his return home, made a Gent. of the Bedchamber to Charles I, and, on 19 June 1633, was *cr.* LORD LIVINGSTON OF ALMOND [S.] with rem. to "his heirs male for ever." In 1640, he was Lieut.-Gen. of the Scotch army, levied against the King, but subscribed, in 1641, the bond in the King's favour at Cumbernauld, and was by him *cr.* *Earl of Calendar*, &c. [S.], as above. In 1644, he commanded the forces against Montrose, &c. He was, however, well received by the King at Newcastle, in 1646, and in London, in 1647, when he was made Sheriff of the co. of Stirling. He was Lieut.-Gen. of the Scotch army, raised, in 1648, to rescue the King, which, after having captured Carlisle, was routed at Preston, co. Lancaster, 17 Aug. 1648. The Earl fled to Holland, and was excepted in Cromwell's "act of grace." In 1660, he resigned his honours, obtaining a new grant thereof as above-mentioned. He *m.* (contract date 1633) Margaret, Dow. COUNTESS OF DUNFERMLINE [S.], sister of John, 1st EARL OF TWEEDDALE [S.], da. of James (HAY), LORD HAY OF YESTER [S.], by Margaret, da. of Mark (KER) EARL OF LOTHIAN [S.] She was *bur.* 20 Jan. 1669, with her 1st husband, at Dalgety. He *d. s.p.* 1672.

^(a) As to this courtesy title see *ante*, vol. 1, p. 316, note "b" under the similar case of "BELMORE."

^(b) On 7 May 1660, *i.e.* some months *previous* to the patent, the Earl had (as above stated) executed a disposition of his estates and dignities in favour of the three persons abovenamed, but *with a final rem.* to himself "and his nearest lawful heirs male and assignees whatsoever."

II. 1672. 2. ALEXANDER (LIVINGSTON), EARL OF CALENDAR, &c. [S.], nephew by the brother and h. according to the designation in the patent of 1660. He was 2d s. of Alexander, 2d EARL OF LINLITHGOW [S.] being his 1st s. by his 2d wife Mary, da. of William (DOUGLAS), EARL OF ANGUS [S.] On 21 May 1657, he appears to have been infeft, subject to his Uncle's life rent therein, "of the whole lands of Calendar, with the title and honour of *Earl of Calendar and Lord Almond*," and again on 7 May 1660, a few months before the patent of 21 Nov. 1660 which entailed the same on him. He *m.* (contract dat. 1663), Mary, 3d da. of William (HAMILTON), 2d DUKE OF HAMILTON [S.], by Elizabeth, da. of James (MAXWELL), EARL OF DIRLETON [S.] He *d. s.p. legit.*^(a) Aug. 1685. His widow *m.* Sir James LIVINGSTON, of Westquarter. She *m.* thirdly (as his 2d wife) James (OGILVY) 3d EARL OF FINDLATER [S.] who *d.* 1711.

III. 1685. 3. ALEXANDER (LIVINGSTON), EARL OF CALENDAR, &c. [S.], nephew, by the br. and h. according to the designation in the patent of 1660, being 2nd son of George, 3rd EARL OF LINLITHGOW [S.], by Elizabeth dau. of Patrick (MAULE), EARL OF PANMURE [S.]. He on 16 May 1688 was served h. of entail to his Uncle. He *m.* Anne, 1st da. of James (GRAHAM), 2nd MARQUESS OF MONTROSE [S.], by Isabel, da. of William (DOUGLAS), EARL OF MORTON [S.] He *d.* Dec. 1692.

IV. 1692, 4. JAMES (LIVINGSTON), EARL OF CALENDAR, &c. [S.],
to only s. and h., served h. to his Father 4 Aug. 1693. On 7 Aug. 1675
1715. he *suc.* his uncle as EARL OF LINLITHGOW, &c. [S.] He joined in the
insurrection of 1715, and was attainted when all his honours became
forfeited^(b) See fuller account under "LINLITHGOW," Earldom of [S.]
cr. 1600 ; *forfeited* 1715.

CALLAN.

Viscounty 1. "GEORGE FEILDING, s. of William, EARL OF DEN-
[I.] BIGH, and nephew of George, [afterwards Duke, but then] MARQUESS
OF BUCKINGHAM, High Admiral of England," was, on 7 Nov. 1622
I. 1622. *cr.* BARON FEILDING OF LECAGH, co. Tipperary, and
VISCOUNT CALLAN, co. Kilkenny [I.] with a grant of the
reversion^(c) of the EARLDOM OF DESMOND, co. Kerry [I.] on the death of

^(a) Sir Alexander Livingston, of Glentirran, was a bastard son of the 2nd Earl.

^(b) On his death the issue male of all the persons named in the patent of 1660 became *extinct*.* "If, however, the letters patent did not proceed upon a *resignation*, as appears to have been the case, they could not affect any honours which could be claimed under the previous grants," *i.e.* the Barony of 1633 granted to *heirs male*, and, (if the deed could be proved), the nomination (7 May 1660) of the final rem. of the Earldom, &c., in favour of nearest heirs male. In 1784 Sir Alexander Livingston, Bart., received from the Attorney Gen. (afterwards Lord Kenyon) a favourable opinion as to his claim, as h. male *general*, to this Earldom. In June 1821, his s. and h. Sir Thomas L., Bart., presented a petition to the King to the same effect (Lords Journals, V. 54, p. 504). He *d. s.p.* 1 April 1853, when the issue of William, 6th Lord Livingston [S.], who *d.* 1592, appears to have become *extinct*, that of the 5th Lord remaining. See "Hewlett," pp. 124-128.

^(c) This reversion was in contemplation of his marriage with Elizabeth, only da. and h. presumptive of Richard (Preston) EARL OF DESMOND and Baron Dummore [I.] and Lord Dingwall [S.] whose Irish Peerages, *cr.* 11 July 1619, would on his death *s.p.m.* (which occurred 28 Oct. 1628) become *extinct*. The match, however, never took place, as in 1629 the said lady *m.* James Butler, then styled Viscount Thurles, afterwards the celebrated Duke of Ormonde. "This patent refers to a patent dat. at Westm. 11 July [1619] 17 Jac. I, by which Richard Preston, Knt., Baron Preston of Dummore, was *cr.* Earl of Desmond. No entry of it has been found in the Calendar to the English Patent Rolls of that date," where *this* patent [7 Nov. 1622] is enrolled.

* Alexander Livingston, of Dalherse, therein named, had *d. s.p.* March 1694, Alexander, 2d Earl, of Calendar, having been served his "heir of provision."

II. 1872. 2. ALEXANDER (LIVINGSTON) EARL OF GALLAN, &c.
[8.] nephew by the brother and is according to the description in
the patent of 1869. He was 2d s. of Alexander 2d Earl of Livingston [8.] being
his last s. by his 2d wife Mary d. of William (James) Earl of Argyll [8.] On
21 May 1867, he appears to have been intert, and in the 11th of the same month,
"at the whole lands of Culter with the lands of James of Argyll, and
and Lord Dundee" and again on 1 May 1869, a few months before the patent of
21 Nov. 1869 which recalled the same on him. He is recorded in 1869, May, 2d
s. of William (James) 2d Duke of Hamilton [8.] by Elizabeth d. of James
(Marshall) Earl of Dumfries [8.] He d. s.p. 1872, Jan. 1872. His widow
is James Livingston, of Westbourne, and is living (as his 2d wife) James
(Owen) 2d Earl of Fife [8.] s. of 1871.

III. 1882. 3. ALEXANDER (LIVINGSTON) EARL OF GALLAN, &c.
[8.] nephew, by the brother and is according to the description in the
patent of 1869 being 2d son of George and Mary of Livingston [8.] by Elizabeth
d. of Patrick (James) Earl of Fife [8.] He was 18 May 1867 was named s. of
Owen to his Uncle. He is Anne, 2d s. of James (James) and Mary (James)
Marshall [8.] by Isabel d. of William (James) Earl of Dumfries [8.] He d.
Dec. 1882.

IV. 1892. 4. JAMES (LIVINGSTON) EARL OF GALLAN, &c. [8.]
only s. and h., named s. to his father, 1892, Dec. 1892. He was 1892
he had his name as Earl of Livingston, &c. [8.] He died in the
month of 1892, and was intert with all the lands of his father's house
[8.] See full account under "LIVINGSTON", section of [8.]
in 1892: 1892: 1892.

GALLAN.

VISCOUNTCY. 1. "George FLEMING, s. of WILLIAM, EARL OF DUN-
[8.] and nephew of George (James) Earl of Argyll [8.] was on 7 Nov. 1822
or BUCHANAN, High Sheriff of Argyll," was on 7 Nov. 1822
as BARON FLEMING OF BUCHANAN, co. Tipperary, and
VISCOUNT GALLAN, co. Kildare [8.] with a grant of the
reversion of the EARLDOM OF DUNMORE, co. Kerry [8.] on the death of

(*) Sir Alexander Livingston, of Glasgow, was a bastard son of the 2d Earl.
(*) On the death the name male of all the persons named in the patent of 1869
became extinct. (*) However, the patent patent did not proceed upon a resignation,
as appears to have been the case they could not affect any person which could be
claimed under the previous grants. (*) The patent of 1869 granted to Alexander and
(*) (the deed could be proved), the nomination (7 May 1869) of the first son of the
Baron, &c., in favour of nearest heir male. In 1864 Sir Alexander Livingston,
Baron, received from the Attorney Gen. (James) Lord (James) a favorable
opinion as to his claim, as it was given, to the Earl of Argyll. In June 1867, he was
in Sir Thomas (s. of) presented a petition to the King to the same effect [8.]
[8.] 7. 54 p. 504. He d. s.p. 1 April 1867, when the name of William (s. of) Lord
Livingston [8.] who d. 1867, appears to have become extinct, that of the Earl
termining. See "History", pp. 181-182.

(*) This reversion was in contemplation of his marriage with Elizabeth, only d. and
h. presumed of Richard (Fleming) Earl of Fife and Baron (James) [8.] and
Lord (James) [8.] who died 1867, on 11 July 1867, and on his death, as
(which occurred 25 Jan. 1867) became extinct. The patent, however, never took place
as in 1867 the Earl of Argyll, then High Sheriff of Argyll, died, and the
collected that of (James). (*) This patent refers to a patent that in 1867, 11
July [1867] 11 Jan. 1 by which Richard (Fleming) Earl of Fife and Baron (James) of Fife
was Earl of Fife. (*) It is not found in the Calendar to the
English Patent Rolls of that date, when the patent [7 Nov. 1867] is recorded.

* Alexander Livingston, of Glasgow, then named, had s. s.p. March 1867.
Alexander 2d Earl of Callander, having been created his "bar of Livingston."

Richard (Preston) the then Earl of Desmond, s.p.m. This event took place on 28 Oct. 1628, when the said Viscount Callan became EARL OF DESMOND [I.] He d. 31 Jan. 1665, being *suc.* by his son William, who, in 1675, became EARL OF DENBIGH, in England. See fuller account under "DESMOND," Earldom of [I.] *cr.* 1622.

Barony [I.] 1. The Rt. Hon. GEORGE AGAR of Ringwood, co. Kilkenny, 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h. of William Agar of Ringwood afsd., by Rebecca, da. of William (FLOWER), 1st BARON CASTLE DUNROW [I.], was b. 4 Dec. 1751; *suc.* his Father^(a) 3 Aug. 1769; was M.P. for Callan 1789-90; P.C.; and was, on 4 June 1790, *cr.* BARON CALLAN of Callan, co. Kilkenny [I.] REP. PEER [I.] He d. s.p. 29 Oct. 1815, when his peerage became *extinct*.

CALNE AND CALSTON.

i.e. "VISCOUNT CALNE AND CALSTON, co. Wilts" (*Petty*) *cr.* 1784, with the MARQUESSATE OF LANSDOWNE, which see.

CALTHORPE.

Barony. 1. SIR HENRY GOUGH-CALTHORPE, Bart., was *cr.* 16 June 1796 BARON CALTHORPE of Calthorpe, co. Norfolk. He was s. and h. of Sir Henry GOUGH, Bart. (so *cr.* 26 April 1728) of Edgbaston, co. Warwick, by his 2nd wife, Barbara, da. of Reynolds CALTHORPE of Elvetham, Hants. He *suc.* his Father 8 June 1774, being then aged about 26, was M.P. for Bramber, 1774-96, took by Royal Lic. 7 May 1788 the additional surname of *Calthorpe* on the death of his maternal uncle Sir Henry Calthorpe, K.B. whose estates he inherited, and in 1796 was raised to the Peerage as above. He m. 1 May 1783 at St. Geo. Han. sq., Frances, 2nd da. and coheir of Gen. Benjamin CARPENTER. He d. 16 March 1798 in his 50th year and was *bur.* at Edgbaston. M.I. His widow, who was b. 10 June 1761, d. 1 May 1827.

II. 1798. 2. CHARLES (GOUGH-CALTHORPE), BARON CALTHORPE, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. b. 22 March 1786. He d. unm. (of consumption) at Flushing in Cornwall 5 June 1807.

III. 1807. 3. GEORGE (GOUGH-CALTHORPE), BARON CALTHORPE, br. and h. b. 22 June 1787. He d. unm. Sep. 1851 at Lyons in France. Will pr. Dec. 1851.

IV. 1851. 4. FREDERICK (GOUGH), BARON CALTHORPE, br. and h., b. 14 June 1790 in London. M.P. for Hindon (Wilts), 1818-26 and for Bramber 1826-31. By Royal lic. 14 May 1845 he *discontinued (for himself only)* the additional surname of *Calthorpe*. High Sheriff of co. Stafford, 1848. He m. 12 Aug. 1823, Charlotte Sophia, 1st da. of Henry Charles (SOMERSET), 6th DUKE OF BEAUFORT, by Charlotte Sophia, da. of Granville, (LEVESON-GOWER), 1st MARQUESS OF STAFFORD. She was b. 25 April 1795, and d. 12 Nov. 1865 at Elvetham. He d. 2 May 1868 aged 77 at Elvetham. Will dat. 13 May 1856, pr. 14 May 1868, under £70,000.

V. 1868. 5. FREDERICK HENRY WILLIAM (GOUGH-CALTHORPE). BARON CALTHORPE, s. and h., b. 24 July 1826 in London. Ed. at Eton and at Trin. Coll. Cambridge. M.P. for East Worc. 1859-68.

^(a) He was killed by Henry Flood in a duel. His sister, Ellis, was *cr.* Countess of Brandon [I.] in 1758; while his two nephews (sons of his br. Henry Agar of Gowran) were respectively *cr.* Viscount Clifden [I.] in 1781, and Baron Somerton [I.] (afterwards Earl of Normanton [I.]) in 1795; making four Peerages conferred, within 40 years, on different members of the family of Agar.

England. See father's account under "JAMESON," husband of [] or 1822.
 1825, when the said Viscount Calhan became Baron of Lonsdale []. He d. 21 July
 1825, being suc. by his son William, who, in 1826, became Baron of Lonsdale, in
 England. (Transferred) the then Earl of Lonsdale, &c. The event took place on 22 Oct.

Barony []. I. 1790. I. 1815.
 The Hon. George Agar of Hingham, co.
 Kilmenny, had, but let away, a son, &c. of William Agar of Hingham
 who, by his second, dr. of William Agar, 1st Baron Agar (Barony
 []) was a son 1781; and his father [] 2 Aug. 1790; was M.P.
 for Calhan 1790-98; P.C.; and was on 1 June 1790, cr. BARON
 CALHAN of Calhan, co. Kilmenny []. His Peer []. He d. 21 July 20
 Oct. 1815, when his peerage became extinct.

CALHAN AND CALSTON.

See "VISCOUNT CALHAN AND CALSTON, OR WHITE" (Barony) cr. 1784,
 with the Marquess of Lansdowne, which was

CALTHORPE

Barony. I. 1790. I. 1795.
 A Sir Henry George Calthorpe, Bart., was cr. 16
 June 1795 BARON CALTHORPE of Calthorpe, co. Norfolk. He
 was a son of the Henry Calthorpe, Bart. cr. 20 April 1722 of
 Hildesheim, co. Westphalia, by his 2nd wife, daughter dr. of Henry
 Calthorpe of Hildesheim, Master. He was his father's June 1774 being then aged
 about 25 was M.P. for Hildesheim, 1774-80, died 17 May 1783 the
 additional surname of Calthorpe on the death of his maternal uncle Sir Henry Cal-
 ston, Bt. whose estate he inherited, and in 1790 was raised to the Peerage as
 Baron. He d. 1 May 1793 at St. Geo. Han. sq. Hildesheim, and he and cousin of Gen.
 Benjamin Calthorpe. He d. 16 March 1798 in his 58th year and was suc. at Hildes-
 haim. M.L. His widow, who was a 10 June 1791, d. 1 May 1827.

II. 1795. I. 1795.
 A Charles (George-Calthorpe), Baron Calthorpe,
 had but let away, a son, &c. 22 March 1788. He d. 21 July 1801
 assumption) at Hildesheim 2 June 1801.

III. 1807. I. 1807. I. 1807.
 A George (George-Calthorpe), Baron Calthorpe,
 had but let away, a son, &c. 22 June 1787. He d. 21 July 1801 at Hildesheim
 France. Will per Dec. 1801.

IV. 1831. I. 1831. I. 1831.
 A Frederick (George), Baron Calthorpe, he and his
 21 June 1780 in London. M.P. for Hildesheim (Wills) 1818-20 and
 for Hildesheim 1820-31. By Royal Dec. 14 May 1818 he was created (for Hildesheim only)
 the additional surname of Calthorpe. High Sheriff of co. Bedford 1818. He was 12
 Aug. 1823, Charlotte Sophia, 1st dr. of Henry Charles (Hildesheim), 6th Duke of
 Devonport, by Charlotte Sophia, dr. of George (Hildesheim), 1st Marquess of
 Devonport. She was a 22 April 1785, and d. 12 Nov. 1805 at Hildesheim. He d. 2 May
 1808 aged 17 at Hildesheim. Will per 14 May 1808, per 14 May 1808, under £70,000.

V. 1838. I. 1838. I. 1838.
 A Frederick Henry William (George-Calthorpe),
 Baron Calthorpe, he and his 22 July 1828 in London. He d.
 1838 and at the Coll. Cambridge. M.P. for East Wilt. 1838-42.

(*) He was killed by Henry (Lord) in a duel. His sister, Ellis, was a Countess of
 Hildesheim [] in 1795; while his two nephews, sons of his 2nd Henry Agar of
 Hildesheim were respectively cr. Viscount Calhan [] in 1781, and Baron Calhan []
 (afterwards Lord of Hildesheim) [] in 1795; and his two younger brothers, who
 40 years on different members of the family of Agar.

Family Estates. These, in 1883, consisted of 2,073 acres in Warwickshire valued at no less than £113,707 a year; 2,559 in Norfolk; 1,390 in Hants; 235 in Suffolk; 197 in Staffordshire and 16 in Worcestershire. Total 6,470 acres, valued at £122,628 a year. In the above return, the owner being (as "Lord of the Manor of Edgbaston, the Belgravia of Birmingham") the "ground Landlord" of the Warwickshire property, is credited (in Bateman's "Great Landowners") with the *whole* rental. There is however a large, thickly populated and most valuable, district near Clorkenwell, Mdx., belonging to the family, which is not included. *Principal Residences.*—Elvetham Park, near Winchfield, Hants; and Edgbaston Hall, near Birmingham.

CAMBELL, see CAMPBELL.

CAMBRIDGE (county of).

[The Earldom of this county (which from the earliest period had the same Sheriff as Huntingdonshire) appears to have been included in the Earldom of Huntingdon. From 1115 to 1237 the Royal family of Scotland were in possession of the latter Earldom, tho' their right was occasionally not acknowledged by the English Crown.

In a recital in a charter of (1337) 11 Ed. III, WILLIAM MESCHIN, a yr. s. of Randolph, EARL OF CHESTER, is styled (*temp.* Stephen) EARL OF CAMBRIDGE.^(a)

Between 1141 and 1155, the EARLDOM OF CAMBRIDGE was *promised* to AUBREY DE VERE, if that Earldom was not held by the King of Scotland, in which case the said Aubrey was to have the choice of 4 other counties. He was, in 1153, styled "*Earl Aubrey*" and, in 1155, "*Earl of Oxford*," indicating (apparently) that the Earldom of Cambridge was possessed as conjectured.^(b) For further details see "OXFORD," Earldom of, where the origin of the ancient Earldom held by the family of De Vere will be fully discussed.

On 23 May 1205, DAVID OF SCOTLAND, EARL OF HUNTINGDON, was in receipt of the third penny of the county of Cambridge, and thus was *recognised* as EARL OF CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON (see Close Rolls of that year). He was br. to William the Lion, King of Scotland (the King above referred to), the former owner of those Earldoms. See under "HUNTINGDON," Earldom of.

The holders of the Earldom of Cambridge, as *distinct* from that of "Huntingdon and Cambridge" appear to have been as under.]

Earldom. 7. WILLIAM OF JULIERS, COUNT OF JULIERS, *b.* about 1299, s. and h. of Gerhard, COUNT OF JULIERS, by Elizabeth, da. of Theodorie, COUNT OF CLEVES, *suc.* his Father, April 1329, was *cr.* 21 Aug. 1336, MARQUIS OF JULIERS, and Prince of the Empire, was Lieut., Capt., and Vicar-Gen. in France to King Edward III (to whose wife, Philippa, his own wife, was sister) and was *cr.* by him, 7 May 1340, EARL OF CAMBRIDGE. He was Joint Commissioner to France Sep. 1340 and Aug. 1341, and Chief Com. Oct. 1346; Ambassador to the Emperor, Dec. 1345 and Feb. 1349. In 1357 he was *cr.* DUKE OF JULIERS. He *m.* Jeanne, da. of William the Good, COUNT OF HAINAULT, by Jeanne, da. of Charles, COUNT OF VALOIS, s. of Philip, KING OF FRANCE. He *d.* Feb. 1361, leaving male issue, but his English Earldom, of which he was certainly in possession as late as 1353, had not improbably been previously *forfeited*.^(c)

^(a) He *d.* s.p.m. Avicia, one of his two daughters and coheirs *m.* Robert de Courcy, of Stoke Courcy co. Somerset, whose grandson John, was *cr.* Earl of Ulster [I.].

^(b) The following remarks are in "Courthope," *viz.* "Prior to 1155 the Empress Maud (says Selden, quoting an ancient book of Evidences in the possession of the Earls of Oxford) gave to Alberic de Vere the Earldom of Cambridge in these words: 'concedo quod sit Comes de Canteburggescire et habent inde tertium denarium sicut Comes debet habere. Ita dico, si Rex Scotie non habet illum comitatum.'" *viz.* "All writers have asserted that he surrendered this Earldom into the King's hands, who bestowed it about 1340 upon John of Avesnes, Lord of Beaumont, the Queen's uncle, who was deprived of the

- II. 1362. 1. EDMUND (PLANTAGENET), styled "OF LANGLEY," 5th s. of King Edward III, by Philippa, sister to Jeanne, wife of William (of Juliers), Earl of Cambridge abovenamed, was *b.* 5 June 1344, and was *cr.* EARL OF CAMBRIDGE, 13 Nov. 1362. On 6 Aug. 1385 he was *cr.* DUKE OF YORK. He *d.* 1 Aug. 1402.
- III. 1402, 2. EDWARD (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF YORK, to EARL OF CAMBRIDGE,^(a) &c., s. and h. In 1414 he was 1414? restored to the Dukedom of Albemarle, at which time, possibly, but certainly, in or before that year, he *resigned* the *Earldom of Cambridge*. He *d.* s.p. 25 Oct. 1415, being slain at Agincourt.
- IV. 1414, 1. RICHARD (PLANTAGENET), styled "OF CONISBURGH," to 2d s. of Edmund, DUKE OF YORK and EARL OF CAMBRIDGE (by 1415. Isabel, da. and coheir of PETER, KING OF CASTILE AND LEON) and br. to Edward, Duke of York and Earl of Cambridge last abovenamed, was *b.* at Coningsburgh Castle, Co. York, about 1375; Knighted 26 July 1406; was Ambassador to Denmark, Aug. to Dec. 1406, and was, on 1 May 1414, *cr.* in Parl. EARL OF CAMBRIDGE.^(b) Was Almoner of England and Constable of Brimsfield Castle. He *m.* firstly Anne,^(c) da. of Roger (MORTIMER), EARL OF MARCH, by Eleanor, da. of Thomas (HOLAND), EARL OF KENT, which Anne was only sister to Edward, EARL OF MARCH, who *d.* s.p. 19 Jan. 1424/5. He *m.* secondly Maud, da. of Thomas (CLIFFORD), LORD DE CLIFFORD, by Elizabeth, da. of Thomas (DE ROOS) LORD ROOS. Having conspired (with Scrope of Masham and Grey of Heton) to depose the King (Henry V.) and set up in his room the Earl of March abovenamed (the h. *gen.* of Edward III.) he was attainted and executed 5 Aug. 1415, at Southampton, being *bur.* in the chapel of "God's House" there. All his honours were consequently *forfeited*. His widow *m.* John (NEVILL), LORD LATIMER, who *d.* s.p. 1430. She *d.* s.p. about 1446.
- V. 1426? 2. RICHARD PLANTAGENET, only s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* 1412. On Whit-Sunday^(d) (1426) 4 Hen. IV, he was restored as DUKE OF YORK, &c., *viz.*, to the honours held by his uncle, Edward, Duke of York, &c., abovenamed. He was probably then, or previously, *restored in blood*, whereby he would have *suc.* his *Father* as EARL OF CAMBRIDGE, or he may have assumed that Earldom as having been one of the honours sometime held by his said uncle.^(e) He *d.* 31 Dec. 1460, being slain at the battle of Wakefield. See fuller account under "York," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1385.

See fuller particulars under
"York," Dukedom of, *cr.*
1361; *layesed* 1461.

dignity in 1340 upon his going over to France. This statement is altogether incorrect, as the Marquess of Juliers is named in various state documents as Earl of Cambridge so late as 1353, when in mutual letters of acquittance between him and King Edw. III his rights to the Earldom of Cambridge are preserved: he was probably therefore possessed of it at his death in 1361. Camden states in his 'Britannia' that John de Hainault [the abovenamed John of Avesnes] came to England and claimed this dignity in Parl. about 1366, but 'returned satisfied at last.' No notice of such claim is found in the Rolls of Parl."

(a) In a patent dated 5 Nov. (1402) 4 Hen. IV, he is written "*Edwardus, Dux Eboraci, Comes Cantabrigie, Rutlandie et Coracie.*" See "Sandford," p. 381.

(b) "For this creation, there is neither Charter nor Patent, but only investiture in Parliament; it was the opinion of Lords Lyndhurst and St. Leonards, as expressed in their argument on the Wensleydale Peerage, that such investiture 'vested in him a transmissible inheritance to his legal heirs.'" See "Courthope."

(c) This Lady transmitted to her grandson EDWARD IV, who, through her, was h. *gen.* of EDWARD III, the right to the Crown, her grandmother, Philippa, Countess of March, being only da. and h. of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, 2d surv. s. of Edward III.

(d) See Hall's "Chronicles."

(e) The judgment against the Earl of Cambridge, his Father, was not, however, reversed by Act of Parl. till 1461. He can hardly be deemed to have *suc.* to the Earldom of Cambridge, held by his uncle, the Duke of York, as *that* title had been *resigned* by the said Duke.

- VI. 1460, 3. EDWARD (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF YORK, EARL OF
to CAMBRIDGE, &c., 2d but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 29 April 1441. Pro-
1461. claimed King of England, 4 March 1460/1, as Edward IV, when his
Peerage dignities lapsed to the Crown.

- VII. 1619. 1. JAMES (HAMILTON), MARQUESS OF HAMILTON, }
&c. [S.], was, 16 June 1619, *cr.* BARON OF ENNERDALE }
co. Cumberland, and EARL OF CAMBRIDGE. He *d.* 3 March 1624/5, }
aged 36. }
See fuller account under "HAMILTON,"
Marquessate of [S.], *cr.* 1599; *ex.* 1651.

- VIII. 1625. 2. JAMES (HAMILTON), MARQUESS OF HAMILTON, }
&c. [S.], also EARL OF CAMBRIDGE, &c. s. and h., *b.* 19 June 1606. }
On 12 April 1643 he was *cr.* DUKE OF HAMILTON, &c. [S.] with a spec. }
rem. He *d.* s.p.m., being beheaded 9 March 1648/9. }

- IX. 1649. 3. WILLIAM (HAMILTON), DUKE OF HAMILTON, }
to &c. [S.], also EARL OF CAMBRIDGE, and BARON OF ENNERDALE, }
1651. br. and h. male, *b.* 14 Dec. 1616. He *d.* s.p.m. 11 Dec. 1651, }
when his English honours became *extinct*. }

- X. 1659, 1. HENRY STUART, 3d s. of King CHARLES I, *b.* 8 July
to 1640, was *cr.* by his br. King Charles II, 13 May 1659, EARL OF CAM-
1660, BRIDGE and DUKE OF GLOUCESTER. He *d.* unm. 13 Sep.
1660, when his titles became *extinct*. See fuller account under
"GLOUCESTER," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1659; *ex.* 1660.

- Dukedom. 1. CHARLES STUART, 1st s. and h. ap. of James, DUKE
I. 1660, OF YORK (afterwards King JAMES II) by his 1st wife Anne, da. of
to Edward (HYDE), EARL OF CLARENDON, was *b.* 22 Oct. 1660, at
1661. Worcester House, in the Strand, Midx. He was *designated* DUKE
OF CAMBRIDGE, but *d.* an infant before the patent was passed, at
Whitehall 5, and was *bur.* 6 May 1661, at Westm. Abbey.^(a)

- Dukedom } 1. JAMES STUART, 2d but 1st surv. s. and
II. } 1664, h. ap. of James, DUKE OF YORK (afterwards King James
} to II) by his 1st wife, Anne abovenamed, was *b.* 11 July
Earldom } 1667. 1663, at St. James' Palace, and *bap.* 22d at St. Martin's-in-
XI. } the-fields.^(b) On 23 Aug. 1664 he was *cr.* BARON OF
DAUNTSEY, co. Wilts, and EARL AND DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE. Knighted at
Whitehall 3 Dec. 1666, when he was elected K.G. He *d.* an infant at Richmond
Palace 20 and was *bur.* 26 June 1667 in Westm. Abbey, when his honours became
extinct.

^(a) "Exemplar diplomatis pro Carolo, primogenito Jacobi Ducis Eboraci, in Comitum et Ducem Cantabrigie evehendo; præ morte vero immatura dicti Caroli, sigillo regio nullatenus muniti."—*Ashmole's Colls.*, *Ashm. MS.* No. 838. On his coffin-plate he is styled "Duke of Cambridge."

^(b) *Bap.* as "Jacobus Stewart, Dux Cant, filius Jacobi Stewart, Duc. Eborac, &c., Natus fuit undecimo Die Julii 1663." This shows he was already *designated* Duke of Cambridge. In Mrs. Dawson's diary "Reliquiæ Herniame," he is said to have been born at 20 minutes past one on the *twelfth* of July 1663.

VI. 1460. 3. Edward (Plantagenet), Duke of York, Earl of
Cambridge, &c. 2d son of Henry V. and E. 2d April 1441. For-
eign King of England, & March 1460, as Edward IV, when his
foreign dignities passed to his brother.

VII. 1619. 1. James (Hamilton), Marquis of Hamilton,
Earl of Cambridge, and Earl of Cambridge. He & 2 March 1619,
aged 36.

VIII. 1635. 2. James (Hamilton), Marquis of Hamilton,
Earl of Cambridge, &c. and E. 2d April 1600.
On 12 April 1615 he was created Duke of Hamilton, &c. [?] with a peer-
age. He & April, being defeated 2 March 1648.

IX. 1619. 3. William (Hamilton), Duke of Hamilton,
Earl of Cambridge, and Marquis of Hamilton.
He & 14 Dec. 1619. He & 14 Dec. 1619.
when the English became extinct.

X. 1639. 1. Henry Stuart, 3d & 4th King Charles I. & 8 July
1640, was created King Charles II. He & 14 Dec. 1619.
BRIDGE and Duke of Gloucester. He & 14 Dec. 1619.
1669, when his title became extinct. See below account under
"GROCESTER," Dated at 14 Dec. 1619; as 1639.

DAKESON. I. 1660. 1. Charles Stuart, 1st & 2d of James, Duke
of York (afterwards King James II) by his 1st wife Anne, &c. &
Edward (Hyde), Earl of Clarendon, was E. 2d Oct. 1660, as
Worcester House, in the Strand, W.C. He was designated Duke
OF CAMBRIDGE, but & an infant before the patent was issued, at
Whitehall, & was born 6 May 1661, at Westminster Abbey. (*)

DAKESON. II. 1663. 1. James Stuart, 3d son of James, Duke
of York (afterwards King James II) by his 1st wife Anne, &c. &
Edward (Hyde), Earl of Clarendon, was E. 2d Oct. 1660, as
Worcester House, in the Strand, W.C. He was designated Duke
OF CAMBRIDGE, but & an infant before the patent was issued, at
Whitehall, & was born 6 May 1661, at Westminster Abbey. (*)

(*) "Kingship of Scotland" (see below) James Stuart, Duke of York, in Scotland
at Darnley Castle, &c. & 2d son of James, Duke of York, &c. & 2d Oct. 1660, as
Worcester House, in the Strand, W.C. He was designated Duke
OF CAMBRIDGE, but & an infant before the patent was issued, at
Whitehall, & was born 6 May 1661, at Westminster Abbey. (*)

Dukedom. III. } 1667, 1. EDGAR STUART, 4th but 1st surv. s. and h.
 Earl-dom. XII. } to ap. of James, DUKE OF YORK (afterwards King James II)
 1671. by his 1st wife Anne abovenamed, was b. 14 Sep. 1667
 at St. James' Palace. On 7 Oct. 1667 he was *cr.* BARON
 OF DAUNTSEY, co. Wilts. and EARL AND DUKE OF
 CAMBRIDGE. He *d.* an infant at Richmond Palace 8,
 and was *bur.* 12 June 1671 at Westm. Abbey, when his
 honours became *extinct*.

Dukedom. 1. CHARLES STUART, 5th but 1st surv. s. and h. ap. of
 James, DUKE OF YORK (afterwards King James II) abovenamed, being
 IV. 1677. his 1st s. by his 2d wife Mary Beatrice Eleanora, da. of Alphonso
 (D'ESTE), DUKE OF MODENA, was b. 7 Nov. 1677 at St. James' Palace,
 and *bap.* there the next day. He was *designated* DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, but *d.* 12
 Dec. 1677, aged 5 weeks, and was *bur.* privately on the 13th at Westm. Abbey.

Dukedom V. } 1706, 1. GEORGE AUGUSTUS, PRINCE ELECTORAL OF
 Marquessate. I. } to BRUNSWICK LUNEBURG, only s. and h. ap. of George Louis,
 1727. ELECTOR OF HANOVER (afterwards King George I. of Great
 Britain), was b. 30 Oct. 1683; *el.* 4 April and *inv.* (at
 Hanover) 15 June 1706. *K.G.*, *inst.* 22 Dec. 1710. He
 was, 9 Nov. 1706 *cr.* BARON OF TEWKESBURY, co. Glouc., VISCOUNT NORTH-
 ALLERTON, co. York, EARL OF MILFORD-HAVEN, and MARQUESS AND
 DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE. On the accession of his Father to the throne, 1 Aug.
 1714, he became DUKE OF CORNWALL, &c., and on 27 Sep. following he was *cr.*
 EARL OF CHESTER and PRINCE OF WALES. On 11 June 1727 he ascended the
 throne as **George II.** when his Peerage dignities lapsed to the Crown.

Dukedom. 1. H.R.H. ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, PRINCE OF GREAT
 VI. 1801. BRITAIN, &c., also Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, 7th and yst.
 surv. s. of KING GEORGE III, by Charlotte-Sophia, da. of Charles
 Louis, DUKE OF MECKLENBERG-STRELITZ, was b. 24 Feb. 1771; *ed.*
 first at Kew and then at the Univ. of Gottingen; became Col. in the Hanoverian army
 1793; Lieut.-Gen. 1798; in 1803 was transferred to the British service; General
 1803; and subsequently, 1813, FIELD MARSHAL, being Col. of the Coldstream Foot
 Guards, 1805, and Col. in Chief of the 60th Foot, 1827. When 12 years old he was
el. K.G.^(a) 2 June 1786. On 27 Nov. 1801 he was *cr.* BARON OF CULLODEN in
 North Britain, ^(b) EARL OF TIPPERARY in Ireland, ^(b) and DUKE OF CAM-
 BRIDGE. P.C. 1802; Chancellor of the Univ. of St. Andrews, 1811 to 1814. From
 Dec. 1813 to June 1837 he was VICEROY OF HANOVER, which kingdom at the latter
 date ceased to be united with England. *G.C.B.* 12 Aug. 1815; *G.C.M.G.* and Grand
 Master of that Order, 20 June 1825; Knight of the Black Eagle of Prussia, and (1844)
 Knight of St. Andrew of Russia. Ranger of Richmond Park, 1835; Ranger of St.
 James' and Hyde Parks, 1843; Warden of the New Forest, 1845, &c. Hon. LL.D. of
 Cambridge 4 July 1842. He *m.* 2 May 1818 at Cassel, and again on 1 June following
 in London, Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, da. of Frederick, LANDGRAVE OF HESSE
 CASSEL. He *d.* 8 July 1850 at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, Midx., in his 77th year.
 His widow, who was b. 25 July 1797, was living 1886.

(a) The 4 younger sons of the Sovereign (afterwards the Dukes of Kent, Cumber-
 land, Sussex, and Cambridge) were all elected at the same date, in virtue of a new
 statute dat. 31 May 1786, and installed by dispensation 28 May 1801.

(b) These adjuncts were probably made to give a shadow of a Scotch and an Irish
 Peerage. The same was done in the case of his next eldest br. who, on the same date,
 was *cr.* "Baron of Arklow in Ireland, Earl of Inverness in North Britain and Duke of
 Sussex." The four elder Princes (York, Clarence, Kent and Cumberland) who had
 been *cr.* Dukes *before* the Union [I.] had each of them an *actual* Irish Peerage, *viz.*
 Ulster, Munster, Dublin, and Armagh

VII. 1850. 2. *H.R.H. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, EARL OF TIPPERARY AND BARON CULLODEN*, also Duke of Brunswick Luneburgh, only s. and h. *b.* 26 March 1819 at Hanover; became a Col. in the Army, 1837; Major-Gen. 1845; Gen. (having previously been Gen. in the Hanoverian Army) 1856; Gen. Commanding in Chief, 1856; and finally Field-Marshal 1862; was Col. of the 17th Light Dragoons, 1842-52; Col. of the Scots Fusiliers, 1852-61; Col. of the Royal Artillery, 1861; Col. of the Grenadier Guards, 1862, &c., Gov. of Woolwich Academy, 1862; President thereof, 1870; was in command of the 1st division in the Eastern campaign of 1854, where he was present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and at the siege of Sebastopol. *G.C.H.*, 1825; *K.G.* 15 Aug. 1835; *G.C.M.G.* 30 June 1845, becoming, subsequently, Grand Master and Principal Grand Cross of that Order; *K.P.* 18 Nov. 1851; *G.C.B.* 5 July 1855; and *K.T.* 17 Sep. 1881; also Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour in France, April 1855; and Knight of St. Andrew of Russia, 15 May 1874; *P.C.* 1856; and *P.C.* [I.] 1863; *D.C.L.* Oxford, 1 June 1853; *LL.D.*, Cambridge, 3 June 1864; and *LL.D.* Dublin, 21 April 1863. Ranger of Hyde Park and St. James' Park, 1852; of Richmond Park, 1857; personal aide-de-camp to the Queen 1882.

CAMDEN and CAMDEN PLACE.

Barony.

I. 1765.

Earldom.

I. 1786.

1. The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Pratt, Lord Ch. Justice of the Common Pleas, was, on 17 July 1765, *cr.* BARON CAMDEN OF CAMDEN PLACE [in Chislehurst], co. Kent. He was 3d s. of Sir John Pratt of the Wilderness in the parish of Seal, co. Kent, Lord Ch. Justice of the King's Bench [1717-25] by his 2d wife Elizabeth, da. of the Rev. Hugh Wilson, Canon of Bangor. He was *b.* at Kensington, and *bap.* there 21 March 1714; *ed.* at Eton (where he contracted a life-long friendship with the elder Pitt) and at King's Coll., Cambridge; *B.A.* 1736; *M.A.* 1740; Barrister (Middle Temple) 1738; King's Counsel and Attorney-Gen. to the Prince of Wales, 1753; Attorney-Gen. (without having previously been Sol.-Gen.) July 1757; M.P. for Downton, 1757-62; Recorder of Bath, 1759; Knighted, 28 Dec. 1761; Ch. Justice of the Common Pleas and *P.C.*, 1762; being in 1765 raised to the Peerage as above. LORD CHANCELLOR, July 1766 to Jan'y. 1770,^(a) LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, March 1782 to March 1783 and again Dec. 1784 till his death, ten years later. On 13 May 1786 Baron Camden was *cr.* VISCOUNT BAYHAM OF BAYHAM ABBEY, co. Sussex, and EARL CAMDEN^(b). He *m.* 4 Oct. 1749 by spec. lic. at Ely Chapel, St. Andrew's, Holborn, Elizabeth, da. and eventually sole h. of Nicholas JEFFREYS of the Priory, co. Brecknock, who was s. and h. of Sir Geoffrey Jeffreys of the same. She *d.* 10 Dec. 1779. He *d.* 18 April 1794 in his 80th year. Both were *bur.* at Seale.^(c)

(a) "He was justly blamed for continuing so long in a cabinet whose counsels were opposed to the sentiments he entertained" (see "Foss"), for he appears to have held on to office no less than two years after the resignation (in 1768) of his patron, Lord Chatham from the Premiership, it not being till Jan'y. 1770, when, after having with great warmth *opposed* the address, the Great Seal was (not unnaturally) *taken* from him. On this occurring, "Every effort was used to embarrass the Government and render it impossible to find a successor; and poor Charles Yorke fell a sacrifice to it; for the Seals being pressed on him, he found himself so surrounded by difficulties as in a fit of despondence to destroy himself. Charles Yorke was a national loss; he was a man of *far* superior talents and accomplishments to Lord Camden." See Sir Egerton Brydges "*Biographical Peerage*," 1808-17.

(b) See *ante*, p. 162, note "a," (under "CADOGAN") for some remarks on the omission of the word "of" in titles of Earldoms or Marquessates.

(c) He was thro' life a consistent Liberal. When presiding at the Common Pleas, he decided against the legality of "General Warrants," discharging the notorious John Wilkes, who had been thus arrested. When in the Cabinet he was, writes Foss, "in the foremost rank of opposition to the Ministry of Lord North, uniting with the Earl of Chatham in the arraignment of the American war, and, as well in that question as in all others, assailing Lord Mansfield with uniform and somewhat undignified

Earldom. *1 and 2.* JOHN JEFFREYS (PRATT), EARL CAMDEN, &c., only s. and h., *b.* 11 Feby. 1759 in Lincoln's-inn-Fields, and *bap.* 13 March following; ed. at Trin. Coll., Cambridge; M.A. 1779; LL.D. 1832; M.P. for Bath 1780-96, being, from 1786, *styled* Viscount Bayham. In May 1780 he became one of the Tellers of the Exchequer,^(a) having held the reversion of that office since Aug. 1766. Was a Lord of the Admiralty July 1782 to April 1783, and again Dec. 1783 to 1789; a Lord of the Treasury Aug. 1789 to May 1794; P.C. 1793; LORD LIEUT. OF IRELAND, March 1795 to June 1798. On 27 April 1797 by the death of his cousin John Pratt, of Bayham Abbey, Sussex, in his 84th year, he *suc.* to that estate and to that of the Wilderness in Scale, co. Kent. EL. K.G. 14 Aug. 1799, inv. 29 May 1801. Sec. of State for the Colonies, May 1804; LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, June 1805 to Feb. 1806, and again March 1807 to April 1812; Lord Lieut. of Kent, 1808. On 7 Sep. 1812 he was *cr.* EARL OF THE COUNTY OF BRECKNOCK and MARQUESS CAMDEN. Chancellor of the Univ. of Cambridge 1834; F.S.A., &c. He *m.* 31 Dec. 1785 at Lord Lucan's house, in Charles street (Berkeley sq.) St. Geo. Han. sq. Frances, da. and h. of William MOLESWORTH, of Wenbury, Devon (2d s. of Sir John M. Eart), by Anne, da. and coheir of James SMYTH of St. Audries, Somerset. She *d.* 7 July 1829. He *d.* 8 Oct. 1840.

Barony. *2 and 3.* GEORGE CHARLES (PRATT), MARQUESS CAMDEN, EARL CAMDEN, &c., only s. and h., *b.* 2 May 1799 in Arlington street, Midx.; ed. at Trin. Coll., Cambridge; M.A. 1819; LL.D. 1835; M.P. for Ludgershall, 1821-26, for Bath 1826-30, and for Dunwich 1831-32. A Lord of the Admiralty Feb. to Sep. 1828. On 8 Jan. 1835 he was *sua.* to the House of Lords in his Father's Barony as LORD CAMDEN. K.G. 19 Jan. 1846; Lord Lieut. of co. Brecknock 1865. He *m.* 27 Aug. 1835 Harriet, da. of George MURRAY, Bishop of Rochester (grandson of John, 3d DUKE OF ATHOLE [S.]) by Sarah Maria, da. of Robert Auriol (HAY-DRUMMOND), EARL OF KINNOULL [S.] She, who was *b.* 8 Feb. 1813, and was sometime a Lady of the Bedchamber, *d.* 22 Dec. 1854. He *d.* 8 Aug. 1866, aged 67 (being found dead in his bed), at Bayham Abbey.

Marquessate. } *3 and 4.* JOHN CHARLES (PRATT), MARQUESS CAMDEN, EARL CAMDEN, &c., s. and h., *b.* 30 June 1840 in Belgrave square; ed. at Trin. Coll., Cambridge; M.A. 1860; M.P. for Brecon, Feb. to Aug. 1866. He *m.* 12 July 1866, at St. James Westm., Clementina Augusta, yst. da. of George (SPENCER CHURCHILL), Duke of MARLBOROUGH, by his second wife Charlotte Augusta, da. of Jeffery (FLOWER), VISCOUNT ASHBROOK [I.] He *d.* 4 May 1872, aged 31, at (No. 96) Eaton Square, Midx. His widow, who was *b.* 4 May 1848, *m.* 29 Dec. 1876 at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Philip GREEN, sometime Capt. 9th Lancers. She *d.* 27 March 1886, at Villa Clementine, Cannes, in France, and was *bur.* at Bayham. Will pr. 18 Nov. 1886, over £27,000.

acrimony" to whom he appears to have "evidently felt a deep personal animosity." He was also "the main cause of the passage thro' the House of Lords of Mr. Fox's Libel Bill, which for ever settled the question that juries and not judges should decide what was and what was not a libel." See Howard Evans' "Our old Nobility." Lord Camden, accordingly, adopted as his motto, "*Judicium Parium aut Lex Terræ.*"

(a) Altho' Foss, in his "Judges," speaks of "the patriotic and magnanimous self-denial" with which he gave up this sinecure "to relieve the pecuniary pressure of the country," it appears that, tho' *eventually*, for £3,683 a year, he did so, it was not till five years after the matter had been brought before the House of Commons (1812) and till the scandal of receiving £23,000 a year (for such was its value in 1807) for no work had made it almost untenable. Cobbett, in his "Rural Rides," remarks that, "according to Parliamentary accounts" the Marquess "has received of public money little short of a *million* of guineas." See, also, Carpenter's "Peerage for the People."

[JOHN FRANCIS CHARLES PRATT, styled EARL OF BRECKNOCK, 2d but 1st surv. s. and h.,^(*) b. and d. 30 Aug. 1869]

Marquessate.)	} 1872.	4 and 5. JOHN CHARLES (PRATT), MARQUESS CAMDEN [1812], EARL CAMDEN [1786]. EARL OF BRECKNOCK [1812], VISCOUNT BAYHAM [1786], and BARON CAMDEN [1765], 3d and yst. but only surv. s. and h., b. 9 Feb. 1872 (four months before he suc. to the Peerage) in Eaton sq., Midx.
IV.		
Earldom.		
Barony.		
V.		

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 7,214 acres in Kent, 3,755 in Sussex and 6,430 in Brecon. Total 17,399 acres, worth £16,379 a year. This, however, does not include the very valuable estate of "Camden Town" in St. Pancras, Midx.; first laid out, in 1791, in Pratt, *Jeffreys, Brecknock*, and *Bayham* streets. "Camden Place," in Chiselmurst, Kent, was purchased in 1609 by Camden, the famous antiquary, who d. there in 1623. It was purchased by Lord Chancellor Pratt, who was cr. a Peer by its name, but sold by his son and successor. The Lord Chancellor's Father, Chief Justice Pratt, bought in 1705 the Wilderness estate in Seale, Kent, and in 1714 that of Bayham Abbey, in Sussex, both of which in 1797 devolved, as above mentioned, to the 2d Earl, 1st Marquess, Camden. The Wilderness estate was sold, soon after 1872, for £150,000 to Sir Charles Henry Mills, Bart., afterwards the 1st Baron Hillingdon. *Principal Residences.*—Bayham Abbey, near Lamberhurst, Sussex, and The Priory, Brecon.

CAMELFORD.

Barony. 1. THOMAS PITT of Bocconnoc, Cornwall, only s. and h. of Thomas P. of the same by Christian, da. of Sir Thomas LITTLETON, Bart., of Hagley, co. Worc. (which Thomas Pitt last named was br. to William, the celebrated EARL OF CHATHAM), was b. and bap. 3 March 1736/7, at Bocconnoc, suc. his Father 7 June 1760, was one of the Lords of the Admiralty, April 1763 and on 5 Jan. 1784 was cr. LORD CAMELFORD, BARON OF BOCONNOC, co. Cornwall. He m. 29 July 1771 at Knightsbridge, Midx., Anne, da. and coheir of Pinckney WILKINSON, of Burnham, Norfolk. He d. 19 Jan. 1793, at Florence. His widow, who was b. at Ware Park, Herts, 5 Oct. 1738, d. 5 May 1803, aged 64, at Camelford House, Park lane, Midx.

II. 1793, 2. THOMAS (PITT), LORD CAMELFORD, BARON OF
to Bocconnoc, only s. and h., b. 19 Feb. 1775, and bap. 20th at Bocconnoc,
1804. ed. at Berne, in Switzerland, and afterwards at Charterhouse School, London; sometime Commander in the Royal Navy. He d. unm. at Little Holland House, Kensington, 10 March 1804, aged 29, from the effects of a duel fought on the 7th (with Capt. Best) when the Peerage became extinct. He was bur. at his own request (from St. Anne's, Soho) in a secluded spot near the lake of St. Lampierre, in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, without "monument or stone."^(b)

^(a) An elder son unbaptized was b. and d. 11 Aug. 1868.

^(b) See an account of him and of his numerous eccentricities in Sir B. Burke's "Romance of the Aristocracy," ed. 1855, vol. ii, pp. 350-359; also in the "Annual Register" for 1804. His only sister Anne, b. 10 Sep. 1772, who m. William Wyndham (Grenville), Baron Grenville, d. a widow and s.p. 13 June 1864, in her 92nd year.

CAMERON.

See "FAIRFAX OF CAMERON," Barony [S.] (*Fairfax*), *cr.* 1627.

"JOHN CAMERON,^(a) of Lochyel," *cr.* a Baron [Qy. BARON CAMERON] in 1717, by the titular JAMES III. See, *ante*, under "Jacobite Peerages," vol. i, p. 59, note "b."

CAMOYS.

[*Note.*—The Barony of Camoys (*i.e.* that Barony which was *cr.* by the writ of 1383, and which, some 43 years afterwards, fell into abeyance for 413 !!! years) is one of a series of Baronies which, having been unheard of for centuries, were claimed in the earlier years of Queen Victoria's reign, by any coheir who possessed sufficient interest to make success probable. The claimants of such Peerages were *legion*, and in the short space of 4 years (1838-41) the abeyance of no less than five such Baronies (Vaux, Camoys, Braye, Beaumont, and Hastings), though the average time of their *disappearance* was above 300 years, was terminated in favour of some distant descendant who seldom possessed even a *particle* of the ancient *Baronial* estate. See remarks on these Baronies, *ante*, vol. i, p. 288, note "b;" as also on "*Baronies called out of abeyance*," vol. i, p. 289, note "c." The effect of this method was to give the newly established Peer (whose ancestors for some three centuries or more had been but Commoners) precedence over nearly all of *Baronial* rank, many of whom had inherited ancestral Peerages, enjoyed continuously for generations; thus, in this case, the *third* Lord Camoys, who (thru' a series of females) descends from the 1st Lord, had precedence over the *seventeenth* Lord Stourton, the inheritor of a Barony enjoyed *continuously*, by the male heir of the body of the grantee since 1455.]

- Barony by writ. 1. RALPH DE CAMOYS, s. and h. of Ralph de Camoys, senior, by Ascelina de TORPEL, *suc.* his Father in (1259) 43 Hen. III., being then aged 40 and upwards, and was sum. to (Montfort's) Parl. as a Baron (LORD CAMOYS) 18 Dec. (1264) 49 Hen. III. He *d.* 1277.
- I. 1264.
- II 1277. 2. SIR JOHN DE CAMOYS, s. and h., aged 26, in 1277; living 1281. He was never sum. to Parl. as a Baron. He *d.* before 1299.
- III? 1299? 3. SIR RALPH DE CAMOYS, s. and h. He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD CAMOYS) from 26 Nov. (1313) 2 Ed. II, to 1 April (1335) 9 Ed. III. He *m.* Margaret, da. of Mary, widow of William DE BRAOSE.
- IV? 1340? 4. SIR THOMAS DE CAMOYS, s. and h., who was never to sum. to Parl. as a Baron. He *d.* s.p.s. 10 April 1372, his son Ralph, 1372. having *d.* v.p. and s.p. It was found that Thomas Camoys, s. of John Camoys (presumed to be a br. of the deceased) was his heir, *virtute domi.*^(b) The will of ^sMargaret, late wife of Sir Thomas Camoys, Knt., directing her burial to be at St. George's, in Tedington, is dat. 23 April 1386.

- I- 1383. 1. THOMAS DE CAMOYS, s. and h. of John de Camoys, by Margaret, da. of Richard FOLIOT and coheir to her br. another Richard F., which John was undoubtedly s. of Ralph de Camoys, probably the above-named Ralph, LORD CAMOYS, 1313-35. He was of Broadwater, Sussex, obtaining charter for a market there as early as 1373. He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD CAMOYS) from 20 Aug. (1383) 7 Ric. II. to 26 Feb. (1420/1) 8 Hen. V.^(c) He commanded the left wing of the army at the battle of Agincourt, 25 Oct. 1415, soon after

(a) Having joined in the "rising" of 1715, he fled to the Continent, where he *d.* 1745. He was s. & h. of the famous Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel and father of Donald ("The Gentle Lochiel") who so gallantly fought at Culloden in 1746.

(b) See "The Camoys pedigree," by W. B. Greenfield in "N. and Q.," 6th S.I, 401

(c) There is proof of his sitting in the rolls of Parl.

CAMERON

See "FAMILY OF CAMERON," BERRY [S.] (English), vol. 1837.

"JOHN CAMERON" (c) of Lochiel, or a Baron [Q] CAMOY
CAMERON in 1717, by the Baron James III. See, now under "CAMOY"
Fleming, vol. 1, p. 58, note "A."

CAMOYS

[Note.—The Family of Camoys (i.e. that family which was ex. by the
with in 1583, and which, some 45 years afterwards, fell into disrepute for 418 in 1583
is one of a series of families which, having been subject to for centuries, were
submitted to the entire power of Queen Victoria's reign, by any other who possessed
sufficient interest to make success probable. The claims of such families were
known and in the short space of 4 years (1838-41) the effects of no less than five
such families (Lord Camoys, Lord Camoys, Lord Camoys, Lord Camoys, Lord Camoys)
time of their disappearance was about 800 years, was contained in favour of some
distant descendant who subsequently even a portion of the ancient Camoys estate
See remarks on these families, vol. 1, p. 58, note "A." as also on "Fleming"
called out of existence, vol. 1, p. 58, note "A." The effect of this method was to give
the newly established Lord Camoys (whose ancestor for some time centuries or more had been
not Camoys) precedence over nearly all of the ancient rank, many of whom had
inherited ancestral honours, enjoyed continuously for generations; thus, in this case,
the first Lord Camoys, who (thru a series of bores) became the last Lord,
had precedence over the remainder (Lord Camoys, the father of a family enjoyed
continuously by the male line of the body of the family since 1455.)

I. 1361. A. RALPH DE CAMOYS, a and h. of Ralph de Camoys,
son by Aveline de Tancarville, was the father of (1356) a and h. in 1311.
being then aged 40 and upwards, and was sum. to (Richard's) Parl.
as a Baron (LORD CAMOYS) 13 Dec. (1361) 10 Dec. 1311. He d. 1317.

II. 1377. 2. Sir John de Camoys, a and h. aged 56 in 1377;
living 1381. He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron. He d. before 1381.

III. 1391. 3. Sir Ralph de Camoys, a and h. He was sum. to
Parl. as a Baron (LORD CAMOYS) from 28 Nov. (1391) 2 Dec. 1391 to
1 April (1392) 2 Dec. 1391. He was Marguerite, da. of Mary, widow of William de Beaumont.

IV. 1340. 4. Sir Thomas de Camoys, a and h. who was never
to sum. to Parl. as a Baron. He d. aged 16 April 1372, his son Ralph
1372, having d. y. and a. It was found that Thomas Camoys, a of John
Camoys (deceased) be a bar. of the deceased) was his heir, estate
deceased. The will of Marguerite, late wife of Sir Thomas Camoys, Bart., directing her
burial to be at St. George's, is dat. 23 April 1366.

I. 1363. 1. Thomas de Camoys, a and h. of John de Camoys, by
Marguerite, da. of Richard Farnham and coher. to her by another husband.
F., which John was undoubtedly a of Ralph de Camoys, probably the above-
named Ralph, Lord Camoys 1311-13. He was of Beaumont, Beaumont, Beaumont,
Baron for a number of years as early as 1317. He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD
CAMOYS) from 20 Aug. (1333) 1 Dec. 1333 to 20 Nov. (1334) 1 Dec. 1334. He was sum.
minded the left wing of the army at the battle of Agincourt, 25 Oct. 1415, soon after

(*) Having joined in the "rising" of 1715, he sat in the Convention, where he d.
1746. He was a son of the famous Sir John Camoys of Lochiel and father of
Donald ("The Gentle Knight") who so gallantly fought at Culloden in 1746.

(*) See "The Camoys pedigree," by W. B. Stevenson in "N. and Q." vol. 21, 401.
(*) There is proof of the sitting in this roll of 1361.

which he was made K.G. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. and h. of William LOUCHES of Milton, Oxon. He *m.* secondly Elizabeth, widow of Sir Henry PERCY, K.G. (the famous "Hotspur," slain in 1403), da. of Edmund (MORTIMER), EARL OF MARCH, by Philippa, da. and heir of Lionel (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF CLARENCE. She, who was *b.* at Uske, 12 Feb. 1371 was living (1417-18) 5 Hen. V. He *d.* 28 March 1419, and was *bur.* at Trotton, Sussex. M.I. The "*Isabel Camoys*, wife of Thomas Camoys, Knt.," who *d.* 1444, and was *bur.* in Friars Minors, may have been his widow.

II. 1419, 2. HUGH (DE CAMOYS), LORD CAMOYS, grandson and to h., being 3d and yst. but only surv. s. and h. of Sir Richard Camoys 1426. by Joan, da. of Richard (DE POYNINGS), LORD POYNINGS, which Sir Richard was only s. and h. of the last Lord Camoys by his 1st wife. He was aged 7 years in 1420. He *d.* unm. 12 Aug. 1426, when the *Barony* fell into *abeyance* between his two sisters,^(a) and continued so among their descendants for upwards of 400 (!!) years, till revived as under.

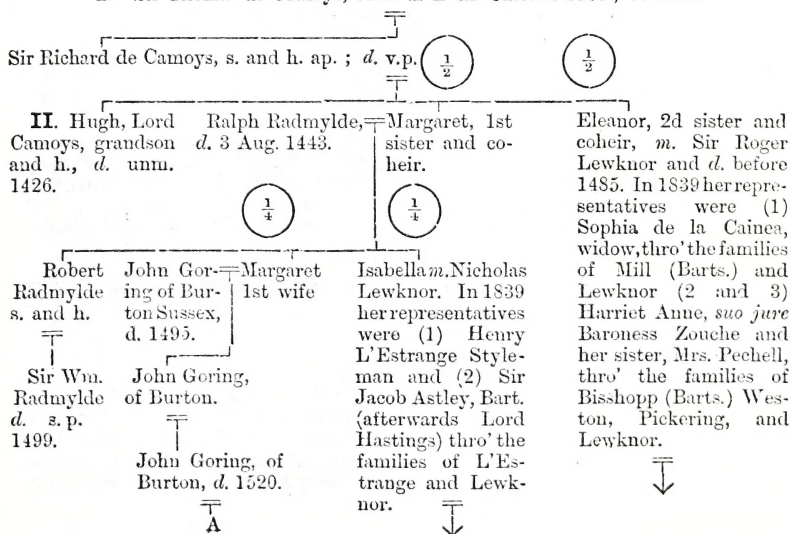
III. 1839. 3. THOMAS STONOR of Stonor, Oxon, s. and h. of Thomas S. of the same, by Catherine, da. of Henry BLUNDELL of Ince Blundell, co. Lancaster, was *b.* 22 Oct. 1797; *suc.* his Father 16 Oct. 1831; was M.P. for Oxon, 1832-33. Being found by the House of Lords, 27 Aug. 1839, thro' the families of Stonor, Biddulph, Goring, Radmylde, and Camoys, a coheir to the Barony of Camoys, *cr.* by writ 1383 as above, the *abeyance* was terminated in his favour and by writ 14 Sep. 1839 he was *sum.* to Parl. as LORD CAMOYS.^(b) He was a Lord-in-Waiting 1846-52, 1853-58, 1859-66, and 1868-74. He *m.* 25 July 1821 Frances, da. of Peregrine Edward TOWNELEY of Towneley Hall, co. Lanc., by Charlotte Teresa, da. of Robert DRUMMOND of Cadland, Hants. She *d.* 5 April 1880, in her 79th year, at Stonor. He *d.* 18 Jan'y. 1881, at Stonor.

(^a) These were (1) Margaret, aged 24, in 1426, first wife to Ralph Radmylde, and (2) Eleanor, aged 18, in 1426, *m.* Sir Roger Lewknor.

(^b) "Thus," writes Banks in his *Baronia Anglica*, "from a period upwards of 400 years, this Barony, divested of territorial possession, has remained dormant and has only recently been thought of, *political* influence most probably inducing a claim thereto." The fortunate claimant appears to have represented one-eighth part of the Barony. See pedigree below.

Pedigree shewing the coheirship to the Barony of CAMOYS, in 1839.

I. Sir Thomas de Camoys, *sum.* as LORD CAMOYS 1383; *d.* 1419.



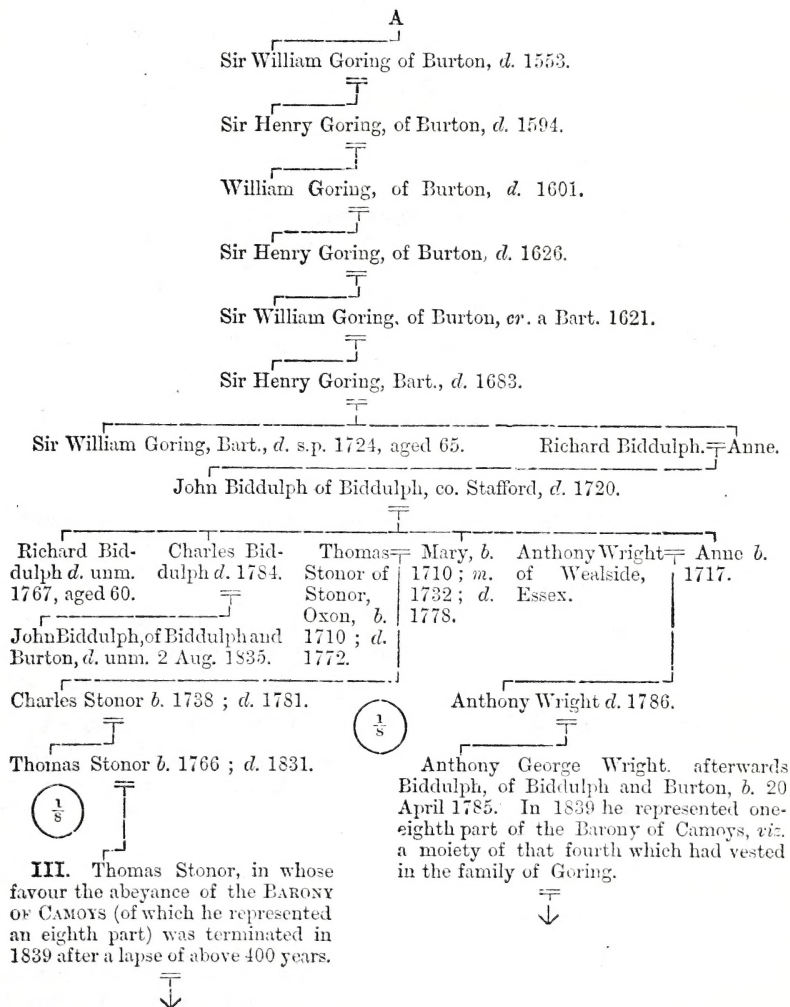
which he was made K.G. He was Elizabeth, da. and h. of William, Countess of Devon, Oxon. He was successively Elizabeth, widow of Sir Henry, Baron, K.G. (the famous "Wasp", slain in 1400), da. of Edmund (Mortimer), K. of March, by Edith, da. and h. of Lionel (Plantagenet), Duke of Clarence. She was da. of Lionel, 12 Feb. 1371 was living (1371-72) a h. of V. He & 23 March 1378 and was da. of Thomas, Baron, K.G. The "Lionel" Countess, wife of Thomas, Baron, K.G., who & 1441 and was h. of Thomas, Baron, K.G. and h. of his wife.

II. 1418. 2. Hugh (de Camoys), Lord Camoys, grandson and h. of Hugh, da. of Richard (de Camoys), Lord Camoys, which Sir Richard was only a and h. of the last Lord Camoys by his wife. He was aged 1 year in 1430. He & 12 Aug. 1430, when the Henry fell into agreement between his two sisters, (2) and continued as among their descendants for upwards of 400 (11) years. III revised as under.

III. 1330. 2. Thomas, Baron of Sharn Oxon, a and h. of Thomas 2. of the name, by Catherine, da. of Henry, Baron of Sharn Oxon, was & 22 Oct. 1331; and his father in 1331; was M.P. for Oxon, 1333-34. Being found by the House of Lords, 27 Aug. 1333, that the families of Sharn Oxon, Hugh, Countess, and Camoys, a and h. of the Henry and of Camoys, as by wife 1333 as above, the spouses was transferred to his house and by wife 1333 as above, as h. of a Lord, as L.D. 1333-34. He was a Lord-in-Waiting 1333-34, 1334-35, 1335-36, 1336-37, 1337-38, 1338-39, 1339-40, 1340-41, 1341-42, 1342-43, 1343-44, 1344-45, 1345-46, 1346-47, 1347-48, 1348-49, 1349-50, 1350-51, 1351-52, 1352-53, 1353-54, 1354-55, 1355-56, 1356-57, 1357-58, 1358-59, 1359-60, 1360-61, 1361-62, 1362-63, 1363-64, 1364-65, 1365-66, 1366-67, 1367-68, 1368-69, 1369-70, 1370-71, 1371-72, 1372-73, 1373-74, 1374-75, 1375-76, 1376-77, 1377-78, 1378-79, 1379-80, 1380-81, 1381-82, 1382-83, 1383-84, 1384-85, 1385-86, 1386-87, 1387-88, 1388-89, 1389-90, 1390-91, 1391-92, 1392-93, 1393-94, 1394-95, 1395-96, 1396-97, 1397-98, 1398-99, 1399-1400, 1400-1401, 1401-1402, 1402-1403, 1403-1404, 1404-1405, 1405-1406, 1406-1407, 1407-1408, 1408-1409, 1409-1410, 1410-1411, 1411-1412, 1412-1413, 1413-1414, 1414-1415, 1415-1416, 1416-1417, 1417-1418, 1418-1419, 1419-1420, 1420-1421, 1421-1422, 1422-1423, 1423-1424, 1424-1425, 1425-1426, 1426-1427, 1427-1428, 1428-1429, 1429-1430, 1430-1431, 1431-1432, 1432-1433, 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2252-2253, 2253-2254, 2254-2255, 2255-2256, 2256-2257, 2257-2258, 2258-2259, 2259-2260, 2260-2261, 2261-2262, 2262-2263, 2263-2264, 2264-2265, 2265-2266, 2266-2267, 2267-2268, 2268-2269, 2269-2270, 2270-2271, 2271-2272, 2272-2273, 2273-2274, 2274-2275, 2275-2276, 2276-2277, 2277-2278, 2278-2279, 2279-2280, 2280-2281, 2281-2282, 2282-2283, 2283-2284, 2284-2285, 2285-2286, 2286-2287, 2287-2288, 2288-2289, 2289-2290, 2290-2291, 2291-2292, 2292-2293, 2293-2294, 2294-2295, 2295-2296, 2296-2297, 2297-2298, 2298-2299, 2299-2300, 2300-2301, 2301-2302, 2302-2303, 2303-2304, 2304-2305, 2305-2306, 2306-2307, 2307-2308, 2308-2309, 2309-2310, 2310-2311, 2311-2312, 2312-2313, 2313-2314, 2314-2315, 2315-2316, 2316-2317, 2317-2318, 2318-2319, 2319-2320, 2320-2321, 2321-2322, 2322-2323, 2323-2324, 2324-2325, 2325-2326, 2326-2327, 2327-2328, 2328-2329, 2329-2330, 2330-2331, 2331-2332, 2332-2333, 2333-2334, 2334-2335, 2335-2336, 2336-2337, 2337-2338, 2338-2339, 2339-2340, 2340-2341, 2341-2342, 2342-2343, 2343-2344, 2344-2345, 2345-2346, 2346-2347, 2347-2348, 2348-2349, 2349-2350, 2350-2351, 2351-2352, 2352-2353, 2353-2354, 2354-2355, 2355-2356, 2356-2357, 2357-2358, 2358-2359, 2359-2360, 2360-2361, 2361-2362, 2362-2363, 2363-2364, 2364-2365, 2365-2366, 2366-2367, 2367-2368, 2368-2369, 2369-2370, 2370-2371, 2371-2372, 2372-2373, 2373-2374, 2374-2375, 2375-2376, 2376-2377, 2377-2378, 2378-2379, 2379-2380, 2380-2381, 2381-2382, 2382-2383, 2383-2384, 2384-2385, 2385-2386, 2386-2387, 2387-2388, 2388-2389, 2389-2390, 2390-2391, 2391-2392, 2392-2393, 2393-2394, 2394-2395, 2395-2396, 2396-2397, 2397-2398, 2398-2399, 2399-2400, 2400-2401, 2401-2402, 2402-2403, 2403-2404, 2404-2405, 2405-2406, 2406-2407, 2407-2408

IV. 1881. 4. FRANCIS ROBERT (STONOR), LORD CAMOYS, grandson and h., being s. and h. of the Hon. Francis Stonor, senior Clerk in the House of Lords, by Eliza, da. of the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert PEEL, Bart., which Francis was 2d but 1st surv. s. of the last Lord, and *d.* (eight days before his father) 10 Jan'y. 1881, aged 52. He was *b.* 9 Dec. 1856; was a Lord-in-Waiting, Feb. to Aug. 1886. He *m.* 14 Sep. 1881, at the Roman Catholic Church, St. Mary of the Angels, Westmoreland Place, Bayswater, Jessie Philippa, 2d da. of Robert Russell CAREW, of Carpenders, in Watford, Herts, formerly of the province of Rohilkhunda, India, merchant, by Jessie King, da. of Daniel LANE, of Dalblair, co. Ayr. She was *b.* 26 Dec. 1857, and *bap.* 7 Feb. 1858, at St. Jude's, Glasgow.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 4,500 acres in Oxon, 900 in Bucks, 810 in co. Leicester, 300 in co. Stafford, and 230 in co. Warwick. Total 6,740 acres valued at £8,809 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Stonor Park, near Henley, Oxon.



CAMPBELL, or CAMBELL.

- Barony [S.]** 1. SIR DUNCAN CAMPBELL or CAMBELL of Lochow, co. Argyll, s. and h. of Sir Colin C. of the same by Margaret, (sister to Annabella, Queen Consort of King Robert III [S.] da. of Sir John DRUMMOND of Stobhall, *suc.* his Father shortly after 1404; was in the list of hostages for the redemption of King James I [S.] from captivity in 1424 (where he is designed "*Dominus de Argyll*") and was by that King made his Justiciary for the co. of Argyll. He founded the Collegiate church of Kilmun, in Cowal, 4 Aug. 1442. In 1445 he was *cr.* a Lord of Parl.,^(a) LORD CAMPBELL^(b) or CAMBELL [S.] He *m.* firstly Matjory, da. of Robert (STEWART), DUKE OF ALBANY [S.] (the Regent) by his 1st wife, Margaret, *suo jure*, COUNTESS OF MENTEITH [S.] She *d.* before Aug. 1432. He *m.*, secondly, Margaret, da. of Sir John STEWART of Blackhall and Ardgowan, illegit. s. of King ROBERT III [S.] He *d.* 1453 and was *bur.* at Kilmun. M.L.
- II. 1453. 2. COLIN (CAMPBELL), LORD CAMPBELL [S.], grandson and h., being s. and h. of Archibald Campbell, *styled* MASTER OF CAMPBELL, who was 2d. but 1st. surv. s. and h. ap. of the last Lord, by his first wife. In 1457 he was *cr.* EARL OF ARGYLL [S.] See "ARGYLL" Earldom of [S.], *cr.* 1457.

i.e. "Earl of Campbell and Cowall," [S.] (*Campbell*) *cr.* 1701 with the DUKEDOM OF ARGYLL [S.] which see.

CAMPBELL OF LOUDOUN.

i.e. "LORD CAMPBELL OF LOUDOUN," [S.] (*Campbell*) *cr.* 1601. See under "LOUDOUN."

CAMPBELL OF ST. ANDREWS.

- Barony.** 1. SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND (late Attorney-Gen.) was, on 30 June 1841, *cr.* BARON CAMPBELL OF ST. ANDREWS, co. Fife^(c). He was 2d. and yst. s. of George Campbell, D.D., Minister of Cupar, co. Fife, by Magdalene, da. of John HALLYBURTON of Fodderance. He was *b.* 15 Sep. 1779, at Springfield, near Cupar; *ed.* at Cupar Grammar School till 11 years old, when he went to the Univ. of St. Andrews; M.A. of that Univ.; Student of

(a) See some remarks as to "Lords of Parliament" [S.], under "CATHCART," so created *circa* 1460.

(b) See vol. i p. 121, note "b" as to this Barony and the orthography thereof.

(c) "On the [Whig] Ministry beginning to totter, in 1841, they were so determined, before their exclusion, to reward their Attorney-General for his political and professional exertions, that they ventured on the bold and questionable step of removing their ancient Colleague, Lord Plunket, from the Chancellorship of Ireland for the purpose of raising Sir John [Campbell] to that dignity and decking him with a Peerage." This was accordingly done, and "after sitting only one or two days in the Irish Court he made a speech to the Bar, in which he plainly intimates his expectation of soon being 'reduced to a private station.' The Ministry succumbed in August, and Lord Campbell, retiring with them, finished his short tenure of office; but tho' entitled to a pension of £4000, the job was so gross and notorious that the Ministry did not venture to offer nor he to claim it." See "Fess."

Linc. Inn, Nov. 1800^(a); Barrister, Michmas. 1806, travelling the Oxford circuit and editing (besides other legal works) a series of reports at *Nisi Prius*; King's Counsel and Bench, 1827; Sol.-Gen. and Knighted Nov. 1832; Attorney-Gen. March to Dec., 1834 and April 1835 to June 1841, during which period, having been twice passed over in the appointment of the Mastership of the Rolls, "he resigned, but a Peerage being given to his wife [22 Jan. 1836] he was appeased and resumed his post"^(b). He was M.P. for Stafford, 1830-32; for Dudley, 1832-34; and for Edinburgh^(c) 1834-41. In June 1841 he was made LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, being raised to the Peerage as above-stated, but only retaining office a few weeks. In June 1846 on the return of the Whig party, he was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet, resigning both, in March 1850, when appointed Ch. Justice of the Queen's Bench. On 18 June 1859 till his death (2 years later) he was LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND. He m. 8 Sep. 1821 at Abinger, Surrey, Mary Elizabeth, 1st da. of James (SCARLETT), 1st BARON ABINGER, by his 1st wife, Louise Henriette, da. of Peter CAMPBELL of Kilmory, co. Argyle. She, who was b. 29 April 1796, was cr. 22 Jan. 1836, BARONESS STRATHEDEN OF CUPAR, co. Fife. She d. 25 March 1860 at Stratheden House, Knightsbridge, Midx. He d. there, very suddenly from the bursting of a blood vessel, being found dead in his chair 24 June 1861, having attended a Cabinet Council and entertained friends at dinner the previous day. He was bur. in the ruins of Jedburgh Abbey^(d).

II. 1861. 1. WILLIAM FREDERICK (CAMPBELL), BARON STRATHEDEN OF CUPAR (1836) and Baron Campbell, of St. Andrew's (1841), 1st s. and h., b. 15 Oct. 1824; *suc.* his mother in the Barony of Stratheden, 25 March 1860, and his Father, in the Barony of Campbell, 24 June 1861. See "STRATHEDEN OF CUPAR," Barony of, *cr.* 1836.

CAMPDEN.

Viscounty. 1. SIR BAPTIST HICKS, Knt. and Bart., was, on 5 May I. 1628. 1628, *cr.* BARON HICKS OF ILMINGTON, co. Warwick, and VISCOUNT CAMPDEN, co. Gloucester, for life [only] with rem. to [his son-in-law] Edward [Noel], BARON NOEL OF RIDLINGTON, and the heirs male of his body. He took his seat accordingly on the 8th inst.^(a) He was 3d and yst. s. of Robert Hicks of Cheapside, London, Mercer, by Julian, da. of William ARTHUR, of Clapham, and amassed a large fortune by trade. He was knighted 23 July 1603, soon after which he became financial agent to the King. In 1607 he maintained his right to keep a shop in London after knighthood; Alderman of London before 1612, when he built "Hicks Hall" in Clerkenwell, Midx., and founded a market house and hospital at Campden, co. Glouc. On 1 July 1620 he was *cr.* a BARONET: M.P. for

(a) Here he studied "Special Pleading" under the well-known Mr. Tidd, of whom he writes thus "Tidd lived to see four sons [i.e. pupils] sitting together in the House of Lords, viz., Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Denman, Lord Cottenham and Lord Campbell." —See "Annual Reg." for 1861.

(b) See "Foss."

(c) In his speech to his new constituents he described himself as "plain John Campbell," a designation by which, even after the two peerages obtained by him (one for his wife and the other for himself), he was not uncommonly known.

(d) Besides his legal works he was (1845-47) author of the "Lives of the Lord Chancellors" down to (1827) the resignation of Lord Eldon, of which the concluding vol. (pub. after his death) containing "Lyndhurst and Brougham," "is a marvel of inaccuracy and misrepresentation, if [indeed it was] not written with actual malice," and "has done more than anything else to lower the reputation" of its author. See Stephen's "Nat. Biography." In 1849 he brought out the "Lives of the Chief Justices" down to 1788, and in 1857 the final vol. thereof containing the lives of "Kenyon, Ellenborough, and Tenterden."

(e) Tho' a life peerage and one (unlike many conferred on females) *without rem.* to heirs male of the body, it had a *spec. rem.* and so enabled the grantee to take his seat in the House of Lords. Among Peerages somewhat similarly conferred are (1) Chichester, *cr.* 1644, (2) Feversham, *cr.* 1676, (3) Hyde *cr.* 1756, (4) Montagu, *cr.* 1786, &c. See also the Earldom of Thomond [I.] *cr.* by Hen. VIII.

Tavistock 1621-22; and for Tewkesbury 1624-28, when he was *raised to the Peerage* as above. He *m.* 6 Sep. 1584 at Allhallows, Bread street, London, Elizabeth, sister of Sir Humphrey MAY (Master of the Rolls, 1629), da. of Richard MAY, merchant taylor of London, by Mary, da. of (—) HILLERSDON of Devon. He *d.* 28 Oct. 1629, when his *Baronety* became *extinct*, but his *Peerage* devolved as below. He was *bur.* at Campden. Will pr. 1629. The will of his widow, dat. 14 Feb. 1642/3, pr. 11 Aug. 1645.

II. 1629. 2. EDWARD (NOEL), VISCOUNT CAMPDEN, &c., son in law, and heir, according to the spec. rem. in the patent. He was s. and h. of the somewhat celebrated^(a) Sir Andrew Noel, of Brooke, co. Rutland, and of Dalby, co. Leic., by Mabel, da. of Sir James HARINGTON, of Exton, Rutland; was M.P. for Rutland 1601; Knighted 1602; and *suc.* his Father 9 Oct. 1607. On 29 June 1611 he was *cr.* a Baronet. On 23 March 1616/7 he was *cr.* BARON NOEL OF RIDLINGTON, co. Rutland, and in 1629 he *suc.* his Father-in-law in the *Viscountcy of Campden* as *afsd.*, taking his seat 18 April 1640. He raised a troop for the royal cause. He *m.* 12 Dec. 1605 at Leyton, Essex, Juliana, 1st da. and coheir^(b) of Baptist (HICKS,) VISCOUNT CAMPDEN and Elizabeth, his wife, abovenamed. He *d.* in garrison at Oxford, 10 March 1643, and was *bur.* at Campden. His widow *d.* 25 Nov. 1680 at Brook, co. Rutland, and was *bur.* at Campden. Will, &c., dat. 2 Sep. 1657 to 15 Jan'y. 1677/8, pr. 21 Feb. 1680/1.

III. 1643. 3. BAPTIST (NOEL), VISCOUNT CAMPDEN, &c., s. and h., *b.* 1612: M.P. for Rutland, 1640-43; raised for the Royal cause a Corps of Foot and Reg. of Horse of which he was Col. in 1643. Was fined £9000 as a delinquent, his house at Campden being destroyed in the civil wars. He *m.* four times, *viz.*, firstly, Anne, da. of William (FEILDING) 1st EARL OF DENBIGH by Mary, da. of Sir George VILLIERS. She *d.* s.p.s. 24 March 1636 and was *bur.* at Campden, M.I. He *m.* secondly, about June 1638, Anne, Dow-COUNTESS OF BATH, da. of Sir Robert LOVET of Lipscombe, Bucks, by Anne, da. of Richard SAUNDERS of Dinton. She *d.* s.p.s. Admon. 25 Jan'y, 1638/9. He *m.* thirdly, in or before 1641, Hester, da. and co-heir of Thomas (WOTTON), 2nd BARON WOTTON, by Mary, da. and co-heir of Sir Arthur THROCKMORTON. He *m.* fourthly, 6 July 1655 (Publication at St. Margts. Westminster.) Elizabeth, 1st da. of Montagu (BERTIE), 2d EARL OF LINDSEY, by his first wife Martha, sister of Charles, 1st VISCOUNT CULLEN [I], da. of Sir William COKAYNE of Rushton, co. Northampton. He *d.* 29 Oct. 1682, and was *bur.* at Exton, Rutland. Will dat. 24 Aug. 1681, pr. 5 Nov. 1682. His widow *d.* 1683. Will, &c., dat. 12 Apr. to 11 July 1683, pr. 6 Aug. following.

IV. 1682. 4. EDWARD (NOEL), VISCOUNT CAMPDEN [1628], BARON NOEL OF RIDLINGTON [1617], BARON HICKS OF ILMINGTON [1628], and BARON NOEL OF TITCHFIELD [1631], also a Baronet, s. and h. by 3d wife, *b.* before 1641, was, v.p. *cr.* 3 Feb. 1681, *Baron Noel of Titchfield*. On 1 Dec. 1682 he was *cr.* EARL OF GAINSBOROUGH. See "Gainsborough," Earldom of, *cr.* 1682; *extinct* (together with all the abovenamed dignities) 1798.

i.e. "VISCOUNT CAMPDEN OF CAMPDEN, co. Gloucester," (Noel) *cr.* 1841, with the EARLDOM OF GAINSBOROUGH, which see.

(a) Queen Elizabeth is said to have made this distich upon his name

"The word of denial, and letter of fifty,

Is that Gentleman's name, who will never be thrifty."

(b) Her 2d and yst. sister, Mary, *m.* firstly Sir Charles Morrison of Cashiobury, Herts, by whom she had a da. and h., Elizabeth, who *m.* Arthur (Capell), 1st Baron Capell of Hadham. These two sisters are said to have had £100,000 each.

CAMPERDOWN,

and DUNCAN OF CAMPERDOWN.

Viscounty 1. ADAM DUNCAN,^(a) 2d s. of Alexander D. of Lundie, co. Forfar, Provost of Dundee, by Helen, da. of John HALDANE, of Gleneagles, co. Perth, was *b.* at Dundee 1 July 1731; entered the Royal Navy 1749; Lieut. 1755; Commander 1759; Post Capt. 1761, when he commanded at the surrender of the Havannah. On 16 Jan'y. 1780 he distinguished himself at the battle of St. Vincent. Rear Admiral of the Blue 1787, &c., being, finally, 1799, Admiral of the White. From 1795 to 1804 he was Commander-in-Chief in the North Seas, and as such gained a most brilliant action over the Dutch fleet (then under France) on 11 Oct. 1797 off Camperdown, taking prisoner their commander, Admiral de Winter, and capturing or destroying 15 ships.^(b) For this service, on 30 Oct. 1797 he was *cr.* BARON DUNCAN OF LUNDIE, co. Perth, and VISCOUNT DUNCAN OF CAMPERDOWN.^(c) On 5 Dec. 1797 he was made knight of St. Alexander Newski of Russia. On the death s.p. of his eldest br., he inherited the paternal estate of Lundie. He *m.* 6 June 1777, Henrietta, da. of the Rt. Hon. Robert DUNDAS, of Arniston, Midlothian, Lord President of the Court of Session, by his 1st wife Henrietta, da. of Sir James CARMICHAEL, Bart. [S.] He *d.* somewhat suddenly at Corn Hill, near Edinburgh, 4 Aug. 1804. His widow *d.* 8 Dec. 1832.

II. 1804. 1 and 2. ROBERT DUNDAS (DUNCAN, afterwards DUNCAN-HALDANE), VISCOUNT DUNCAN OF CAMPERDOWN, &c., 2d but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 21 March 1785. Ensign, Coldstream Guards, 1797. On 12 Sep. 1831 he was *cr.* EARL OF CAMPERDOWN OF LUNDIE, co. Forfar, AND GLENEAGLES, co. Perth.^(d) He assumed the name of *Haldane* (being that of his paternal grandmother) after that of *Duncan*. K.T. 12 May 1848. He *m.* 8 Jan'y. 1805, Janet, da. of Sir Hew HAMILTON-DALRYMPLE, Bart. [S.], by Janet, da. of William DUFF, of Crombie. He *d.* 22 Dec. 1859. His widow *d.* 17 May 1867, in her 85th year, at (No. 1) Wilton terrace, Midx.

Earldom.	} 1859.	2 and 3. ADAM (DUNCAN-HALDANE), EARL OF CAMPERDOWN, &c., 2d but 1st surv. s. and h., <i>b.</i> 25 March 1812, at Edinburgh; ed. at Trin. Coll., Cambridge; M.A. 1834. He, being then styled Viscount Duncan, was M.P. for Southampton 1837-41; for Bath 1841-52; and for Forfarshire 1854-59. One of the Lords of the Treasury, 1855-58. He <i>m.</i> 23 March 1839 at St. Geo. Han. sq. Juliana Cavendish, 1st da. and coheir of Sir George Richard PHILIPS, Bart., of Weston, co. Warwick, by Sarah Georgiana, da. of Richard (CAVENDISH), BARON WATERPARK [I.] He <i>d.</i> 30 Jan'y. 1867, at Weston House, co. Warwick. His widow living 1886.
II.		
Viscounty.		
III.		

(a) "Height of stature and dignified appearance have long been the characteristics of this family; for the Lord Duncan measured at 18 years of age 6ft. 4in., and, being perfectly well proportioned, was considered, with great truth, one of the finest figures in the naval service; his father and grandfather are both of them reported to have exceeded that height, enjoying at the same time every possible natural advantage of symmetry and just proportion." See Sir Egerton Brydges' note in "Collins" vi, p. 380.

(b) The scheme of an invasion of Ireland by 40,000 troops, under Gen. Hoche, perished with the Dutch fleet.

(c) See *ante* vol. i, p. 79, note "a," for instances of Peerage titles to commemorate victories gained by the grantees.

(d) This was on the coronation of William IV. *the Sailor King*, who also was "pleased as his own special act and as a tribute to the memory of the first Peer to adopt the unusual step of giving to the brothers and sisters of the Grantee the rank of Earl's children." See "Annual Reg." 1859. This warrant of precedence bore date (after the death of their mother) 29 Oct. 1833.

Earldom.	} 1867.	3 and 4. ROBERT ADAM PHILIPS HALDANE (HALDANE-DUNCAN), EARL OF CAMPERDOWN OF LUNDIE AND GLENEAGLES [1831], VISCOUNT DUNCAN OF CAMPERDOWN and BARON DUNCAN OF LUNDIE [1797], s. and h., b. 28 May 1841 in Hill Street, Midx.; ed. at Eton and at Ball. Coll., Oxford; B.A. 1867; Lord-in-Waiting 1868-70, and a Lord of the Admiralty 1870-74.
III.		
Viscountcy		
IV.		

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 6,770 acres, co. Forfar, valued at £8,241 a year, and of 7,122 co. Perth, valued at £3,479. Total 13,892 acres, valued at £11,720 a year. *Principal Residences.*—Camperdown House, near Dundee; Lundie, Forfarshire, and Gleneagles, Perthshire.

CAMPSIE.

i.e. "LORD CAMPSIE" [S.], (*Livingston*), *cr.* 1661, with the VISCOUNTCY OF KILSYTH [S.], which see; *forfeited* 1715.

CAMVILLE.

- Barony by writ.
- I. 1295. 1. GEOFFREY DE CAMVILLE, of Clifton Camville, co. Stafford, s. and h. of William C. of the same, by Albreda, da. and h. of Geoffrey MARMION, had summons 8 June (1294) 22 Ed. I, to attend the King^(a) for his expedition into Gascony, and was *sum.* to Parl. as a Baron (LORD CAMVILLE) by writs, from 23 June (1295) 23 Ed. I. to 22 Feb. (1306/7) 35 Ed. I. He *m.* Maud, da. and h. of Sir Guy DE BRYAN, by Eve, da. and h. of Henry DE TRACY, of Bovey Tracy, &c., Devon. He *d.* (1308-1309) 2 Ed. II.
 - II. 1309, 2. WILLIAM (DE CAMVILLE), LORD CAMVILLE, s. and h., to aged 40, in 1309. He was *sum.* to Parl. as a Baron 4 March (1308/9) 1337? 2 Ed. II. to 16 June (1311) 4 Ed. II. He *d.* s.p.m. before 1337, when the Barony fell into *abeyance*.^(b)

CANADA.

i.e. "VISCOUNT OF CANADA" [S.] (*Alexander*), *cr.* 1633 with the EARLDOM OF STIRLING [S.], which see; *cr.* 1739.

CANFORD.

See "DE MAULEY OF CANFORD, co. Dorset," (*Ponsonby*) Barony, *cr.* 1838,

See "WIMBORNE OF CANFORD MAGNA, co. Dorset," (*Guest*) Barony, *cr.* 1880.

(a) See observations as to this writ, *ante*, vol. i, p. 259, note "c."

(b) The account of his daughters and coheirs varies. In the inq. (11 Ed. III.) as to the manor of Lanstephen, co. Carnarvon, they are given as (1) Maud, widow of Richard Vernon and (2) Eleanor her sister. In Burton's "Leicestershire," they are (1) Maud, *m.* Sir Richard Stafford of Pipe, and (2) Margery, *m.* Sir Richard Vernon of Hadden. While in "Nicolas," as corrected by Courthorpe in MS., they are given as (1) Maud, wife of Sir Richard Vernon (2) Eleanor (3) Isabella, wife of Gilbert Birmingham (4), Nicolaus, wife of John St. Clere, and (5) Katharine, wife of Robert de Gresley; all being of full age in 1338.

5 and 4. ROBERT ADAM THOMAS HARRIS
(HARRIS-DEWEY) Hall of Camperdown or Lurgie
AND GLENNVILLE (1881) Venerable Order of Camper-
down and Lurgie (1881) (1881) a and b. a
28 May 1881 to Hill Street, Hill; at Hill and at
Hill Hill, Oxford; Hill Hill; Hill Hill; Hill Hill;
70, and a land at the Adjoining 1870-71.

Barthom
III
Viscountcy
IV

1807.

Family name—THOMAS in 1882, consisted of 2,170 acres of land, valued at
£2,311 a year, and of 7,132 of land, valued at £2,412. Total 18,802 acres, valued at
£41,720 a year. Venerable Order of Camperdown—Camperdown House, near Dundee; Lurgie,
Forfarshire and Glenochy Forfarshire.

CAMPSIE

LA "LORD CAMPSIE" [S.] (Camperdown) of 1861, with the Viscountcy
of Kilmartin [S.] which see; Forfarshire 1711.

CAMVILLIE

Barony by
write
I. 1303
A. GEORGEY DE CAMVILLIE of Clifton Camvillie, ex
Barony, and a W. William G. of the name by Adolphus de and A.
of Clifton Camvillie, had a son, a son (1303) 22 Ed. I. to whom
the King, for his expedition into France, and who was to fight as
a Baron (LORD CAMVILLIE) of which name 22 June (1303) 22 Ed.
I. to 22 Feb. (1303) 22 Ed. I. He at that time was a Baron by
Eve de and a of Henry de Tracy, of Henry Tracy, and Baron. He of (1303-1308)
2 Ed. II.

II. 1308
to
1337
A. WILLIAM (DE CAMVILLIE) LORD CAMVILLIE, and A.
aged 40 in 1308. He was son to John de Baron (1308)
2 Ed. II. to 18 June (1311) 2 Ed. II. He at that time was a Baron by
the Barony fell into abeyance.

CANADA

LA "VISCOUNT OF CANADA" [S.] (Camperdown) of 1833 with the
Earldom of Rosslyn [S.] which see; ex 1730.

CARTON

See "DE MAIRIE OF CARTON, co. Down," (Barony) Barony, ex
1333.

See "WINDSOR OF CARTON MAGNA, co. Down," (Barony) Barony, ex
1330.

(a) The observation as to the wife, see, vol. 4 p. 336, note "c".
(b) The account of his children and relative names. In the last (II Ed. III.) as to
the name of Cartwright, co. Cartwright, they are given as (1) John, wife of Richard
Vernon and (2) Elizabeth, wife of Robert. In Cartwright's, they are (1) John,
as Sir Richard Belling of 1300 and (2) Margaret, as the Richard Vernon of 1300.
While in "Cartwright" as corrected by Cartwright, in M.S., they are given as (1) John,
wife of Richard Vernon (2) Elizabeth, wife of Robert Cartwright (3)
Elizabeth, wife of John de Cartwright and (4) Elizabeth, wife of Robert de Cartwright, all being
of full age in 1333.

CANNING, and CANNING OF KILBRAHAN.

Viscounty.

I. 1828. *1.* JOAN CANNING, widow, relict of the Rt. Hon. George CANNING, was, on 22 Jan'y. 1828, *cr.* VISCOUNTESS CANNING OF KILBRAHAN, co. Kilkenny, with rem. as to the dignity of Viscount to the heirs male of the body of her late husband. She was 3d and yst. da.^(a) and coheir of John SCOTT, of Balconie, co. Fife (Major-Gen. in the Army) by Margaret, yst. da. of Robert DUNDAS, Lord President of the Court of Session. On 8 July 1800 she *m.* (by spec. lic. from Fac. office), the Rt. Hon. George Canning abovenamed, bringing him, it is said, a fortune of £100,000. This celebrated orator and statesman was the only s. and h. of George Canning, of the Middle Temple, London,^(b) by Mary Anne, da. of Jordan COSTELLO, of Connaught. He was *b.* 11 April 1770 in London, was ed. at Eton (where he was one of the Editors of the "*Microcosm*") and at Ch. Ch., Oxford; B.A. 1791; M.A. 1794; Hon. D.C.L. 16 June 1814; Barrister at Lincoln's Inn. M.P. for Newtown, Isle of Wight 1793-96; for Wendover, 1796-1801; for Tralee, 1802-06; for Newtown (again) 1806-07; for Hastings 1807-12; for Liverpool 1812-23; for Harwich 1823-26; for Newtown (the 3d time) 1826; and for Sleaford, April to Aug. 1827. Under Sec. of State for foreign affairs 1796-1801; Treasurer of the Navy, 1804-06; Sec. of State for foreign affairs, 1807-09, and again 1822-27, becoming PRIME MINISTER, April 1827, which office he held till his death a few months later at Chiswick Villa, Midx., 8 Aug. 1827, aged 57. He was *bur.* from Downing street on the 16th at Westm. Abbey. Will dat. 20 Sep. 1809, pr. 21 Aug. 1826.^(c) His widow, VISCOUNTESS CANNING, *d.* 14 March 1837, aged 60, at No. 10, Grosvenor sq., Midx., and was *bur.* 23d in Westm. Abbey.

II. 1837.

Earldom.

1 and 2. CHARLES JOHN (CANNING), VISCOUNT CANNING OF KILBRAHAN, 3d and yst. but only surv. s. and h., *b.* 14 Dec. 1812 at Gloucester Lodge, Brompton, Midx.; ed. at Eton and at Ch. Ch., Oxford; 1st class in classics, 2d in mathematics, and B.A. 1833; M.P. for Warwick, 1836-37; Under Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs, 1841-46; Ch. Com. of Woods and Forests, March to July 1846; P.C. 1846; Postmaster-Gen., 1853-55; GOV-GEN. OF INDIA, 1855-62; during which period the terrible massacre of Cawnpore, in the Bengal rebellion, took place. G.C.B., 31 March 1859. On 21 May 1859 he was *cr.* EARL CANNING; Ranger of Greenwich Park, 1860; *K.G.* 21 May 1862. He *m.* 5 Sep. 1836, Charlotte, 1st da. and coheir of Charles (STUART), BARON STUART DE ROTHESAY, by Elizabeth Margaret, da. of Philip (YORKE), EARL OF HARDWICKE. She, who was *b.* 1817 and was one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber, *d.* (of jungle fever) at Calcutta 18 Nov. 1861. He *d.* s.p. 17 June 1862 in Grosvenor sq., Midx., aged 49, and was *bur.* 21st in Westm. Abbey, when all his honours became *extinct*.^(d)

(a) The eldest da. Henrietta, to whom most of the property descended, was Duchess of Portland; and the second da. Lucy (who *d.* 3 Aug. 1798), was 1st wife of John Stuart, styled Lord Doune, who was afterwards (1810) Earl of Moray [S.]

(b) He was 1st s. and h. ap. of Stratford Canning of Garvagh, co. Londonderry, and *d.* v.p. 11 April 1771, having offended his father by an imprudent match (May 1768) with a young lady of great beauty, but without fortune. His next br. Paul, inherited the family estate of Garvagh, and was father of George, *cr.* Baron Garvagh [I.] in 1818; while the yst. br., Stratford Canning, was father of Stratford, *cr.* Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe in 1852.

(c) His talents as an author were shewn, not only in 1789 by his "*Pilgrimage of Mecca*," which obtained the Chancellor's Latin prize for verse at Oxford, but, more especially, by his inimitable poems in the "*Anti-Jacobin*" whereby he held up the "Party of Revolution" to the bitterest ridicule.

(d) Harriet, Marchioness of Clanricarde [I.], his only sister (*b.* 13 April 1804; *d.* 8 Jan'y. 1876) was his heir. Her only surv. s. Hubert, Marquess of Clanricarde [I.], took the final surname of *Canning* in compliance with his uncle's (the said Earl Canning's) testamentary direction.

CANONTEIGN.

See "EXMOUTH OF CANONTEIGN, co. Devon," (*Pellew*) Barony, *cr.* 1814.

CANTELUPE.

- Barony by Writ.** 1. WILLIAM DE CANTELUPE, s. and h. of Nicholas C. of Ilkeston, co. Derby and of Gresley, Notts, by Eustachia, sister and eventually h. of Hugh FITZ RALPH of the same, having distinguished himself in the French and Scotch wars, was *sum.* to Parl. as a Baron (LORD CANTELUPE) by writs from 29 Dec. (1299) 28 Ed. I to 5 Aug. (1308) 2 Ed. II^(a). He *d.* 1309.
- II. 1309. 2. WILLIAM DE CANTELUPE, s. and h., aged 16 years in 1309; made proof of his age in 1313, but was never *sum.* to Parl. He *d.* s.p.
- III. 1320? 3. NICHOLAS (DE CANTELUPE), LORD CANTELUPE, br. and h. served in the Flemish and Scotch wars. He was knighted 1325; was Gov. of Berwick, 1335; He was *sum.* to Parl. as a Baron by writs from 23 April (1337) 11 Ed. III to 13 March (1354) 28 Ed. III^(a). He *m.* firstly Typhania. He *m.* secondly Joan, widow of William DE KYME. He *d.* (1355-56) 29 Ed. III. His widow was living 1358.
- IV. 1355. 4. NICHOLAS DE CANTELUPE, grandson and h., being s. and h. of William C., who was s. and h. ap of the last Baron and *d.* v.p. He was aged 13 in 1355 but was never *sum.* to Parl. as a Baron. He *d.* s.p. (1370-71) 45 Ed. III.
- V. 1370, to 1375. 5. SIR WILLIAM DE CANTELUPE, br. and h. aged 25 in 1370. He, also, was never *sum.* to Parl. as a Baron. He *d.* s.p. (1375-6) 49 Ed. III when the issue of the first Baron appears to have failed and the *Barony*, by consequence, to have become *extinct*.

i.e. "VISCOUNT CANTELUPE," (*West*), *cr.* 1761 with the EARLDOM OF DE LA WARR, which see.

CANTERBURY.

- Viscounty.** 1. SIR CHARLES MANNERS-SUTTON, G.C.B., late Speaker of the House of Commons, was, on 10 March 1835, *cr.* BARON BOTTESFORD of Bottesford, co. Leicester and VISCOUNT CANTERBURY of the city of Canterbury. He was 1st s. and h. of Charles Manners-Sutton, Archbishop of *Canterbury* (1805-28) by Mary, da. of Thomas THOROTON of Screveton, Notts; was *b.* 29 Jan'y. 1780 at Screveton afsd.; ed. at Eton and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge; B.A., 1802; M.A., 1805; LL.D., 1824; Barrister (Linc. Inn), 1805; and subsequently Bench'or; Judge-Advocate Gen., 1809. He was also M.P. for Scarborough, 1806-32, for the Univ. of Cambridge, 1832-35. P.C., 1809. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, in 8 successive Parls., June 1817 to Dec. 1834, but in Feb. 1835 was rejected by a majority of 10 (316 to 306) in favour of Abercromby, the nominee of the Whig party. On 4 Sep. 1833 he had been made G.C.B.^(b) Three months after his resignation of the

^(a) There is proof of his sitting in the Rolls of Parl.

^(b) This distinction was at the express desire of the King and had not been conferred on any of his predecessors in the office of Speaker, excepting Sir Spencer Compton.

Speakership he was *raised to the Peerage* as above stated. He *m.* firstly, 8 July 1811 at Lambeth Palace, Surrey, Lucy Maria Charlotte, 1st da. of John DENISON of Ossington, Notts, by his first wife, Maria Charlotte, da. of John HORLOCK of Ashwick, co. Gloucester. She *d.* 7 Dec. 1815 at Ossington. He *m.* secondly, 6 Dec. 1828, at St. Geo. Han. Sq. Ellen, widow of John Horne PURVIS, da. of Edmund POWER of Curragheen and Clonea, co. Waterford, by Ellen, da. of Edmund SHEEHY, co. Tipperary. He *d.* 21 July 1845 at Southwick Crescent, Paddington, aged 65. His widow *d.* a few months later, s.p.m.s. 16 Nov. 1845 at Clifton, co. Glouce., aged 54.

II. 1845. 2. CHARLES JOHN (MANNERS-SUTTON), VISCOUNT CANTERBURY, &c., s. and h., by 1st wife, *b.* 17 and *bap.* 22 April 1812, registered 20 July at Lambeth chapel; *ed.* at Eton; Registrar of the Court of Faculties of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He *d.* unm. 13 Nov. 1869 in Chesterfield street, May fair, Midx.

III. 1869. 3. JOHN HENRY THOMAS (MANNERS-SUTTON), VISCOUNT CANTERBURY, only br. and h., *b.* 27 May 1814 in Downing street, *bap.* 8 June, registered 3 Aug. at Lambeth chapel; *ed.* at Eton and at Trin. Coll. Cambridge; M.A., 1835. He was M.P. for Cambridge, 1839-47; Under-Sec. of State for Home, 1841-46; Lieut.-Gov. of New Brunswick, 1854-61; Gov. and Com. in Chief of Trinidad, 1864-66; Gov. and Com. in Chief of Victoria, 1866-73. K.C.B. 23 June 1866, G.C.M.G., 25 June 1873. He *m.* 5 July 1838, Georgiana, da. of Charles TOMPSON of Witchingham Hall, Norfolk. He *d.* 24 June 1877. His widow living 1886.

IV. 1877. 4. HENRY CHARLES (MANNERS-SUTTON), VISCOUNT CANTERBURY and BARON BOTTESFORD, 1st s. and h., *b.* 11 July 1839; *ed.* at Harrow and at Mag. Coll., Cambridge. He *m.* 16 April 1872 at St. Geo. Han. sq., Amy Rachel, da. of the Hon. Frederick WALPOLE (3d s. of Horatio, Earl of ORFORD) by Laura Sophia Frances, da. of Francis WALPOLE.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 5,177 acres in Norfolk, valued at £8,399 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Witchingham Hall, near Norwich.

CAPELL OF HADHAM.

Barony. 1. ARTHUR CAPELL, of Hadham Parva, Herts, and I. 1641. Rayne Hall, Essex, s. and h. of Sir Henry C., by his 1st wife Theodosia, da. of Sir Edward MONTAGU, which Sir Henry (who *d.* v.p. 29 April 1622) was s. and h. ap. of Sir Arthur Capel, of Hadham and Rayne Hall afsd. was *b.* 20 Feb. and *bap.* 11 March 1603/4 at Hadham afsd., *suc.* his grandfather in April 1632; M.P. for Herts 1639; and again (in the long Parl.) 1640. On 5 Aug. 1641 he was *cr.* BARON CAPELL OF HADHAM, co. Hertford. He fought valiantly in the Royal Cause,^(a) especially, (when Lieut.-Gen. of Shropshire, Cheshire, and North Wales) against Sir William Brereton. He was one of the garrison at Colchester, which surrendered 27 Aug. 1648, when he was sent prisoner to the Tower of London, whence he escaped, but was recaptured 2 Feb. following at Lambeth. He was condemned to death by the *High Court of Justice*, and (together with the Duke of Hamilton [S.] and the Earl of Holland) was beheaded (a few weeks after the King) in Palace-yard, Westminster,^(b) 9 March 1648/9. He was *bur.* at Hadham. M.I.^(c) He *m.* Elizabeth, da. and h. of Sir Charles MORRISON, Bart. and K.B. by Mary, da. and coheir of Baptist (HICKS), VISCOUNT CAMPDEN. She,^(d) who brought to her husband the estate of Cahisbury in Watford, Herts, *d.* 26 Jany. and was *bur.* 6 Feb. 1660/1 at Hadham.

(a) Of him "Clarendon" writes that "he frankly engaged his person and his fortune from the beginning of the troubles, as many others did, in all actions and enterprises of the greatest hazard and danger; and continued to the end, without ever making one false step, as few others did," and, again, "whoever shall after him deserve best of the English nation, can never think himself undervalued when he shall hear that his courage, virtue, and fidelity are laid in the balance with and compared to that of the Lord Capel."

(b) See "The Loyalists' Bloody Roll," *ante*, vol. i, p. 194, note "c."

(c) Where it is stated that he "was murdered for his loyalty."

(d) See *ante* p. 131 note "b."

II. 1649. 2. ARTHUR (CAPELL), BARON CAPELL OF HADHAM, s. and h., *hap.* 28 Jan. 1631/2, at Hadham. On 20 April 1661 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT MALDEN, co. Essex, and EARL OF ESSEX. See "Essex," Earldom of, *cr.* 1661.

CAPELL OF TEWKESBURY.

Barony. 1. HENRY CAPELL, 2d s. of Arthur, 1st BARON CAPELL OF HADHAM, by Elizabeth, da. and h. of Sir Charles Morrison, Bart. and K.B., was *hap.* 6 March 1637/8 at Hadham parva, Herts. K.B. 23 April 1661. "First Commissioner of the Admiralty 25 April 1679; was a zealous supporter of the exclusion bills; P.C. to Charles II and William III; one of the Lords of the Treasury, 1689-90, and again Feb. 1691/2. On 11 April 1692 he was *cr.* BARON CAPELL OF TEWKESBURY, co. Gloucester. He was one of the three Lords Justices of Ireland, 1693; LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND, 27 May 1695. He *m.* Dorothy, da. and coheir of Richard BENNET, of Kew Green, Surrey, br. to Sir Thomas Bennet, Bart., of Babraham. He *d. s.p.* at Dublin Castle 30 May 1696, and was *bur.* at Hadham, when his honours became *extinct.* His widow *d.* 7 June 1721 at Kew, Surrey, and was *bur.* there M.I.

CAPPOQUIN.

See "KEANE OF GHUSNEE IN AFGHANISTAN AND CAPPOQUIN, co. WATERFORD" (*Keane*), Barony *cr.* 1839.

CARBERY (co. Kildare.)

Barony [I.] 1. SIR WILLIAM DE BERMINGHAM of Carbery, co. Kildare, whose ancestors appear to have been long settled at that place,^(a) was on 17 June 1541 *cr.* BARON CARBERY, co. Kildare [I.], receiving also a grant of the religious houses of Clonard and Ballybogan, and other lands, co. Meath. He *m.* firstly Rose, da. of Gerald FITZGERALD, of the Black Wood. He *m.* secondly, 25 Nov. 1545, Anne, da. of Sir John PLUNKET of Beaulieu. He *d.* 17 July 1548 at Dunfert, co. Kildare. His widow *m.* that same year Robert PLUNKET, s. of Sir John P. of Dunsoghly, Ch. Justice of the King's Bench [I.] and subsequently (apparently before 1557, when she was living) Mark BARNEWALL of Dumbroy, co. Dublin.^(b)

II. 1548, 2. EDWARD (DE BERMINGHAM), BARON CARBERY [I.], to only s. and h., by 2d wife aged 2 years in 1548. He *d. s.p.* and probably a minor when the Peerage became *extinct*^(c). 1560?

. See "HARBERTON OF CARBERY, co. Kildare." (*Pomeroy*) Barony [I.], *cr.* 1783.

CARBERY (co. Cork).

Earldom [I.] 1. JOHN (VAUGHAN), BARON VAUGHAN OF MULLENGAR, [I.] was, 5 Aug. 1628, *cr.* EARL OF CARBERY, co. Cork [I.]. He was s. and h. of Walter Vaughan of Golden Grove, co. Carmarthen, by Katharine, da. of Griffith AP RHYS of Newton in that co., and having been previously Knighted in Ireland was, on 13 July 1621, *cr.* BARON VAUGHAN OF MULLENGAR, co. Westmeath [I.]. He was sometime Comptroller of the Household to James I, by whom he was sent on a special embassy to Spain. By Charles I he was *raised to the Earldom of Carbery* [I.] in 1628 as above. He *m.* firstly, Margaret, da. of Sir Gilly MEYRICK. He *m.* secondly Jane, da. of Sir Thomas PALMER, who appears also to have *d.* before him. Nuncupative will directing that he should be *bur.* at Llandillowane, dat. 29 April 1634 pr. 23 May 1639.

^(a) See "Lodge," vol. iii, p. 51, for some account of this branch of the family.

^(b) See "Lodge," vol. v, p. 31, *note*.

^(c) His cousin Walter de Bermingham of Meylerstown, co. Kildare (s. and h. of William, br. of the 1st Baron) was his heir, inheriting the manor of Dunfert, &c. He *d.* 27 Nov. 1591 leaving issue.

II. 1634. 2. RICHARD (VAUGHAN), EARL OF CARBERY, &c. [I], only s. and h. by 1st wife. He was made K.B., at the coronation, Feb. 1625/6. He distinguished himself on the Royalist side in the Civil wars, being Lieut.-Gen. for the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke and Cardigan. On 25 Oct. 1643 he obtained an English Peerage, being *cr.* BARON VAUGHAN OF EMLYN, co. Carmarthen. In 1661 he was made Lord President of Wales. He *m.* firstly, Bridget, da. and h. of Thomas LLOYD of Llanleer co. Cardigan, but had by her no surv. issue. He *m.* secondly, 8 Aug. 1637, at Acton, Midx., Frances, da. of Sir James ALTHAM of Oxhey, in Watford, Herts., by Elizabeth, da. and h. of Sir Richard SUTTON of Acton afsd. She was aged 9 in 1630 when she was found 2d and yst. sister and coheir^(a) of Sutton Altham. He *m.* thirdly, Alice^(b), 11th da. of John (EGERTON), EARL OF BRIDGEWATER, by Frances, da. and coheir of Ferdinando (STANLEY), EARL OF DERBY. He *d.* 1637. Admon. 12 April 1637. Will pr. May 1638. His widow, who *d. s.p.* was *bur.* 19 July 1639 in Westm. Abbey. Admon. dat. 3 Feb. 1639/90.

FRANCIS VAUGHAN, *styled* LORD VAUGHAN, s. and h. ap., by 2d wife. He *m.* Rachael, 2d da. and at length coheir of Thomas (WRIOTHESLEY), EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON, sometime Lord High Treasurer. He *d. v.p.* and *s.p.* His widow *m.* (Lic. at Fac. office, 31 July 1669) William RUSSELL, afterwards *styled* LORD RUSSELL, who was beheaded 21 July 1683. She (the well-known "Rachael, Lady Russell") *d.* 29 Sep. 1723 in her 87th year. See fuller account, *ante*, vol. i, p. 309, under "BEDFORD," Dukedom of.

III. 1687, 3. JOHN (VAUGHAN), EARL OF CARBERY [1628], and to 1713. BARON VAUGHAN OF MULLENGAR [1621] in Ireland; also BARON VAUGHAN OF EMLYN [1643] in England, 2d but 1st surv. s. and h. by 2d wife. He was *bap.* 18 July 1639 at St. Dunstan's in the West, London; was Governor of Jamaica, 1675-78. He *m.*, firstly, Mary, da. of George BROWN of Green Castle, co. Carmarthen. She *d. s.p.* Her admon. (as Lady Vaughan) 14 Oct. 1674. He *m.*, secondly, 10 Aug. 1682 at St. Martin's in the fields (Mar. lic. at Vic. Gen. office) Anne, da. of George (SAVILLE), 1st MARQUESS OF HALIFAX, by his first wife Dorothy, da. of Henry (SPENCER), EARL OF SUNDERLAND. She was *bur.* from Red lion square, 23 Jan. 1689/90, at St. Andrews Holborn. He *d. s.p.m.s.* (c) 16 Jan. 1712/3 at Chelsea, Midx., when his honours became *extinct*. Will dat. 25 May 1710, pr. 2 Feb. 1712/3^(d).

Barony [I.] 1. GEORGE EVANS, of Bulgaden Hall, co. Limerick, s.

I. 1715. and h. ap. of George E. of the same, (many years M.P. for co. Limerick, &c.) by Mary, da. of John EYRE, of Eyre Court, co. Galway, was *b.* about 1680; M.P. for co. Limerick 1707-13; and having (together with his said Father) been a great supporter of the Protestant succession, was on 12 Nov. 1714 constituted Gov. of Limerick Castle (which was renewed to him 19 May 1740) and by patent dat. 9 May 1715, was *cr.* BARON CARBERY^(e)

(a) The other coheir was the Countess of Anglesey. See *ante*, vol. i, p. 84.

(b) She acted "the Lady" in Melton's "Comus."

(c) "George Vaughan," who was *bur.* 7 May 1685 in Westm. Abbey, was, probably, his infant son, and identical with "George, s. of John, Lord Vaughan, and dame Ann, b. 6" and *bap.* 30 Oct. 1683 at St. Martin's in the fields.

(d) Lady Ann Vaughan, his only da. and h., *m.* the same year (1713) Charles (Powlett), 3d Duke of Bolton as his first wife and *d. s.p.*, 29 Feb. 1751.

(e) "He was considered the finest man of his day, and the King bestowed this honour on him, on account of his extreme beauty and manliness." See "Annual Register," 1804, p. 519.

of Carbery, co. Cork [I.] with a *spec. rem.* to the heirs male of the body of his Father^(a) who (being then living) is said to have declined that honour. On 14 Nov. he took his seat in the House of Lords [I.] and was P.C. both to Geo. I and Geo. II. He was M.P. for Westbury, Wilts, 1715-22; and 1724-27. He *suc.* his Father in May 1720. He *m.* May 1703 Anne, da. of William STAFFORD, of Blatherwycke, co. Northampton, and youngest of the two sisters^(b) and coheirs of William Stafford. By her he acquired the estate of Laxton, co. Northampton. He *d.* 23 Aug. 1749, at Caharas, co. Limerick. His widow *d.* 30 Dec. 1757, in King Street, Oxmantown.

II. 1749. 2. GEORGE (EVANS), BARON CARBERY [I.], 2d but 1st *surv. s.* and *h.*, M.P. for Westbury 1734-47; took his seat in the House of Lords [I.] 22 Nov. 1749. He *m.* 23 May 1732, Frances, 2d and youngest da. of Richard (FITZWILLIAM), 5th VISCOUNT FITZWILLIAM [I.] by Frances, da. of Sir John SHELLEY, Bart. He *d.* 2 Feb. 1759. His widow *d.* 30 July 1789.

III. 1759. 3. GEORGE (EVANS), BARON CARBERY [I.], *s.* and *h.* He *m.* firstly 7 Feb. 1760, Juliana, 3d da. of Baptist (NOEL), 3d EARL OF GAINSBOROUGH, by Elizabeth, da. of William CHAPMAN. She *d.* s.p.m. 18 Dec. following.^(c) He *m.* secondly, 13 Dec. 1762, Elizabeth, da. of Christopher HORTON, of Catton, co. Derby. He *d.* 26 May 1783. Will dat. 2 April 1783; pr. 26 Sep. following. His widow *d.* 1809.

IV. 1783. 4. GEORGE (EVANS), BARON CARBERY [I.], *s.* and *h.*, only child by second wife, *b.* 18 Feb. 1766. He took his seat in the House of Lords [I.] 24 April 1798. He was sometime M.P. for Rutland. He *m.* 13 Aug. 1792, Susan, only da. and *h.* of Col. Henry WATSON, Chief Engineer in Bengal. He *d.* s.p. 31 Dec. 1804, from the bursting of a blood vessel, at Reddish's Hotel, London, in his 39th year, and was *bur.* at Laxton.^(d) His widow *m.* 21 Jan. 1806 George EVANS-FREKE of Bulgaden Hall aisd, (next br. of the 6th Lord) who *d.* s.p. 19 June 1829. She *d.* Oct. 1828. Admon. 1829.

V. 1804. 5. JOHN (EVANS), BARON CARBERY [I.] uncle and *h.* male, *b.* 1738. He *m.* 15 April 1759, Emma, 4th da. of William CROWE, Dean of Clonfert. She *d.* 6 Jan. 1806. He *d.* s.p.m.v. 4 March 1807, in Dublin.

VI. 1807. 6. JOHN (EVANS-FREKE), BARON CARBERY [I.] and also a Baronet [I.] cousin and *h.* male, being *s.* and *h.* of Sir John EVANS-FREKE, *cr.* 1768, a Baronet [I.] by Elizabeth, da. of Arthur (GORE), 1st EARL OF ARRAN [I.] which Sir John was 1st *s.*, who left issue, of Hon. John EVANS-FREKE (who *m.* Grace, sister and *h.* of Sir John Redmond FREKE, Bart. [I.], and assumed that name after his patronymic) who was 4th *s.* of George, 1st Baron Carbery. He was *b.* 11 Nov. 1765, and *suc.* his Father as a Baronet [I.] 20 March 1777. He proved his right to the Peerage in 1812, and was elected a Rep. Peer [I.] in 1823. On 25 Jan. 1783 he *m.* his cousin Catherine-Charlotte, 3d da. of (his maternal uncle) Arthur-Saunders (GORE), 2d EARL OF ARRAN [I.], by his first wife Catherine, da. of William (ANNESLEY), 1st VISCOUNT GLERAWLEY [I.] He *d.* s.p. 12 May 1845, at Castle Freke, aged 80. Will pr. Aug. 1846. His widow, who was *b.* Sep. 1766, *d.* 23 Feb. 1852. Will pr. Dec. 1852.

(a) See preamble to the patent in "Lodge" vii, p. 41, *note*.

(b) Susanna, the eldest coheir, *m.* 1699 Henry O'Brien, of Stonehall, co. Clare, whose posterity inherited Blatherwycke Park and took the name of Stafford.

(c) Juliana, her only child, *m.* Edward HARTOP-WIGLEY. Their grandson Edward Bouchier HARTOP was coheir to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Barony of Vaux (thro' the families of Fitz William, Shelley, Neville, and Vaux) when, in 1838, the abeyance of that Barony was terminated in favour of George Mostyn. See "VAUX," Barony of.

(d) "His estates in the counties of Cork and Kerry amounted to £15,000 a year. All his personal property is bequeathed to Lady Carbery." See "Annual Reg." 1804.

VII. 1845. 7. GEORGE PATRICK PERCY (EVANS-FREKE), BARON CARBERY [L.] nephew and h., being s. and h. of Percy Evans-Freke (by Dorothea, da. of Rev. Christopher HARVEY of Kyle co. Wexford, D.D.) who was 3d br. of the 6th Lord. He was b. 17 March 1810 at Percy Lodge co. Wexford, and *suc.* his Father 9 Sep. 1844. He *m.* 5 Aug. 1852, at Cork, Harriet-Maria-Catharine, da. of Edmund-William SHULDHAM of Dunmanway co. Cork, Lieut.-Gen. E.I.C.S.; by Harriet Eliza-Bonar da. of Dr. [—] RUNDELL of Bath. She *d.* s.p.m. 19 Aug. 1884 at Phale Court, Ballineen, co. Cork.

Family estates. These, in 1883, consisted in Ireland of 13,692 acres in co. Cork, 2,919 in Queen's county and 2,724 in co. Limerick, *i.e.*, 19,335 acres, valued at £10,515 a year—besides, in England, of, 1667 acres in co. Northampton, and 241 in Dorset, *i.e.*, 1,911 acres, valued £2,335 a year; Both together amounting to 21,246 acres, valued at £12,850 a year. *Principal Residences.* Castle Freke, near Rosscarbery, co. Cork, and Laxton Hall, Northamptonshire.

CARDIFF.

i.e. "BARON HERBERT OF CARDIFF, co. Glamorgan" (*Herbert*) *cr.* 10 Oct. 1551. See "PEMBROKE" Earldom of, *cr.* 11 Oct. 1551.

CARDIFF OF CARDIFF CASTLE.

Barony.

I. 1776.

1. JOHN STUART, "*commonly called* LORD MOUNT STUART," s. and h. ap. of John, EARL OF BUTE [S.] was, v.p., *cr.* 20 May 1776, BARON CARDIFF OF CARDIFF CASTLE. On 1 March 1796 he was *cr.* MARQUESS OF BUTE. See "BUTE" Marquessate of, *cr.* 1796.

CARDIGAN (county of)

Earldom.

I. 1661.

1. THOMAS (BRUDENELL), BARON BRUDENELL OF STONTON was, 20 April 1661, *cr.* EARL OF CARDIGAN^(a). He was s. and h. of Robert Brudenell, of Doddington, co. Huntingdon, by Catharine, da. and h. of Geoffrey TAYLARDE s. and h. ap. of Sir Laurence T. of the same; which Robert was 4th and yst., but the only s. that left male issue, of Sir Thomas Brudenell of Deene, co. Northampton. He *suc.* his Father 4 July 1599 and his uncle, John B. (in the estate of Deene) 16 Oct. 1606. On 29 June 1611, he was *cr.* a BARONET (a month after the institution of that order) and was *subsequently* 9 April 1612 Knighted at Whitehall. On 26 Feb. 1627/8, he was *cr.* BARON BRUDENELL OF STONTON, co. Leicester. He was a zealous loyalist, suffering much in the Royal cause for which he was imprisoned in the Tower of London^(b). At the restoration he was *cr.* *Earl of Cardigan* as above^(a). He *m.* in or before 1607, Mary, da. of Sir Thomas TRESHAM of Rushton, co. Northampton by Muriel, da. of Sir Robert THROCKMORTON of Coughton, co. Warwick. He *d.* 16 Sep. 1663, aged 80 and upwards and was *bur.* at Deene. His widow *d.* 13 Oct. 1664.

II. 1663.

2. ROBERT (BRUDENELL), EARL OF CARDIGAN, &c., s. and h., b. 5 March 1607. He *m.* firstly, Mary, da. of Henry (CONSTAILE) 1st VISCOUNT DUNBAR [S.], by Mary, da. of Sir John TUFTON, Bart. She *d.*, s.p.m. He *m.* secondly, Anne, da. of Thomas (SAVAGE), VISCOUNT SAVAGE, by Elizabeth, *suo jure*, COUNTESS RIVERS. She *d.* 16 June 1696. He *d.* 16 July 1703 aged 96.

^(a) See an account of the ceremonies attending this creation under "Clarendon" Earldom of, *cr.* 1661, *note*.

^(b) "During his confinement in the Tower he spent his leisure hours in making abstracts and other collections from the several records there deposited, great part of which are now in the library of the present Earl of Cardigan at Dean"—See "Collins" III. p. 495.

[FRANCIS BRUDENELL, *styled* LORD BRUDENELL, only surv. s. and h. ap., by 2d wife. He *m.* Frances, da. of Thomas (SAVILLE), EARL OF SUSSEX, sister and h. of James, 2d and last Earl. She *d.* June 1695. He *d.*, v.p., 1698. Admon. as of Twickenham, Midx., 18 Aug. 1698.]

III. 1703. 3. GEORGE (BRUDENELL), EARL OF CARDIGAN, &c., grandson and h., being s. and h. of Francis Brudenell, *styled* Lord Brudenell, by Frances, his wife, abovenamed. On 12 Jany. 1708/9 he took his seat having renounced the Roman Catholic faith on the previous day. Master of the Buckhounds to Queen Ann and George I, 1712-15; LL.D., Cambridge, 25 April 1728. He *m.* 15 May 1707, at St Martin's in the fields, Elizabeth, 1st da. of Thomas BRUCE, 2d EARL OF AILESBUURY, by Elizabeth, da. of Henry SEYMOUR, *styled* LORD BEAUCHAMP, s. and h. ap. of William, DUKE OF SOMERSET. He *d.* 5 July 1732. His widow *d.* Dec. 1745. Both *bur.* at Deene.

IV. 1732. 4. GEORGE (BRUDENELL, afterwards MONTAGU), EARL OF CARDIGAN, &c., s. and h., *b.* 26 July 1712 at Cardigan House, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and *bap.* 1 Aug. at St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, Midx. Mat. at Oxford (Queen's Coll.) 1 July 1726; *cr.* M.A. 31 Jany. 1729/30. Was a Page of Honour at the Coronation, 11 Oct. 1727. He *m.* 7 July 1730, at St Giles-in-the-Fields, Mary, the only child that had issue of John (MONTAGU), DUKE OF MONTAGU, by Mary, da. of the famous John (CHURCHILL), DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. On the death of his wife's Father, s.p.m. 15 July 1749, he assumed the name of *Montagu*. Chief Justice in Eyre, north of Trent, 1742-52; Constable of Windsor Castle, 1752. EL. K.G. 13 March and inst. 4 June 1752. On 5 Nov. 1766 he was *cr.* MARQUESS OF MONTHERMER and DUKE OF MONTAGU. P.C. and Gov. to the Prince of Wales and Prince Frederick, 1776. Master of the Horse, 1781; Lord-Lieut. of co. Huntingdon, 1789. He was also (1749) F.R.S., and (1784) F.S.A. On 21 Aug. 1786, having no male issue surviving, he was *cr.* BARON MONTAGU OF BOUGHTON, co. Northampton, for life, with a spec. rem. in favour of the yr. sons of his da. Elizabeth, DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH [S.] The Duchess of Montagu, his wife, *d.* 1 May 1775, and was *bur.* 16th at Walton, co. Northampton, aged 64. His Grace *d.* 23 May 1790 s.p.m.s., when the *Marquessate of Monthermer and Dukedom of Montagu* (*cr.* 1766) became *extinct*, the *Barony of Boughton* (*cr.* 1786) *devolving on his grandson*, according to the spec. rem. in its creation, while such honours as he had *inherited* devolved on his br. and h. male as hereafter stated, below.

[JOHN BRUDENELL, afterwards (1749) MONTAGU, *styled* (1735-61), LORD BRUDENELL, only s. and h. ap., was *b.* 18 March 1734/5, in Albemarle street, St. Geo. Han. sq., Midx. On 8 May 1762 he was *cr.* BARON MONTAGU OF BOUGHTON, co. Northampton. On 5 Nov. 1766 (in consequence of his Father's elevation to the Dukedom) he was *styled* MARQUESS OF MONTHERMER. He *d.* unm. v.p., 11 and was *bur.* at Walton afsd. 23 April 1770, when his Peerage (conferred on him, 1762) became *extinct*.^(a)

V. 1790. 5. JAMES (BRUDENELL), EARL OF CARDIGAN [1661], BARON BRUDENELL OF STONTON [1628] and BARON BRUDENELL OF DEENE [1780], br. and h. male; *b.* 20 April 1725 in London; matric. at Oxford (Oriol Coll.) 6 April 1743; B.A., 1747. He was M.P. for Shaftesbury, 1754-61; for Hastings, 1761-68; for Great Bedwin, 1768-74 and for Marlborough 1774-80. Dep Cofferer to the Household, 1755; Keeper of the Privy Purse to the Prince of Wales, as also (1760) to the King, being also Master of the Robes, 1760. On 17 Oct. 1780 he was *cr.* BARON BRUDENELL OF DEENE, co. Northampton. In 1790 he *suc.* to the family honours as above. Constable of Windsor Castle, 1791; High Steward of Windsor, 1802. He *m.* firstly 24 Nov. 1760 at St. Geo. Han. sq. Ann, sister to William, 2d EARL OF DARTMOUTH, da. of George LEGGE, *styled* VISCOUNT LEWISHAM, by

(a) A Barony of the same name was conferred, 16 years later (1786), on his Father, with a *spec. rem.* as mentioned above.

Elizabeth, da. of Sir Arthur KAYE, Bart. She *d.* 12 Nov. 1786. He *m.* secondly 18 April 1791, at her house in St. James Place, St. James Westminster, Elizabeth, da. of John (WALDEGRAVE), 3d EARL WALDEGRAVE, by Elizabeth, da. of John (LEVESON-GOWER), EARL GOWER. He *d.* s.p. 24 Feb. 1811, when the *Barony of Brudenell of Deene* (cr. 1780) became *extinct*. His widow, who was *b.* 26 May and *bap.* 22 June 1758 at Kensington, *d.* 23 June 1823.

VI. 1811. 6. ROBERT (BRUDENELL), EARL OF CARDIGAN, &c., nephew and h., being posthumous s. and h. of the Hon. Robert Brudenell, by Anne, da. of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart., which Robert was next br. to the last two Earls. He was *b.* 25 April 1769 at St. Geo. Han. sq. r M.P. for Marlborough, 1797-1802. He *m.* 8 March 1794 Penelope Anne, 2d da. of George John COOKE, of Harefield Park, Midx. She *d.* 2 Feb. 1816, aged 56. He *d.* 14 Aug. 1837.

VII. 1837. 7. JAMES THOMAS (BRUDENELL), EARL OF CARDIGAN [1661], and BARON BRUDENELL OF STONTON [1628], also a Baronet [1611], 2d but only surv. s. and h., *b.* 16 Oct. 1797, at Hambleden, Bucks; mat. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 27 Nov. 1815. Was M.P. for Marlborough, 1818-29; for Fowey, 1830-32; and for Northamptonshire, 1832-37. He was 27 when, in May 1824, he first entered the army as Cornet in the 8th Hussars; Lieut. 1825; Captain 1826; Major 1830; Lieut.-Col. 15th Hussars 1830-34; Lieut.-Col. 11th Hussars (on which regiment he is said to have spent £10,000 a year), 1836-54; (a) Col. in the Army 1846; Major-Gen. 1854, and Lieut.-Gen. 1861; Inspecting-Gen. of Cavalry, 1855-60, Col. of the 5th Dragoon Guards, 1859-60; and of (his old Regiment) the 11th Hussars, 1860-63. In 1854 he commanded a Cavalry Brigade in the Crimean war, (b) under (his br.-in-law) the Earl of Lucan [I.], and received the four-clasp Crimean medal in May 1855. K.C.B. 5 July 1855; Commander of the Legion of Honour of France, 2 Aug. 1856; Knight, 2d class, of the Medjidie of Turkey, 2 March 1858. He *m.* firstly 19 June 1826, at Chiswick, Midx. (where she is described as "being now single and unmarried") Elizabeth Jane Henrietta (formerly wife of Lieut.-Col. Christian Frederick Charles Alexander James JOHNSTONE of Hilton, from whom she was divorced a few months previously), sister of John, 1st BARON TOLLEMACHE, da. of Admiral John Richard Delap TOLLEMACHE (formerly HALLIDAY) by Elizabeth, da. of John (STRATFORD), EARL OF ALDBOROUGH [I.] She, who was *b.* 8 Dec. 1797, *d.* 15 July 1858. He *m.* secondly 20 Sep. 1858, at the King's Chapel, Gibraltar, Adeline Louisa Maria, da. of Spencer Horsey DE HORSEY, formerly KILDERBEE, by Louisa Maria Judith, da. of John (ROUS), 1st EARL OF STRADBROKE. He *d.* at Deene Park, 28 March 1863, from injuries sustained by a fall from his horse. His widow *m.* 28 Aug. 1873, Antonio Manoelo, COUNT DE LANCASTRE in Portugal.

(a) On 12 Sep. 1840 a duel took place at Wimbledon Common, between him and Capt. Harvey Tuckett in consequence of some remarks of the latter on the Earl's conduct (to Capt. Reynolds) as Commander of his Regiment. The Earl was tried by his Peers at Westin. Hall, 16 Feb. 1841, and found "not guilty," the identity of Tuckett not having been legally proved. There had been no other trial before the Upper House as a *Criminal Court* since that of the "Duchess of Kingston" for bigamy in 1776. See *ante*, p. 28, *sub*. "BRISTOL," under the (VIth) 3d Earl.

(b) "His personal gallantry at Balaklava, when he charged the Russians at the head of his Brigade, forcing his way, with about 600 cavalry, thro' some 3,600 of the enemy, and leaving half of his men and horses dead upon the field, will long be remembered, when the controversy as to the *mistaken order*, in obedience to which he led the charge in the teeth of the enemy's guns, is forgotten." See "Annual Register" for 1868. The exploit is commemorated by the Poet Laureate Tennyson, in his "*Charge of the Light Brigade*," as under—

"Cannon to right of them, cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them volley'd and thunder'd;
Storm'd at with shot and shell, boldly they rode, and well—
Into the jaws of Death, into the mouth of Hell
Rode the Six Hundred.

VIII. 1868. 8. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK (BRUDENELL-BRUCE), MARQUESS OF AILESBUURY, EARL OF CARDIGAN, &c., cousin and h. of being s. and h. of Charles, 1st MARQUESS OF AILESBUURY, who was only s. and h. of Thomas, EARL OF AILESBUURY, which Thomas was 4th and yst. s. of George, 3d Earl of Cardigan, being br. to the 4th and 5th Earls of Cardigan. See "AILESBUURY," Marquessate of, *cr.* 1821, under the 2nd Marquess.

Family estates.—These, in 1863, consisted of 7,210 acres in co. Northampton; 2,931 in co. Leicester, and 5,583 in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Total 15,724 acres, worth £35,357 a year. These, by the will of the 7th Earl, devolved on his widow for life, with rem. to trustees for twenty-one years therefrom to accumulate, rem. to Robert Thomas Brudenell-Bruce, 4th s. of Ernest, afterwards Marquess of Ailesbury, but if he should die before that time, rem. to those holding the title of "Cardigan."
Principal Residence.—Deene Park, near Wansford, Northamptonshire.

CARDROSS.

Barony [S.] 1. JOHN (ERSKINE), EARL OF MAR [S.], obtained, I. 1606, 27 March 1604, from the Crown, a grant of the lands of the Priory of Inchmahome and of the Abbeys of Dryburgh and Cambuskenneth. This grant, which of itself was invalid (owing to the annexation act of such land to the Crown), was confirmed by Act of Parl. 19 July 1606, the lands being erected into the *Barony of Cardross* and the Earl, his heirs and successors therein, being granted the dignity of a Lord of Parl. to be called LORD OF CARDROSS [S.] A new charter of the lands and title was therein ordered to be made, which on the 10 June 1610,^(a) was done. By it the BARONY OF CARDROSS is granted to the Earl and his heirs male and assignees whatsoever, with the rights, &c. of a Lord of Parl. He nominated, accordingly, as his successor in that dignity^(b) (reserving his life-rent therein), by charter 30 Jan. 1617 (ratified by a royal charter, 13 March following), Henry Erskine, his 3d son. The Earl *d.* 14 Dec. 1634. See fuller particulars under "MAR," Earldom of [S.]

[HENRY ERSKINE, styled MASTER OF CARDROSS, and sometimes (Query, by courtesy) LORD CARDROSS,^(c) 3d s. of the above Earl, being 2d s. by his 2d wife, Mary, da. of Esme (STEWART), DUKE OF LENNOX [S.], having been designated, in 1617 (as mentioned above), his Father's heir in this Barony became "*Fiar*" of Cardross. He *m.* Margaret, sister of William, LORD BELLENDEN [S.], da. of Sir James BELLENDEN of Broughton. He *d.* v.p., late in the year 1628.]

* * * * *

'Charge,' was the Captain's cry; their's not to reason why,
Their's not to make reply, their's but to do and die,
Into the Vale of Death
Rode the Six Hundred.

* * * * *

Honour the brave and bold, long shall the tale be told,
Yea! When our babes are old—
How they rode onward."

(a) This appears to be the first valid charter; no earlier one occurs in the Great Seal Register [S.] *Ex inform.* G. Burnett, Lyon.

(b) See as to this class of Peerage [S.] *ante*, p. 14, note "b," *sub* "Breadalbane." It may be noted that the terms of the charter of 1610, though they have been held valid to give the power of nomination, do so less explicitly than in any other instance.

(c) The question has also been raised whether this Henry Erskine was not actually Lord Cardross [S.] since 1617, on the ground that his father's reservation of the life rent applied to the *lands* only and not to the *title*; such seems to have been the view held by Riddell; but tho' on one occasion at least (Act of Par. V. 547) he is called "Lord Cardross," he appears never to have sat in Parl. [S.] among the "Lords." *Ex inform.* G. Burnett, Lyon.

II. 1634. 2. DAVID (ERSKINE), LORD CARDROSS [S.], grandson and h., being s. and h. of Henry Erskine, styled Master of Cardross, by Margaret, his wife abovenamed. He was a minor on 7 Feb. 1628/9 but was served heir to the Lordship of Cardross, 17 March 1636/7. In 1646 he was one of the few Peers [S.] who protested against delivering up Charles I to the English army at Newcastle. He was a promoter of "the engagement" of 1648, for which he was fined £1,000, and, in 1649, debarred from sitting in Parl. On 19 Feb. 1663/4 he obtained a new charter of the Lordship and Parliamentary Peerage of Cardross, with a power of nominating his successor, which failing with rem. to the heirs male of his body, rem. to his heirs and assigns whatever. He m. firstly in 1645 Anne, da. of Sir Thomas HOPE, Bart. [S.], of Craighall, by Elizabeth, da. of John BINNING, of Wallyford. She was b. 29 April 1625. He m. secondly in 1655 Mary, sister to Edward, EARL OF KINCARDINE [S.], da. of George BRUCE of Carnock, by Mary, da. of Sir John PRESTON, Bart. [S.], of Valleyfield. He d. 1671.

III. 1671. 3. HENRY (ERSKINE), LORD CARDROSS [S.], s. and h., by 1st wife. He appears to have suffered much from his zealous Protestantism and his opposition to the Earl of Lauderdale's administration. The Privy Council [S.], on 12 Feb. 1680 accused him of misrepresentation, on which he emigrated to Carolina, in North America, establishing a colony there. He accompanied the Prince of Orange to England in 1688, for whom he raised a regiment of Dragoons. P.C. and Gen. of the Mint to William III. He m. 3 March 1671 Catherine, 2d and yst. da. of Sir James STEWART, of Kirkhill, co. Linlithgow, sister and coheir^(a) of Sir William S. He d. at Edinburgh, 21 May 1693, in his 44th year. His widow d. Feb. 1725 at Edinburgh, and was bur. in the Abbey Church there.

IV. 1693. 4. DAVID (ERSKINE), LORD CARDROSS [S.], s. and h., b. 1672. By the death of his cousin William (ERSKINE), EARL OF BUCHAN [S.], in 1695, he suc. to that Earldom. See "BUCHAN," Earldom of [S.], cr. 1469, under the 9th Earl.

CARDWELL OF ELLERBECK.

Viscounty. 1. THE RT. HON. EDWARD CARDWELL was, on 6 March

I. 1874, 1874, cr. VISCOUNT CARDWELL OF ELLERBECK, co. Lancaster. He was
to 1st s. of John Cardwell of Liverpool, merchant, by Elizabeth, da. of
1886. Richard BIRLEY of Blackburn, co. Lancaster; was b. 24 July 1813;
ed. at Winchester School; matric. at Oxford (Ball. Coll.) 25 March
1831; Fellow of Ball. Coll., double first class, and B.A., 1835; M.A.
1838, cr. D.C.L. 1863. Barrister (Inner Temple) 1838. M.P. for Clitheroe 1842-47;
for Liverpool, 1847-52; and for Oxford (city), 1857-74. Joint Sec. to the Treasury,
1845-46; President of the Board of Trade, 1852-55; P.C. 1852; Ch. Sec. to the
Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, 1859-61; P.C. [I.], 1859; Chancellor of the Duchy of
Lancaster (with a seat in the Cabinet), 1861-64; Sec. of State for the Colonies, 1864-
66; Member of the Committee of Council on Education and Sec. of State for War,
1863-74, when he introduced various reforms as to abolishing purchase in the army,
as to the naming of Regiments, &c. In 1874 he was raised to the Peerage as above.
He m. 14 Aug. 1848 Annie, da. of Charles Stuart PARKER, of Fairlie, Ayrshire. He
d. s.p. 15 Feb. 1886 at "Villa Como," in Torquay, Devon, in his 72d year, and was
bur. 23 at Highgate cemetery, Midx., when the Peerage became extinct. His widow
d. at No. 24, Eaton Square Midx., 20 Feb. 1887, and was bur. at Highgate afsd.
Admon. 18 March 1887, over £13,000.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 2,523 acres in Lincolnshire; 1,317 in Lancashire, and 717 in Warwickshire. Total 4,557 acres, valued at £8,861 a year.
Principal Residence.—Ellerbeck Hall, near Chorley, Lancashire.

(^a) Nicola, the other sister, m. Alexander, (Cunningham) 10th Earl of Glencairn [S.]

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